

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

JOURNAL.

VOLUME XLV. NUMBER 46.
WHOLE NUMBER 2343.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1908.

SINGLE COPIES FIFTEEN CENTS.
SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.

REDUCED LOADS

For the New Springfield (U.S. Model 1903)

MID RANGE

31 grains of "Lightning"
150 grain service bullet.

Note: This charge requires an elevation of
about 775 yards and will be found
about as sensitive to the wind as
the "Krag" service load.

SHORT RANGE

25 grains of "Lightning". a new Ideal bullet
No. 308334

For further information address: Rifle Smokeless Division,
E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS POWDER COMPANY,
Wilmington, Del.

COLT



AUTOMATIC PISTOL
CALIBER .45

The Most Powerful Small Arm in the World

COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.

WRITE FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING THE

SUB-TARGET GUN MACHINE

U. S. ARMY MODEL.

An instrument of precision, designed to teach the elements of marksmanship, abso-
lutely indicating and correcting individual errors of rifle shooting.

NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.

EXPENSE ABOUT \$2.00 PER YEAR.

SUB-TARGET GUN COMPANY.

NEW YORK, 1 Madison Ave.,

LONDON, 27 Pall Mall,

BOSTON, 216 High Street

Uniforms and Equipments

for the

Army and National Guard

Descriptions, Illustrations, Prices and Samples of cloth for either
Officers or Enlisted Men mailed free on request.

THE PETTIBONE BROS. MFG. CO., Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A.

Pacific Coast Branch: Pacific Bldg., 4th and Market Sts., San Francisco, Cal.



JENKINS BROS. VALVES

STANDARD PATTERN

Made of new steam metal of the best grade. Fitted with the *Jenkins Disc*,
assuring an absolutely tight valve under all ordinary pressures. When
fitted with a *soft Jenkins Disc* they are the most satisfactory valves that
can be obtained for use on water, air or gas. All parts interchangeable.
Every valve bearing the Trade Mark is guaranteed.

JENKINS BROS., New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, London

TOBIN BRONZE

TRADE MARK.

Registered in U. S. Patent office.

NON-CORROSIVE IN SEA WATER Can be forged at Cherry Red Heat
Round, Square and Hexagon Rods for Studs, Bolts, Nuts, etc., Rolled sheets and Plates for Pump Linings, Con-
densers, Rudders, Center Boards, etc. Hull Plates for Yachts and Launches, Powder Press Plates, Boiler and
Condenser Tubes, Pump Piston Rods and Yacht Shafting finished true, smooth and straight, ready for fitting.
For tensile, torsional and crushing tests see descriptive pamphlet, furnished on application.

THE ANSONIA BRASS AND COPPER COMPANY,
99 John Street SOLE MANUFACTURERS NEW YORK



INTER-POLE

Motors operate at a con-
stant speed irrespective
of load.

WITHOUT SPARKING.

Speed ratios up to 6 to 1.

Bulletins tell more.

ELECTRO-DYNAMIC CO.,

Works, Bayonne, N.J.

11 Pine Street, New York.

Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Inc.

Machine Tools

Shaw Cranes

Steam Specialties

The Largest Manufacturers and Distributors of Labor Saving
Machinery and Mechanical Supplies in the World.

85-87-89 Liberty Street,

NEW YORK

WEAR

Elliott Ear Protectors

\$1.00 per pair.

J. A. R. ELLIOTT, P. O. Box 201, New York



LUNKENHEIMER VALVES

HEAVIER THAN IMITATIONS

THE LUNKENHEIMER CO. Cincinnati Ohio

FIELD ARTILLERY DRILL REGULATIONS 1907

(Provisional) Bound in Cloth, 75 cents.

SIGNAL CORPS DRILL REGULATIONS 1907

(Provisional) Bound in Paper Cover, 50 cents.

SENT BY MAIL, POSTPAID.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 20 Vesey Street, New York City

Building for the Navies of the World

The Lake Submarine Boat

The Original Even Keel, Submersible Type.
Protected by Patents.

Practical and Reliable for Harbor, Coast and Sea Defense or Offense

The Lake Torpedo Boat Company

605 and 606 Colorado Bldg., Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

FINANCIAL

Merchants National Bank

NEW YORK

Capital and Surplus
\$3,600,000

**FOUNDED
1803**

Deposits over
\$24,000,000

GOVERNMENT, STATE AND CITY DEPOSITARY
Foreign Exchange . . . Letters of Credit . . . Cable Transfers
ACCOUNTS OF ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS INVITED

ROBERT M. GALLAWAY, President
HERBERT A. BRINCKERHOFF, Vice-Pres.
ROBERT S. FREEMAN, Vice-Pres.

JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier
ALBERT S. COX, Asst. Cashier
OWEN E. PAYNTER, Asst. Cashier

Members, Consolidated Stock Exchange, New York

C. H. VAN BUREN & CO

STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN,
6 Wall Street, New York.

Branch Office: 415 Broadway—24 E. 42d St.
A general Banking and Brokerage business transacted.
Interest allowed on deposits. Accounts subject to check
on demand. Market letters sent upon request.

THE RIGGS NATIONAL BANK

(formerly Riggs & Co.)

OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

Capital \$1,000,000 Surplus \$1,300,000
Collections, allotments and transfers for Army
and Navy Officers, whether at home or abroad.

INVESTMENTS. LETTERS OF CREDIT.

Henry L. Schmels, Pres. Frank W. Darling, Vice-Pres.

THE BANK OF HAMPTON

Hampton, Virginia.

Located near Fort Monroe, Virginia.
Special Attention given to Army Accounts.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS . . . \$ 250,000.00
RESOURCES 1,650,000.00
NELSON S. GROOME, Cashier.

DO YOU USE

Rubber Stamps on your pay rolls and papers?—they
are neat and handy, and save time. Write for
catalog. Orders filled promptly.

DIXIE SEAL & STAMP CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Navy and Army Men

We number among our depositors many
of your associates in all parts of the world
and invite you to send for full information,
telling the manner in which they allot their
salary to this large, safe bank, no matter
where they are located.

4 PER CENT INTEREST

compounded twice a year, paid on any
amount.

Ask for booklet "A-N." explaining our
system of "Banking by Mail."

THE CITIZENS SAVINGS & TRUST CO.,
CLEVELAND, O.

The Oldest and Largest Trust Co. in Ohio.
Capital and Surplus 6½ Million Dollars.

GEORGE HIRAM MANN

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Hibbs Building, Washington, D.C.
15 William Street, New York City
Court of Claims cases handled in associa-
tion with Hon. Louis A. Pradt.

FERRY SEEDS never fail. 1908 Catalogue FREE.
D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

PATENTS

C. L. PARKER

Late Examiner, U. S. Patent Office

Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor of Patents

American and foreign patents secured promptly and with
special regard to the full legal protection of the invention.
Handbook for inventors sent upon request.

278 Dietz Bldg. WASHINGTON, D.C.

DRILL AND OTHER TEXT BOOKS

Approved and Published by Authority of the Secretary of War, for the
United States Army and the Organized Militia of the United States.

INFANTRY DRILL WITH INTERPRETATIONS. Entirely new
and revised edition covering all the interpretations issued by
authority down to date of publication. Bound in semi-flexible
vellum cloth, price 75 cents. It costs but a trifle more than
the volume with the Drill alone and should be purchased in
preference as it will solve many perplexities for the student
of the Drill.

DRILL REGULATIONS FOR THE INFANTRY, Revised 1904.
Bound in extra strong bristol board, price 30 cents. Hand-
somer bound in semi-flexible vellum cloth, price 50 cts.

CAVALRY DRILL REGULATIONS, bound in cloth, 75 cents.

FIELD ARTILLERY DRILL REGULATIONS 1907, (Provisional)
bound in cloth, 75 cents.

SIGNAL CORPS DRILL REGULATIONS 1907, (Provisional)
bound in paper cover, 50 cents.

MANUAL OF GUARD DUTY, bound in bristol board, 25 cents;
bound in leather, 50 cents.

MANUAL OF ARMS, adapted to the Springfield Rifle, calibre .45.
bound in Bristol board, 10 cents.

SMALL ARMS FIRING REGULATIONS, bound in imitation
leather, 75 cents.

ARMY REGULATIONS, bound in cloth, \$1.

The above prices include postage.

The discounts allowed on quantities will be furnished on application

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 20 Vesey Street, New York.

SCHOOLS

Staunton Military Academy

An Ideal Home School for Many Boys

845 Boys from 15 States last ses-
sion. Largest Private Academy
in the South. Boys from 10 to
30 years old prepared for the
Universities, Government
Academies, or Business.
1,000 feet above sea-level;
pure bracing mountain air
of the famous Shenandoah
Valley. Pure mineral spring
waters. Military training
develops obedience, health,
manly carriage. Fine shady
lawns, gymnasium, swimming
pool and athletic park. Daily
drills. Boys from homes of re-
nown only desired. Personal
instruction by our Tutor-
ial System. Academy forty-eight years old. New
\$75,000 barracks, full equipment, absolutely fire-proof.
Charges \$280. Handicraft catalogue free. Address:
CAPTAIN WM. H. KABLE, A. M., PRINCIPAL, STAUNTON, VA.

WABAN SCHOOL For boys J. H. Pillsbury, A. M.
12 to 18 Box 146, Waban, Mass.
If you want the best of home and training for your boy
the year through, our school is the place for him.

Hampton College

Classical School
for Girls and
Young Ladies.

Unusual advantages in Art and Music. Ten minutes' ride
by electric car from Old Point Comfort. College certificate.
For further particulars address

MISS FITCHETT Hampton, Va.

Gen. Calvin DeWitt, Washington, D. C.
Maj. Geo. H. Sands, 10th Cav., Manila, P. I.
Mrs. Adna R. Chaffee, Los Angeles, Cal.
Maj. Fred L. Strong, Chicago, Ill.
Capt. R. H. Patterson, Fort Screven, Cal.
Capt. D. E. Holley, 4th Inf., Manila, P. I.
Maj. J. D. Barrette, Fortress Monroe, Va.
Maj. T. N. Lewis, Fort Monroe, Va.

New-York, Pelham Manor. (Half hour from New York.)

Mrs. Hazen's Suburban School FOR GIRLS

Mrs. JOHN CUNNINGHAM HAZEN, Principal.
MISS M. L. MCKAY, Associate Principals.
MISS S. L. TRACY, Associate Principals.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

The Diocesan School of the Carolinas,
67th year. 138 Boarders. 20 Teachers.
Rev. George W. Lay, Rector, Raleigh, N. C.
References: Gen'l C. A. Woodruff, U. S. A., Raleigh, N. C. Rear
Admiral C. D. Sigbee, U.S.N., Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1657 Connecticut Ave.

Laise-Phillips School FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN

Elective or College Preparatory. Two years collegiate
course for high school graduates. Art, Music, Native
Language Teachers. Domestic Science. Catalogue on request
Mrs. J. SYLVESTER PHILLIPS, Principal

MRS. HELEN M. SCOVILLE'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Classical School, 2045 Fifth Avenue, New York. Music,
Art, Languages. Advantages of the city. Home care and
social life. Special and regular studies. Gymnasium. Physical
culture, riding and outdoor exercise. Summer travel
party. Annex in Paris.

The Catharine Aiken School

FOR GIRLS. Stamford, Conn., Near New York City

Address
Mrs. Harriet Beecher Scoville Devan, A.B. (Wellesley.)

Miss Lippincott and Miss Baker's

Home School for Girls.
Special department for girls under sixteen.
2115 Cal. Ave., Washington, D.C.
Special rates for Army and Navy Officers.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, Annapolis, Maryland.

Established 1696. Classical and scientific courses leading
to degrees. Designated by the U. S. Gov. as one of the six
leading military colleges. Also Preparatory School for
boys. Military department under army officers. Terms
\$300. THOMAS FELL, LL.D.

HOTELS

THE NEW GRAND

Broadway and
51st Street, New York.
"In the Centre of Everything."
800 ROOMS. 300 BATHS.
Recognized Army and Navy Headquarters.
Moderate Prices.
HUBBERT GRAND HOTEL CO., George F. Hubbert, Pres.

HOTEL ST. GEORGE.

Clark and
Hicks Streets, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS,
Army and Navy Headquarters. Special Rates.
Capt. WM. TUMBRIDGE, Prop.

MANSION HOUSE

Brooklyn Heights.
Directly opposite Wall Street, N. Y.
Select family and transient hotel.
SPECIAL ARMY AND NAVY RATES
J. C. VAN CLEAF, Proprietor.

EBBITT HOUSE

WASHINGTON, D.C.
ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS
H. C. BURCH, PROPRIETOR.

PARK AVENUE HOTEL, ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF

Park (4th Ave.), 32d & 33d Sts., New York.
Special accommodations to Army and Navy.
Accessible to all theatres and d-r-p stores.
European Plan, \$1.00 to \$5.00 per day. Subway station (33rd
St.) in front of the house. REED & BARNETT, Prop.

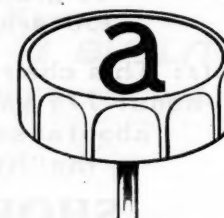
PATENT BINDERS for Filing the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

20 VESEY STREET, N. Y.
By mail, postpaid, \$1.25. Delivered at office, \$1.00

You write capi-
tal "A" by strik-
ing this key

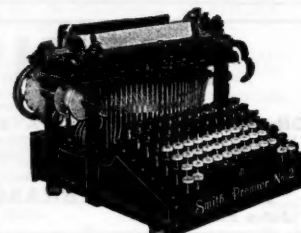


You write small
"a" by striking
this key



You do not need to
strike two keys to
write any one of the
84 characters on the
simple, straight-line
keyboard of the easily
operated

SmithPremier



Write us about this
THE SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER CO.
Syracuse, N.Y.—Branches Everywhere

"The Aristocrat of Olive Oils"



NICELLE OLIVE OIL

Made and Bottled in
Nice, France
Nicelle Olive Oil Co.
NEW YORK

Ask at your Post Exchange or Ship Store

SWAGGER STICKS

S. N. MEYER
WASHINGTON, D.C.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Office No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1908.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of all contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

Subscriptions, \$6.00 per year. To clubs ordering ten copies or more, \$3.00 each copy. As the purpose of this special club rate of \$3.00 per year is to encourage individual subscriptions, it is allowed for single subscriptions from members of the Services and their families, but not for organizations of any kind, to which the price is uniformly \$6.00. Club subscriptions are payable in advance and should be sent direct to the publishers.

Domestic postage prepaid. Foreign postage, \$1.00 per annum should be added to the subscription price. Remittances should be made by post-office order, express money order, draft or check on New York, made payable to W. C. & F. P. Church, or in cash. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if requested. Checks or drafts on other localities than New York City are subject to a discount.

No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct. Changes of address will be made as frequently as desired upon notification; not otherwise.

Immediate notice should be given of any delay or failure in the receipt of the JOURNAL.

This newspaper is owned and published by W. C. & F. P. Church, a New York corporation; office and principal place of business, No. 20 Vesey street, New York; W. C. Church, president; Willard Church, secretary and treasurer. The address of the officers is the office of this newspaper.

TO AVOID CONFUSION WITH OTHER PERIODICALS, ADDRESS LETTERS TO ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 558, NEW YORK, NOTING THAT THE LAST WORD IN OUR TITLE IS JOURNAL.

It is a disingenuous and unfair view which the New York Independent takes of the American attitude toward the Filipinos when it says: "We cannot ask them [the Filipinos] to stir their enthusiasm over Independence Day if independence does not mean independence for them. It is we that need conversion on these matters. We have the idea that independence is safe for us, but too good for other people. They have feelings and passions and hopes and ambitions and the love of freedom as well as we." No student of the ten years of American government in the Philippines will find any evidence that the United States considers "independence too good" for other people. What it does say is that it is too good and precious a thing to be lightly bestowed. May it not be that, in letting the natives of the islands grapple with the question of self-government at once without proper training, we would have set back the cause of liberty for generations there? Close military observers like General Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., military governor of the island of Mindanao, have become profoundly convinced by their study of the Mohammedan natives that if the Americans had turned the archipelago over to the Filipinos after the extinguishment of Spanish power the Mohammedan Moros, as the most warlike people among the islanders, would have made themselves masters of the entire archipelago. That there is little doubt there would have been early fighting between the Moros and the Christian Filipinos, anyone will admit who has been long enough in the archipelago to divest himself of his prejudices and look the facts in the face. The Filipinos are not a warlike people, compared with the fierce Moros, and their apparent supineness would have invited attack. Just released from under the yoke of despotism, they might have been unable to make head against their hostile neighbors, and in the end the islands might have and probably would have fallen under Mohammedan rule. The education of the Filipinos into a knowledge of the duties of self-government means also a preparation for defending themselves, and at the same time affords us the opportunity to show to the troublesome and ugly Moros the quality of which the American is made and that he will not tolerate any imposition of Mohammedan rule upon the Christians of the archipelago. The reasoning of the Independent and its school of sentimentalists appears to be based upon the theory of a Filipino nation which has no existence. The sixteen hundred islands of the archipelago are occupied by 107 different tribes, speaking from twenty-five to fifty different languages, according to the varying estimates, Tagals and Visayans being the largest in number. The Spanish invasion put an end to the ascendancy of the Moros, which the Independent would restore, if we may draw a logical inference from what it proposes.

Starting on its epoch-making tour as the Battleship Fleet, our ships and their voyage as the Peace Fleet. Not so strange would this be, says the Boston Journal, in view of the peacefulness of comment that marked the departure of the ships from San Francisco. Instead of the fleet's appearance on the Pacific coast having caused an increase of war talk, it has had just the contrary effect, and it goes on its mission across the far Pacific like a majestic evangel of peace and good will. Just as half a generation ago, the appearance of Perry's fleet in Oriental waters meant not war but peace and progress for Japan, so now the Battleship Fleet is engaged in a mission whose beneficent results in cementing the bonds of friendship between this country and Asia will be felt, let us hope, during even more years than those that have passed since Perry demanded and obtained an audience with the ruler of Japan. What seemed then to the astonished and indignant Japanese officials as a warlike move

proved to be one of the kindest and most uplifting influences that ever came to any people, and the cruise of 1908 that to some timid minds seemed at its inception to spell international complications now appears in its true light as a harbinger of peace. "Though known as the Peace Fleet, says the Journal, "it will fill the measure of the Oriental eye, just as Mr. Taft said it would. It will display the Stars and Stripes—now seldom seen on a merchantman abroad—under the most impressive circumstances. It will show that in spite of our well-known preference for peace we can produce the finest war materials." We do not remember having seen this appellation of the Peace Fleet bestowed previously to this utterance of the Boston Journal, and it is particularly satisfying to observe that this pacific title should have its birth in the home of "anti-imperialism," where much that has been connected with the highest aspirations of this country, with the noblest purposes of the Republic, has been denounced as hostile to true liberty and as an obstacle in the path toward universal peace.

Already in the commercial world on the Pacific coast we note the most striking signs of the great prosperity which is expected to follow the completion of the Panama Canal. Nowhere on the coast from Seattle to San Diego is to be heard the least note of grumbling over any expense that the Government is being put to in its efforts to speed the wedding of the two oceans. A tone of joy, distinctly the opposite of the wail of the Baltimore Sun, heretofore referred to, is to be marked in all the large ports. The latest example of this is in Seattle, where suggestion has been made to hold a convention to improve the waterways of the state in anticipation of the completion of the canal. In an address before the Seattle Commercial Club on June 30, J. T. Flynn, inventor of the Flynn system of concrete sea-walls, who has just prepared harbor plans for the city of Oakland, Cal., to cost \$17,000,000, recommended the holding of such a convention in Seattle in the near future for the purpose of formulating plans for the improvement of all the harbors and waterways of the state of Washington in preparation for the large increase in commerce which must follow the completion of the canal. Action like that of the city of Oakland has been taken also by the state of California, which has asked Mr. Flynn for sea-wall plans involving the expenditure of \$12,500,000, for use at the Golden Gate. Other improvements are projected and the general feeling along the Pacific coast is that there is no time to lose if the proper advantage is to be taken of the prosperity which seems sure to come from the canal.

An important change is said to be possible another year in the method of determining the national shooting contests. It is represented that the attendance on these matches is so large as to necessitate from two to three weeks' shooting, of which ten days are devoted to the national matches alone. Many National Guard shooters are unable to take this time together with that necessary for home practice and competitions for places on the teams. The question of expense is also entering largely into the calculations of the state authorities. It costs some of the states as much as \$5,000 to fit out a team and send it to the national matches, which is a very considerable item to the smaller states, especially when they are trying to buy and equip ranges of their own out of the appropriation for rifle practice. Accordingly, the project of dividing the country into districts, and having district competitions, instead of one great meeting, is being seriously considered with the possibility of being finally approved. The winning teams could then be brought together at some central point and a national competition held. Under this plan the smaller and weaker states, who have no chance to land a prize in the national competitions, would be saved much expense and the time consumed would be considerably shortened.

Out of the work of the Douma, which opponents of "militarism" predicted would diminish the importance of the Russian Army, there is every prospect of issuing better days for the soldiers of the Czar. One of the chief claims the Douma has to the appreciation of the masses is the fight it has been waging against the influence of the grand dukes in the Army. The holding of high administrative positions in the army by these grand dukes and their immediate creatures is said to have been largely responsible for the failures of the Manchurian campaign. Certainly there is no lack of testimony both from military attachés and from the victorious Japanese themselves that the Russian soldier was all that could have been desired and that the result of the war would have been different if the personnel of the officers had had less of a grand ducal complexion. Much has been said of the imperialistic character of the membership of this Douma, but if it has done nothing else than weaken the grip of the grand dukes upon an Army which has such splendid traditions as those of Borodino and the Crimea, it has not done badly for the future of the Russian empire.

In the list of retirements on account of age published in the Navy Register for 1908, on page 248, the name of Rear Admiral W. S. Cowles, U.S.N., is incorrectly noted as being an additional number in his grade, which, if such were the fact, would cause no promotion when he retires on August 1 next. His retirement, however, will promote Capt. William J. Barnette. The other naval retirements for this year, with the resulting promotions to flag rank, are as follows: July 19, Burwell retires,

promoting T. C. McLean; Aug. 1, Cowles retires, promoting Barnette; Aug. 18, Evans, who is an additional number, retires, promoting nobody; Sept. 7, Merrell retires, promoting E. K. Moore and J. A. Rodgers; Oct. 25, Dayton retires, promoting Adams; Oct. 30, Couden retires, promoting Blocklinger and Potter; Dec. 15, Pillsbury retires, promoting N. E. Niles, Harber and Mason; Dec. 17, Emory retires, promoting Nazro. A complete list of prospective naval promotions for 1908, due to retirements for age, appeared in our issue of Feb. 8, page 594, prepared by Rear Admiral S. W. Very.

A correspondent says: "It seems to me that something might be done for the Infantry. The senior first lieutenant of Infantry has been a commissioned officer of the Regular Army longer than any of the captains in the Medical Corps except twenty, and with the promotion which the doctors are now getting it will be only a few months when all infantry first lieutenants will have had longer regular commissioned service than any of the doctors. The second lieutenants of Infantry who were, unfortunately, in the Regular Service before the reorganization of 1901 got their good and plenty then. The cavalry and artillery second lieutenants were all promoted with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, but about half of the Infantry were jumped by many volunteers with little commissioned service who were put into the Regular establishment as first lieutenants. There are a great many of them senior to those who have much more commissioned service."

Concerning chief boatswains, chief gunners, chief carpenters and chief sailmakers, or "commissioned warrant officers," as they are now to be called, following the precedent of the British service, a correspondent says: "These officers are commissioned after long and faithful service and upon receiving commendatory letters from their commanding officers. In many instances they perform deck duty and in their own line are valuable assistants to the commanding and executive officers. Much of the duty of line officers is imposed upon them, they are commissioned in precisely the same manner and are the same kind of commissioned officers as lieutenants, doctors and paymasters are. A man who has served from twelve to fifteen years in the Navy and has established a good record, done his work well and finally passed the required moral, physical and professional examination, is entitled to recognition."

A lesson incidental to the cruise of the Battleship Fleet in the Pacific but none the less effective is found in the comparison between our ships of war and our ships of commerce in the Pacific. When the great battleships and their auxiliaries steamed along the Pacific coast the display of the American flag was so great as to invite a contrast with the infrequency with which the flag is seen on American ships of commerce. The Buffalo News is startled into saying that "we have to-day more ships of war than of peace under our flag in the vast Pacific. Nothing can be added to the significance of such an astounding fact." Then it proceeds to lament the lack of interest in the merchant marine shown by Congress compared with the care taken to build up the Navy. It has no word of fault to utter regarding the fostering of our Navy, but it thinks the success of our war fleet should be an inspiration for Congressional aid for a peace fleet.

There is little likelihood that Señor Obaldia, who has just been elected President of Panama, will attempt to dodge the amendment to which he and his party are pledged, for making the governors and mayors elective officers, rather than appointive creatures of the head of the republic. If he should have any such desire, and his previous public record does not indicate a tendency to political obliquity, the desire of the United States for the success of the little republic would show him that it would be dangerous to adopt a policy that would militate against the promotion of the national and international interests which the American Republic is in duty bound to watch over. Extreme centralization will never be popular in the sight of the United States, and Señor Obaldia has shown too much caution to be expected to adopt a course that would alienate the support of the Washington government.

The explicit provisions of G.O. 140, s. 1907, W.D., do not appear to have been fully grasped by those higher in authority. Certain articles are thereby actually abolished as uniform for Infantry, notably, blouses and dark blue shirts. Orders have already emanated requiring issues to Infantrymen of these expensive articles—"obsolete or exclusively Coast Artillery." They, of course, will not be allowed to be worn after maneuvers. There results a loss to the enlisted men of about four dollars and a half each—if both be drawn. Should shirts only be ordered there will be a loss of one hundred dollars per company, or an aggregate of probably twenty thousand dollars, to be borne by enlisted men. Should not this oversight be corrected before charges have been made against the soldier?

A facetious Army draughtsman sends us a sketch labeled "Supplies for the Front." It shows four jaded Army horses painfully drawing an Army wagon overloaded with boxes marked "forms 300X," "forms 790 pink," "forms 790 blue," etc., etc. It is hard to say which is to break down first under this load of red-tape, the wagon or the horses.

West Point graduates whose Parisian French and Castilian Spanish have delighted more than one monsieur and don may resent the remark of Capt. Frederick B. Hennessy, 3d Field Art., in the July Journal of the U.S. Cavalry Association, that "some of our officers acquire a certain proficiency in French and Spanish at West Point and at the Service schools, but generally with a tin horn accent (phonograph method)." It is fortunate that the days of dueling are past, else we should doubtless see Captain Hennessy measuring swords on several fields of honor. However, there is much truth in the Captain's assertion that it is "an exceptional person who can learn to speak fluently a foreign language without actually visiting and living in the country in which that particular language is spoken." Also is he near the truth when he says that "the Army of the United States probably contains a smaller percentage of officers speaking foreign languages than any other army of a first-class war power." He ascribes this linguistic deficiency to the fact that we have practically but one language in North America, whereas in Europe many languages are spoken. Added to this chief reason as a contributing factor is the American's inexplicable scorn for other languages than his own. If a sailor from a French or German man-of-war be arrested in New York city, the newspapers will burlesque his attempts to make himself understood and deem it great fun to make sport of his ignorance of English. Such things do not happen in foreign cities when Americans' ignorance of the native tongue could be made sport of. Nor is this trait confined to the uncultured. When several years ago Mons. Plancon, the great French basso, undertook to sing Sullivan's "Lost Chord," in English in the Metropolitan Opera House, the house was fairly a-titter when he said "Seated one day at zee organ"; yet American singers can essay an opera role in any language in a European city and be treated with the utmost consideration. Believing that in a war with a European or Asiatic nation the United States Army would be greatly handicapped by this lack of officers able to speak the language of the enemy, Captain Hennessy outlines a plan to overcome this deficiency. He would have one or more officers of the highest class standing at the Army School of the Line of the Staff College annually detailed to take "a language leave of absence" for the period of one year, to be sent abroad to such country (including Japan) as the selected officer may elect or the War Department may designate and complete the study of the language desired by actual residence in that country. "Any ambitious officer could take this detail without suffering any great hardship, financially or otherwise. It should also be prescribed that one or more officers of high class standing at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, would be eligible for one year's detail at the Saumur Riding School, France, or at some one of the other excellent foreign riding schools, such as those in Vienna, Hanover and Rome."

The local press of Salt Lake City, Utah, has given prominence to charges of disorderly conduct due to intoxication, made against certain soldiers of Fort Douglas. Commenting on this as one of the deplorable results of the abolition of the canteen, Mr. John Morgan writes from Salt Lake City: "But in spite of these—few or the whole—cases of intoxication, the city should feel proud of the boys in the fort, as the present regiment there, the 15th, is an exceptionally fine body of men; big, strong, husky fellows—as fine a body of men on the whole as you will find anywhere on a day's march. I have seen scores of line regiments in Britain and know of none to compare with this in physique, with the exception, say, of the brigade of Guards; and that would be an unfair comparison, as the Guards are 'select regiments' with restrictions as to height, etc. The boys look extremely well here in their new khaki uniforms and there seems to me to be something of the 'English cut' about them. Certainly the cut is a great improvement on the 'blue,' which looks anything but smart and soldierly in appearance. I heard it stated that several time-expired men would not re-enlist because they did not wish to undergo some hike of 250 miles that was to come off in the near future. I hope that that was not the cause of their refusal to re-enlist, as no trained soldier should be scared of such a short march, especially by easy stages of fifteen miles per day. The ability to march well (not parade marching) in these days of long detours and wide turning movements are as essential to success as skill in marksmanship. The writer believes that some more route marching, plenty of it both in light and heavy marching order, produces greater efficiency than merely to look pretty on parade and performing some evolutions in the armory that will take the fancy of the ladies and evoke applause from the spectators."

As we come to view the Manchurian war from a longer perspective, we are finding that many of the things in which the Japanese soldiers were said to be superior to the Europeans were viewed through the haze of newspaper exaggeration. If there was one theme which never failed to arouse the laudatory comment of uncritical writers, it was the superior simplicity of the Japanese military diet. We have been told a thousand times that the soldiers of the Mikado lived chiefly on rice while the Russian was hampered with the complicated rations of the European soldier. In an article on cavalry raiding in the Austrian Cavalry Monthly for April Lieutenant Colonel Wenniger, of the Bavarian army, makes positive contradiction of this commonly accepted report and maintains that the Japanese diet was less simple than the Russians'. On this head he says: "It has been said that the Japanese were sub-

sisted very simply and on rice, nothing but rice. But the very opposite is true, as the subsisting of the Japanese soldier (who in addition to his rice demanded all kinds of sauces, preserved fish, fruit, etc.) was much more complicated than that of the Russians. In addition, the rice, which did not grow in Manchuria, had to be brought from Japan, Formosa, China and India; on the other hand, the Russians lived very well off the country, which supplied meat, cereals, and especially cabbage, in abundance." Those who have dwelt ad nauseam on the Oriental diet superiority will naturally be shocked at the picture of the abstemious, almost ascetic, Japanese soldier demanding sauce for his food after the manner of a French bon vivant at Maxim's in Paris.

In treating of the subject of the employment of cavalry in independent action against flank and rear of a hostile army, Lieutenant Colonel Wenniger, of the Bavarian cavalry, in the Austrian Cavalry Monthly of April, gives the highest praise to Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, of the Confederate Army, when he says that he "furnished the prototype of the cavalry raid." Of the Southern cavalry leader, the German officer says: "A cavalry division general of a lieutenant's age, a clear head, educated at the Military Academy of West Point, brought up on horseback, so to speak, and in continuous wars against Indians, brave and hardy, Stuart was a born leader of light cavalry. Like him his men were farmers' boys, brought up on horseback, and they were far superior to the city-bred troopers of the North with their inferior horses." But "in one thing Stuart did not succeed, and that was in a pursuing raid after a victorious battle." He never seemed to have learned, in the opinion of Colonel Wenniger, the principle which von Moltke has explained of advancing a cavalry pursuit in several parallel columns. His pursuit after the battle of Manassas was entirely frontal and naturally came to a full stop at the first obstruction encountered—Bull Run. In the war of 1870-71 there were no cavalry raids in the sense of the Stuart raids, but it is one thing to make raids in a sparsely settled country like that in which Stuart operated, and quite another in a densely populated region like that of France. The German essayist thinks that the main requirement for the success of any raid, that of surprise, will hardly ever be reached in Europe. The translation of this paper for the Journal of the U.S. Cavalry Association for July is made by Sergt. Harry Bell, Engr. Corps, U.S.A.

In reviewing a recent history of the American Navy, the Independent says that "the history of the Navy which shall show its true relation to the country in the past, how such an organization could develop such men as it has, how it has managed to exist under its extraordinary vicissitudes, what it has done, not merely in the brief moments of war but in the long years of peace—all that and much more are still to be written." There are not wanting excellent books of recollections such as those of Rear Admirals Schley and Evans and studies of naval engagements like that of Captain Mahan, but there is a feeling as one looks over the works on the Navy that the greatness of the subject has yet to be grasped by a writer. The fault possibly is due to the geographical situation of our country and to the fact that most of our fighting has been done on land. In our last great war, the South had no Navy, so that the naval phase of the conflict was confined chiefly to blockade work and operations against forts conjointly with the Army. However, when the Navy did have a chance to show its mettle, as it did in the Spanish War, the American people were not slow to appreciate its work, and the result is seen in the fine fleet of battleships now ploughing the Pacific and in the awakening in Congress of a realization of its duty toward the defenders of the Republic on the water.

It should have occurred to the editor of the New York Independent that one of its contributors might excuse lapses in the Japanese without making so uncalled for and brutal an accusation against the Army of the United States as is contained in the article in the issue of July 9 on "The Moral Greatness of Japan," by J. H. De Forest, D.D. Evidently seeking to lessen the effect of his admission that many of the stories about the brutality of Japanese soldiers in Korea are true, the essayist says (page 86): "But I remember that it is less than a decade since one of our generals in the Philippines ordered the slaughter of men, women and children." We would suggest to this reverend gentleman that the habit of telling the truth is one it is well for a man of his profession to cultivate. He has certainly shown in this case that, as Artemus Ward once said of some other man, "his forte is not to resemble George Washington to any alarming extent." Dr. De Forest cannot remember what never happened, and no such order as he speaks of was ever issued. If he will produce such an order, or an authentic copy of it, we will pay him a handsome price for it as a curiosity.

An officer of the Army says: "The enclosed letter and card, which I have just received, speak for themselves. Whether Army officers have the reputation for being 'easy marks' or for having more money than they know what to do with, it is certain that, for some reason, their wealth (?) seems to be coveted by every would-be 'promoter.' Men are not generally so imbued with the idea of brotherly love for all mankind as to scatter their gold broadcast; neither do they advertise publicly that who-soever will may come and invest their hard-earned cash in a really gilt-edged bona fide good thing that is sure to

bring to the investor tenfold or a hundredfold profit on his investment. Such bonanzas as that are usually kept secret and jealously guarded, or only divulged to dearest friends or relatives, and then only when more capital than the discoverer can otherwise raise is needed in order to make the enterprise possible. But when some kind, benevolent stranger offers to make you a millionaire, like himself, it is time for the would-be investor to 'cuidado.'" Accompanying this letter is a circular from a corporation which invites this officer to engage in the business of manufacturing flax straw into linen fibre.

The Canal Record reports that masonry work in the Panama Canal Zone is practically confined to reinforced concrete and concrete blocks, on account of the cost of importing bricks and the limited amount of building stone to be found there. It is estimated that the cost of the Administration Building at Ancon, which is a large three-story structure of concrete blocks, was about half what it would have cost if made of stone or brick. Two large magazines for the storage of explosives are to be built of concrete blocks, and several powder houses have been constructed of this material. Tests recently made by firing steel-pointed bullets from a rifle at close range against several blocks show that they are absolutely bullet-proof, as in no case was even the outer wall penetrated or shattered. A plant for making concrete blocks installed at Ancon in 1905, in the eleven months ending May 31, made 17,969 blocks, at a cost of twelve and one-half cents a cubic foot. The mixture is one part cement, three parts sand, and three parts stone chips. When three months old, blocks made of this mixture have shown a tensile strength of 342 pounds.

That the record being made at the Suez Canal should silence those who persist in the belief that the Panama Canal will be a financial white elephant is the contention of the St. Paul Pioneer Press, which, after showing that the profits of the canal last year out of receipts of \$24,029,014 were \$15,300,605, goes on to say: "What has been accomplished by Suez undoubtedly will be duplicated by the Panama Canal. There is no very great volume of traffic at present that would go by way of Panama. But experience has demonstrated that the volume of traffic will increase in proportion to the improvement in the facilities for transportation. There are hundreds who cross the Atlantic for every one who made the journey fifty years ago. There are hundreds of tons of freight for each ton shipped a half century ago. The record made on the Atlantic has been duplicated in the traffic to the East by way of Suez and there is no reason to believe that the Panama Canal will be an exception to the rule."

Major J. P. Jervy, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., in a letter to us dated Washington, D.C., July 14, 1908, says: "In your issue of July 11 is a letter from Pine Camp referring to the work of the Engineer battalion at that point. In this letter I am credited, among other things, with the map work connected with the maneuver camp. The construction work at the camp was under the immediate charge of Capt. Lytle Brown, the map work under Lieut. Julian L. Schley, and the photographic work under Lieut. H. C. Fiske, all of the Corps of Engineers. To these gentlemen and to the other officers on duty with the Provisional Engineer Battalion is due the credit for whatever success has attended the work of the Engineer troops. I was simply fortunate enough to be in command of an organization, the officers and enlisted men of which loyally and energetically carried out the suggestions and instructions given."

The adoption of the Ross rifle for the Canadian militia has caused some discussion, and it is said good reasons for the abandonment of the Lee-Enfield arm have not been shown. The defenders of the old weapon maintain that advantage should have been taken of the experiments in England in the improvement of the Lee-Enfield before the change was made. Personal differences are reported to have entered largely into the acrimonious dispute between certain officers as to relative merits of the two guns.

Caresses play so important a part in this life of ours from the cradle to the grave that one's eye halts when it comes to the science of caressing in an article by F. M. Ware in *Outing* on the management of a horse. "Caress must promptly reward performance and the voice be never used. The horse does not understand your words. Caress the spot you have just addressed nor think he understands a pat on the neck is a reward for something he has just done with his hindquarters. Go direct to the spot and, where two parts have been addressed, caress them both. The secret of managing a saddle horse lies in the control of the hindquarters."

If the assertion made in Roths Jahresbericht is correct that "good horsemanship is considered a better qualification for military surgeons by the leading authorities of France than a knowledge of medicine and surgery," the French soldier is likely to suffer greatly in the next war unless radical reforms are made. "In France military surgeons fall into two classes. One class is too much, the other too little, developed in military affairs. The latter usually possesses a better knowledge of science and medicine but has not the required authority with the soldiers."

The Canal Record of July 1 publishes a report of the transit of the Isthmus of Panama by the 4th Regiment of Infantry, U.S.A., in 1852. It is by Charles S. Tripler, U.S.A., and is dated "San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 14, 1852." The quartermaster of the 4th at this time was Ulysses S. Grant and this report of Surgeon Tripler confirms the stories of the efficiency he showed in dealing with a most difficult and trying situation. The command, including women and children, were about 800, about one-half of them recruits. The regiment left New York July 5, 1852, and reached Aspinwall July 16, without having lost a man, although there were some cases of minor sickness on board. One man left in the steamer was sick with chronic diarrhea and he died two days later. In attempting to cross the Isthmus the 4th were embarrassed by the state of the roads; by rains every day; by the extreme heat and by an epidemic of cholera, forty laborers out of one hundred having died at one station. Notwithstanding all this, and the cautions in the order of march, the men had no sooner been permitted to land to procure water, than numbers of them sought the first tavern they could find, to indulge their fatal craving for liquor. Many were brought back on board that night intoxicated and drenched with rain. Fruits were also eaten with avidity whenever they could be procured. The transportation promised was not forthcoming, and Major Tripler says: "We had the vexation of seeing hundreds of citizens forwarded, with scarcely an hour's detention, while our men were kept at the most unhealthy point of the Isthmus for five days, with no adequate effort on the part of the contractors to forward us to Panama. The next morning we were no better off. Captain Grant then went into the market, and succeeded in completing a contract before night with a responsible person for the requisite number of mules to be ready early the next day. * * * In compliance with Captain Grant's contract, a large number of mules, both saddle and cargo, were brought up in the morning and despatched as fast as possible with riders and burdens, respectively; by 1 p.m. about one-half our men and nearly one-half our baggage were on the road. The last of the command finally arrived at Benicia Aug. 26, 1852, after its trying experiences of disease, discomfort and hardship on the Isthmus."

Z. P. Smith, past state counselor of North Carolina, Junior Order United American Mechanics, which order has a national membership of some 180,000 and one of whose worthy aims is to see that the American flag shall fly from every public school in the land, not only edits the semi-monthly Watchman, organ of the order, but is first lieutenant, 3d Inf., N.C.N.G. In a recent number of the Watchman appears an editorial worthy a member of this patriotic order. Says the writer: "Every American should be a soldier and at all times on guard for the weal of native land. We do not mean to say by this that every American boy should at once enlist in our Regular Army—it's not at all necessary, nor is it desirable. To-day we occupy a position in the family of nations among the powerful—if, indeed, we are not the most powerful—yet we have a standing army that, viewed from one standpoint, is pitifully small and inadequate. However, it's not of the Regular that we are thinking just now, but of the man who sacrifices a portion of his time that he may be trained—at least in part—to do and perform a soldier's duty for country's sake in the time of need. Such is the militia of to-day—the nation's citizen soldiery, now called by law the 'Second Line of Defense,' and it's in this field that every able-bodied American boy should 'serve his time.'" Referring to participation in joint maneuvers of militia and Regulars, the editor continues: "It was our privilege to be thrown with our country's Regular soldiers—to actually serve with them, and we dare say that a finer body of men does not exist, officer and man, on the earth to-day. Not because of compulsion, for that cannot be in our republic (save in extreme cases), but for love of country, for the honor of the flag and the graves of our sires, should all of us who are able place ourselves in a position to render intelligent service against the coming of that day when the dear old land of our birth shall call her sons to battle, and to die if need be, that our nation shall not perish from the earth."

A writer in the Sunday Magazine describes the bossing of China's Yellow River as "the largest, fattest job in all the Land of Squeeze." He adds: "No American has ever held this office, though doubtless many beside myself have coveted it; but General Wilson, of Delaware, the famous cavalry leader of the Civil War (Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson, U.S.A., retired), while traveling in China, captivated Li Hung Chang by his engaging qualities, and almost had the office thrust upon him. However, General Wilson looked the Yellow River over, made a report upon its eccentricities, and then returned to the banks of the Delaware. He probably found out that even in this, the greatest plum on the tree, there was a bitter streak. The Director General has to keep his river in order, or he is mulcted for heavy damages in every direction. If his pay is great, his liabilities are by no means light. If the waters behave unruly and sink a junk, he must do something handsome for the widows and orphans. If the river overflows its banks and disturbs the graveyards and the ancestral acres, a severe reprimand would not be slow in coming from Peking. On a second offense of this kind the Director General might and probably would suffer the humiliation of seeing his picture sent in exile to the Siberian border. Indeed, circumstances have so shaped themselves that on two or three occasions, with friends grown cold and an exhausted treasury, the Director General has felt compelled to make the supreme sacrifice and spring into the raging torrent which would not obey his behest."

It is expected that the annual shooting contests at Camp Perry, Ohio, next month, will attract more than one thousand of the crack military shots, which, with the twelve hundred officers, scorers, markers, guards, etc., will make a camp of about twenty-five hundred men. The principal match at Camp Perry will, of course, be the National Team Match. It is for teams of twelve. Next in importance are the National Individual Rifle and the National Pistol matches. Of the National Rifle Association matches the most important is the Regimental Team Match. The first prize in this match is a handsome championship trophy, valued at \$500. Next in interest is the Company Team Match, in which the prizes are cash and medals. Of the individual matches there are the Leech Cup, the Wimbledon Cup and the President's Match. There are medals and cash prizes in each match.

Another very interesting event is the Championship Regimental Skirmish Match, open to teams of six. When won twice the beautiful silver trophy becomes the property of the winning team. Other N.R.A. matches are the Inter Club Match, Life Members' Match, State Secretaries' Match and the Press Match. There is also a Championship Revolver Team Match. The greatest interest in Ohio State Rifle Association matches centers around the Herrick Trophy Match for a magnificent silver trophy, presented by ex-Governor Herrick, of Ohio. It is accompanied by \$375 in cash prizes, with medals to the members of the winning team. Other matches are: Hays Trophy Match for teams of three (limited to the Ohio National Guard), Ideal Company Team Match for teams of three, All-Corners Off-Hand Match, All-Corners 600-Yard Match, Peter Trophy Match, Individual Rapid Fire Match and a number of brigade, expert and novice matches, with cash and medal prizes. In addition, there will be a number of revolver matches open to teams and individuals.

The feasibility of transporting disabled soldiers in the field on a regulation litter attached to a saddle, using only a mounted soldier's equipment, is discussed by Capt. George P. Peed, Med. Corps, U.S.A., in the July Military Surgeon. A demonstration of the merits of this system was given by a squad from the Division Hospital at a meet at Pasay, P.I., in February, 1907. "The greatest objection to this form of transportation is that the motion of the horse is communicated to the patient, causing more or less jolting, according to the gait of the animal, yet it is believed the method will be of advantage at times. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that it is possible to trot, gallop or run without much inconvenience to the man on the litter." If the tests have been made with unwounded men, it may be well to suggest that it is hard to base conclusions as to wounded men on effects produced on well men. The advantages claimed for this method of transportation are "that the center of gravity of the loaded litter is as near the saddle as practicable, that the litter is securely attached and the saddle prevented from shifting by the addition of the surcingle, that the litter can be prepared in a few minutes, and that nothing but the equipment of a mounted soldier is required."

The commanding officer at Fort Leavenworth, Col. R. H. Loughborough, 13th Inf., received a letter from Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., Chief of Staff, complimenting the officers of the garrison and those on duty at the Army Service schools for the very cordial relations that exist between the two commands. General Bell wrote:

Washington, D.C., July 6.
My Dear Colonel: Both General Duvall and Captain Davis have been enthusiastic about the cordial relations which exist between the officers of your command and those on duty at the Service Schools, as was illustrated at the "smoker" held in the riding hall the night before graduation. I write to assure you that nothing could be a source of greater gratification to me than to find the officers of the post enjoying such cordial, friendly and sympathetic relations with officers on duty with the schools. It helps the schools and displays the existence of a spirit in your regiment of which you should be proud. I am not astonished at this for the reason that your regiment served a considerable time under my immediate command and observation during the trouble in the Philippines in and around Dagupan, and I observed at that time that all of the officers of the 13th Infantry were inspired by a most admirable and commendable spirit. I would be glad if you would let the officers know how much pleasure their attitude has afforded me. Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) J. F. BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

Much has been said of the discipline of the crews of our big warships, but to the under-water fighters A. W. Roker awards the palm for unity of action. In "The Under-Seas Sailor and His Boat," in the July St. Nicholas, he says: "Not until you have gone down in a submarine and seen the crew at work can you say you have seen the limit to which it is possible to drill human creatures. No crack company of a regiment, no fire company in any of our big cities, not even the engine force on a man-of-war is under such discipline as the crew of a submarine. The Navy Department and the men themselves realize that months are required before even the most capable group of men can be made to work as a unit, perfect as clockwork. There is no time to 'break in' crews when once war is declared, and for this reason the submarine service is continually and incessantly in war practice. Practice runs in the ordinary sense do not exist. Each time the boat stands out to sea she goes as if for business, the scenes you see being exactly like those that would be enacted were the vessel bent upon actually sinking an enemy."

From Pine Camp, New York, a correspondent writes: "The Engineer Battalion, Companies H and E, leave for Niagara to attend target practice on July 15 and will probably reach there by the 28th. The march will be about 220 miles. The Engineers of the 2d Battalion have done their share of work in these maneuvers. They were here over three weeks before the maneuvers commenced, working day after day. They have done all the surveying of the grounds, mapping, draughting, reconnaissance, cleaning the grounds of brush and stumps, etc., etc. The battalion was constantly on the go since its arrival, yet it has to make this march of over two hundred miles, without one ounce of credit for its labors. During the past three years this battalion has been hiking. A little over a year ago (July 1, 1907), they returned from Cuba, after spending ten months of steady work in surveying, mapping, etc. Two years ago they spent the entire three months at the Mount Gretna maneuvers, and I presume one year from now they will be en route to the Philippines, their time being nearly up. So it is that this is the most active branch of the entire Service and the money paid is well earned by its members."

A correspondent says: "I respectfully call your attention to an article written by Lieut. Hugh M. Kelly, U.S.A., in McClure's for July, 1908. At the bottom of page 285 the 17th Article of War is, as I believe, deliberately misquoted, with the evident intention of casting a slur on the 'powers that be.' In the article in question the word 'humiliations' has been substituted for the word 'limitations,' thereby entirely changing the meaning and intent of the 17th Article of War." The article of War is quoted in a foot note to Lieutenant Kelly's story, and it is obvious that the word "humiliation" is a misprint.

Aside from the character of Lieutenant Kelly no possible motive for misrepresentation can be suggested. The story is a very striking one of Army life in the Philippines. Its title is the "Heritage of Ham," and its subject a mutiny of a negro company provoked by the stupidity and brutality of a drunken officer temporarily in command. Its author is a second lieutenant of the 26th Infantry, appointed from Kentucky Oct. 28, 1902.

Catching somewhat of the dreamy quality of the poetry of José Rizal, the Philippine Byron, Lieut. E. H. Rubottom, 9th Cav., in the July Journal of the U.S. Cavalry Association, gives a translation of Rizal's last poem, "Mi Ultimo Pensamiento" (My Last Thought), written on the eve of his execution for conspiring against the Spaniards. The translation is in dactylic hexameter, broken into two lines at the caesural pause. Of his country the Oriental poet thus sang:

My own idolized native country,
Of all of my sorrows the saddest,
My own Philippines, my beloved!
Hear now my adieu, my last farewell!
Behold all for thee I am leaving.
My parents, my friends long beloved!
I go where no slaves are in bondage,
No hangman, nor cruel oppressor,
Where faith does not justify murder,
And God is the Ruler Eternal.

From Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, July 1, an officer of the 22d Infantry writes: "We arrived here on the evening of June 27; unloaded on the 28th, and the 10th Infantry, which we relieved, left on the morning of June 29. This post is everything one desires. I have not been stationed anywhere to equal it, as regards quarters, since 1898. In fact, the house that I occupy beats anything that I have ever seen in nearly twenty years' service. The scenery surpasses anything of the kind, not barring Switzerland, so I have been told by those who have been there. We are three days and a half from Seattle, through the most beautiful waters, which are far in excess of scenery as compared to the Inland Sea of Japan."

Passed Asst. Surgeon Paul E. McDonnold, U.S.N., in a history of two typhoid epidemics on the U.S.S. Connecticut, in The Military Surgeon for July, ascribes the contagion to the contact of officers with it through two medical officers, who went from the care of the sick among the enlisted men to the bridge whist table. Dr. McDonnold says: "The coincidence of the appearance of the two epidemics after visiting Hampton Roads, both within the incubation period of typhoid from the time of stay at this port, seems worthy of note. While the disease could not be found in epidemic form in this vicinity during April, it is a matter of common knowledge that typhoid is usually plentiful in this section and I am personally of the opinion that both epidemics originated here."

Secretary Straus of the Department of Commerce and Labor visited the naval station at Newport, R.I., July 9, being received by Lieut. Comdr. Mark L. Bristol, U.S.N., and shown about the station. Later the Secretary, with the commanding officer of the station, boarded the U.S.S. Montgomery, which went up Narragansett Bay, followed by the torpedo boat Morris. An exhibition of naval defense was shown the Secretary which pleased him very much. The same day the Secretary and Mrs. Straus and the Secretary's brother, Isidor Straus, and Mrs. Straus, entertained at dinner at Berger's, their guests including Rear Admiral John P. Merrell, U.S.N., and Mrs. Merrell.

The United States Army tug Lieut. Alonzo Cushing, which runs between Washington and the Army posts on the Potomac, has made a trip down the Potomac with Brig. Gen. Harries, D.C.N.G., for the purpose of arranging with the commanding officer of the Potomac Artillery District for the coming maneuvers in which the National Guard of District of Columbia will take part. These maneuvers are to take place in the latter part of this month. A steamer, the name of which has not been made public by the Army officials, has been chartered by the Quartermaster's Department of the Army to take the place of the Cushing on the Potomac during the continuance of the exercises.

The waving folds of an American flag are credited with saving a house in the midst of the fire following the earthquake in San Francisco in April, 1906. The house stands at 1654 Taylor street. Its salvation is described in the July St. Nicholas. As the fire crept up to it its owner determined it should go gloriously and ran up a flag on the roof pole. The eaves had caught fire, but a company of the 20th U.S. Infantry, under a lieutenant, passing a block away, saw the banner waving proudly amid the smoke. "A house that flies a flag like that is worth saving," is the expression the narrator puts on the lips of the young officer. The men ran to the place, beat off the flames and saved the house.

The following awards were made during the past week by the Quartermaster's Department: Fort Mansfield, repairing timber bulkhead, \$770; Columbus Barracks, brick road crossings, curbs and gutters, etc., \$1,292; resurfacing macadam road, \$639; Fort Winfield Scott, constructing sea wall and repairing roadway, \$5,790; Fort Slocum, constructing sea walls and earth filling, \$61,476; Fort Hamilton, extension of water and sewer systems, \$4,500; Fort Monroe, erecting four steel tanks and trestles, \$11,000; Fort Hancock, placing heating apparatus in various buildings, \$12,567; Fort Lyon, construction of road, \$4,380.

The reorganized newspaper, the Telegraph of Havana, made its first appearance in the Cuban capital on July 4, an especially auspicious day for beginning such an undertaking, since it commemorates an event indissolubly linked with the recent history of the island. The Telegraph, in its salutatory, refers to the "spirit of the English-speaking race," and its desire to represent it in the tropical metropolises. That is the spirit that is destined to do the most for human progress as it has done the most for Cuba, and if the Telegraph shall be a consistent and sincere exponent of that spirit it will do incalculable good to the Cuban people.

IN THE PHILIPPINES.

That "a little learning is a dangerous thing," or rather that a full educational meal is too much for the constitution of the so-many-years-starved Filipino is the burden of the cry of recent editions of the Manila papers. The *Cablenews-American* complains that whereas the prime need of the islands is for skilled and willing farmers, mechanics and laborers, the schools are yearly turning out young men who seek to support themselves only in professional and clerical lines. El Imparcial, of Pampanga, says: "When we see the deserted fields and no hand raised to clear the undergrowth that defaces them, while a multitude of men look on to see the sun drying up the sap of mother earth without making her produce, many believe in the cutting down of the appropriation for public instruction, on account of the aversion referred to, while others feel the necessity of rectifying the present system of education in such a manner that the young men will be obliged to study agriculture, arts and trades. The truth is that if our young men continue to seek office work it will be for us (bitter it is to confess) lamentable, for our industries, commerce and agriculture, which we shall have to confide to the hands of foreigners."

The target practice of the Battleship Fleet in the Philippines the *Cablenews-American* of Manila says will be had on the Bataan-Mariveles range that has been used by the ships of the squadron stationed in the Philippines for the past two or three years. "This range, which is northwest of the city, offers every facility for heavy gun work with a minimum of danger. The armored cruisers that were here last year shot over the range with most satisfactory results and the cruisers of Admiral Henshaw's squadron had no difficulty, making high scores. The range gives facilities for the handling of the heaviest ordnance in the Navy in comparatively smooth water."

The establishment of recreation rooms in Manila and Cavite for the convenience and benefit of the men of the Battleship Fleet during the stay in the Philippines is the object of plans now under way in Manila. The work has been started by Secretary Collins, of the Y.M.C.A., at Fort McKinley. Capt. Uriah R. Harris, commandant of the navy yard at Cavite, has been asked to head the committee. Other members will be Surg. Dudley N. Carpenter, U.S.N., and Capt. M.-H. Barnum, aide to General Weston. It is the intention of those interested in the project to work in conjunction with the citizens' committee, which will be formed to look after the entertainment of the men of the fleet.

Although it is reported that cholera has gained a foothold in the province of Pangasinan, Luzon, the 5th Battalion of Philippine Scouts, stationed at Camp Gregg, located at Bayambang, the center of infection, are free from the disease. Governor General Smith and the governor of the province have taken active steps to stamp out the disease.

At Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., an academy has been opened for the benefit of the enlisted men, and the Manila Times reports an enrollment of nearly a hundred anxious to take the high school training offered by Chaplain Halsey C. Gavitt, 1st U.S. Cav., who has charge of this first enlisted men's school to be opened in the Philippines.

Philippines Gossip has this to say in regard to the appointment of the new Secretary of War: "Thoroughly conversant with the conditions here, as Secretary of War Mr. Wright will be in a position to give the Philippine Islands that attention and consideration which are their due and to which they are entitled, and with Secretary Taft President these islands would then have a powerful combination working in their favor which no other combination of President and Secretary of War could equal."

They must have a very cumbersome system of land registration in the Philippines, for Gossip estimates that as at present conducted such registration would require 3,300 years to perfect the titles of all the lands in the islands. Gossip also calls attention to the fact that owing to the expiration of the treaty of Paris in April, 1909, Congress will be obliged to take some action on the Philippine tariff at the coming session.

From the Manila Times we learn that silk culture is to be tried in the Philippines, experts in that industry having declared the Benguet country well adapted to the enterprise.

An Albay correspondent of the Manila *Cablenews-American* writes that "few people know the importance of the work being done on Bataan Island, where coal fit for naval use is being mined. The military are also spending thousands of pesos building permanent houses, drilling and developing mines at Coal Harbor, Bataan: half the island is a military reservation. Hundreds of Filipinos and Japanese are employed as miners, carpenters and laborers at the different mines and more are needed. With three veins of good coal, three, five and eight feet, respectively, the possibilities point to Coal Harbor becoming a fortified naval station."

The new Army and Navy clubhouse in Manila is expected to cost about 320,000 pesos and the finances of the club are in so healthy a condition that the Manila Times thinks it will be necessary to place a loan of only 100,000 pesos to carry out fully all the plans. It is expected the construction will begin next January. On the building committee are Major William H. Anderson, Capt. Thomas Franklin, Paymr. Walter B. Izard and Capt. George P. Howell. The new clubhouse will be the most complete building of its kind in the Orient. There will be a large dancing pavilion on the bay shore, a special dining hall for banquets and private dining-rooms for small dinner parties.

That the mines in the Philippines are producing a promising supply of gold is not generally known, but the Manila Times of June 13 announced that one mine had given out about \$4,000 worth of the yellow metal in one week. This mine is in Benguet, while several smaller ones have begun operations. The Times would not be surprised if about a million dollars' worth of gold bullion should be exported from the islands in the coming twelve-month.

Complete eradication of cholera from the Philippine Islands is predicted by Director of Health Victor G. Heiser, M.D., in his official report to the Secretary of the Interior for the first quarter of 1908. He says the elimination of the disease awaits only the completion of the new sewer and water systems for the city of Manila. Recent research has made it clear to medical men that cholera has become endemic in Manila and that the provinces are infected from the city, which in turn becomes re-infected from the provinces. So if the disease can be stamped out in the city the islands will be free. "The cholera organisms probably exist in the defective sewers of Manila," says the report, "and possibly at times in the water supply and the isolated cases appearing in different parts of the city without apparent connection may be traced to roaches or other vermin that carry the infection from the sewers." At the close of the quarter cholera had almost completely disappeared from the islands,

though in January it had assumed threatening proportions. During the quarter there were 203 cases and 167 deaths in Manila and 806 cases with 628 deaths in the provinces. One striking feature of the smallpox cases in the quarters among the unvaccinated was the virulence. Ordinarily the smallpox mortality among the natives does not go much above five or ten per cent, but in the latest outbreak the mortality reached from twenty-five to fifty per cent.

That the records of the United States Army in the Philippines are in danger of being destroyed is the conclusion of the *Cablenews-American* of Manila after reviewing the recent explosion in the ordnance depot in that city. It says that "should anything happen to the magazines at Fort Santiago it is pretty well understood that the old fort, with its great historic walls, would be absolutely wiped off the face of the earth and along with it all the Army records in the Philippines." It urges the establishing of magazines for the storage of the reserve supplies of ammunition adjacent to Manila, a suggestion in accord with recommendations made by officers of the Philippines Division for several years. "While the explosion did little damage, the fact that an explosion did take place shows just how dangerous the present system of storage is. The buildings in which the supplies are stored are of the most makeshift character, many of them never having been intended for such usage and few of them being adapted to the needs of modern ordnance."

A notable Filipino died when Felipe G. Calderon passed away in Manila on June 6. Though only forty years old, he had been an active participant in the stirring life of his race for the last fifteen years. In the revolution he gave great assistance to Aguinaldo as his legal adviser. He is said to have drawn the constitution of the Aguinaldo "republic." With true breadth of mind, he supported the American civil administration from the first days of its establishment. When Mr. Taft directed the affairs of the islands he frequently made use of Sr. Calderon's services, placing in his hands the San Jose College case, which was taken through the courts to oust the Dominicans from the possession of an estate valued at many hundred thousand dollars. He was a professor in several colleges and had written much on economics and history.

The effectiveness of the work looking to the segregation of lepers in the Philippines is shown by the fact, announced in the official report of the Director of Health for the first quarter of 1908, that "practically all the territory south of Manila, with the exception of Mindanao, has been gone over several times and all known lepers removed." Some may have been overlooked, but they will be isolated as soon as found. In the province of Albay the official reports for the past two years showed but fifty-nine lepers, yet 317 lepers were nevertheless gathered in. Just the contrary was the result in Samar and Leyte, in which islands the lepers found were fewer than reported. The mortality of the leper colony still remains high, but it is lower than it would be if the lepers were allowed to live in their home districts, where they were objects of charity. Upon the prohibition of the use of opium in the Philippine Islands becoming absolute, except for medical and scientific purposes, March 1, 1908, the number of opium victims who desired hospital treatment increased enormously, and the management of the San Juan de Dios Hospital, at which institution these persons have been treated heretofore, at government expense, was overrun. Of 307 patients admitted to San Lazaro 260 have been discharged as cured. These reports of vital statistics being printed in both English and Spanish, their recommendations come directly home to the natives.

PHILIPPINE TRIBUTE TO LUKE E. WRIGHT.

Speaking of our new Secretary of War, the *Cablenews-American* of Manila says: "Luke E. Wright is one of the ablest statesmen in America. His mind has that nice balance and equipment which makes for poise and judgment. He is absolutely fearless and despises the petty tricks of mere politicians, who see only the necessities of the moment, and have no outlook beyond the present. Wright succeeded here to the burden of the Taft régime. That great man had achieved astonishing results in a short time, but he had carved with an opulent hand, and had done things and planned things which the Philippines could not afford. Wright fell heir to the evils of a splendor not extravagant era. Not only was the ship of state laboring in the trough of a sea of financial troubles, but familiarity had bred a certain contempt for American authority, the prestige of the Army's stern actions having been staled by the altruistic attitude of the civil government, and kindness having been misinterpreted for fear."

"Ladronism had become flagrant. Wright sought to put it down with a heavy hand. Unfortunately he chose the wrong instrument, and the Constabulary made such grievous blunders that it lost the respect of the people."

Had Luke E. Wright been given a free hand in the Philippines for ten years and received ample support at Washington he would have initiated and made successful a scheme of government for the Filipinos equal in fitness to that of Lord Cromer's in Egypt, and would have gained the fame that crowns that great colonial administrator. Wright was too far-seeing, too strong, too unafraid, and handled the problem too firmly. He once said to the editor of this paper: "The Philippine problem is not a very big one. It is not overwhelmingly difficult. If the real welfare of the Filipino is to be sought America has but to mark out a course to that goal, and pursue it evenly and despite opposition." If Wright is made Secretary of War, and Taft should be President, the *Cablenews-American* believes there may be expected in these islands a new and differing plan of political management and a tremendous impetus to Americanization and prosperity."

The energetic manner in which Secretary of War Wright extinguished a budding Katipunan Society in Manila is told by F. Heiskell in the Independent. A certain editor conceived the idea of resurrecting the Society, which in other days had been an organization of high purposes, and thus to foment an uprising against American rule. Mr. Wright was then Acting Governor of the Islands. Shortly after the day's work had begun one sunny morning Governor Wright sat in his office in Manila talking with Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, when Señor Editor and a delegation from the Katipunan party were announced.

After a courteous greeting from the Governor, Señor Editor launched forth into a speech. "We do not represent," said he, "the aristocracy of the Philippine Islands, but we, members of the newly organized Katipunan party, represent the brawn and sinew, the—" But his speech ended there. The Gobernador Civil, who had waited these several days, was talking. The forefinger of his right hand was near the nose of Señor Editor, and the Señor was backing toward the swinging doors,

through which he had entered the chamber. "The Americans," said the Governor, "desire in every way to help the Filipinos. But the Filipinos must also help. Katipunan spells murder in the Philippine Islands now, and you know it. The time is not arrived for a Katipunan party. And another thing: We have been watching your antics and reading your paper. Bilibid prison's doors swing wide for those who spread sedition and you have for some time been dangerously near the line." Just then Señor Editor backed through the swinging doors and into the hallway. The representatives of the brawn and sinew of the Islands had been in the hallway some time, and neither El Señor nor the brawn and sinew tarried longer. When the swinging doors closed behind El Señor, the Katipunan party, a project big with trouble, was dead beyond resurrection.

LAUNCH OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA.

The 16,000-ton battleship South Carolina was successfully launched from the yards of Messrs. Cramp at Philadelphia, Pa., July 11, the vessel being christened by Miss Frederica C. Ansel, daughter of the Governor of the state for which the South Carolina is named. Miss Ansel broke the usual bottle of wine on the vessel's bow. Just at the launching hour, when the vessel was released from her fastenings, she failed to start down the ways, and pressure had to be used. Once started, however, she took the water without any hitch.

The launching ceremonies were under the direction of Secretary Taylor and Charles W. Williams, the company's assistant secretary. Mr. Williams said the South Carolina is the heaviest and most complete warship the Cramps have ever launched. On the ways the ship weighed 9,000 tons. The workmen had to remove 90 shores against the vessel's bottom; they "split out" 44 keel blocks from under the hull. Then the shoe which releases the vessel was sawed. This shoe was 24 feet long, 54 inches wide and 6 inches thick.

Among those present beside Governor Ansel and party were Rear Admiral Pendleton and Mrs. E. C. Pendleton, Lieut. Comdr. H. G. Macfarland, Col. Randolph Dickens, of the Marine Corps; Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. S. McKean, Pay Dir. R. T. M. Ball, Capt. A. G. Berry, U.S.N.; Med. Dir. G. H. Cook, Lieut. Robert Crawford, U.S.N., and Capt. J. B. Collins, U.S.N.

After the launching the special guests were escorted to the banquet hall. Toasts were drunk standing to the President, who had been invited; to the United States; to South Carolina and to the Cramp Company.

The keel of the South Carolina was laid Dec. 18, 1906, and the contract calls for her completion Dec. 21, 1909. Her principal dimensions are as follows: Length between perpendiculars, 450 feet; breadth on load water line, 80 feet; mean draft, 24 feet 6 inches; normal displacement, 16,000 tons; full load displacement, 17,600 tons; designed speed on trial at normal displacement, 18 1/2 knots; horsepower, 17,000; bunker capacity, 2,100 tons. The vessel is equipped with Babcock & Wilcox boilers and reciprocating engines and her estimated speed is 18.50 knots, on an estimated horsepower of 16,500. Her complement is 51 officers and 818 men. Her main battery consists of eight 12 inch breech loading rifles, mounted in four turrets on the center line and so arranged that each gun can fire two shots per minute. These guns can fire on either broadside and permit sixteen 850-pound projectiles to be discharged every minute. The South Carolina also has a battery of about thirty 3-inch and smaller guns to afford protection from torpedo boats and destroyers, and carries an armament of submerged torpedo tubes.

The South Carolina is provided with a protective deck about the middle height of her armor, varying in thickness from 1 1/2 to 3 inches. She will have two of the most modern cage types of military masts, similar to those recently tested on the monitor Florida, and two funnels. The contract price exclusive of armor and armament was \$3,540,000. Including armor and armament and outfit, she will cost about \$7,000,000.

DESTRUCTION OF MOSQUITOES IN CUBA.

The following memorandum relative to the excellent sanitary work which is being done in the destruction of mosquitoes in Cuba was presented to Governor Magoon on June 15 by his chief sanitary officer, Major J. R. Kean, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and forwarded by the Governor to the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, Washington, D.C.:

I take pleasure in calling your attention to the excellent sanitary work which is being done in the destruction of mosquitoes in the zone about Cienfuegos and extending up the railroad as far as Santa Clara, which was severely infected last summer and fall, and which is under the supervision of Capt. J. H. Allen, Med. Corps, U.S.A. The inspection reports for the last two months for Cienfuegos show a steady and progressive diminution in the number of deposits of larvae found by the house inspectors, in spite of the fact that summer has come on and the rainy season has commenced, both conditions highly favorable to the breeding of mosquitoes. Inspections in Cienfuegos about the first of April showed a deposit of larvae on an average in every ten houses inspected, whereas the inspection reports for the last three weeks show a breeding place of larvae in every fifty-one houses, in every sixty-four and every seventy-one houses, respectively.

The town of Sagua, where yellow fever occurred as late as January of this year, and where no perceptible progress was made in mosquito work until after a change in the local sanitary officer after your return from Washington in March, has been so thoroughly cleaned that in a recent inspection not a single deposit of larvae was found in 112 houses examined.

The town of Rodas, where yellow fever occurred in December and January, has also been very thoroughly cleaned, so that the inspector found only six breeding places of larvae in 122 houses examined in the town. The town of Santa Clara is making slow but steady improvement in the sanitary work, the mosquito work there not being so immediately under the personal supervision of Captain Allen as the other towns mentioned.

In the Guines-Union zone in the southwestern part of Matanzas province, and the southeastern part of Havana province, which has been one of the most troublesome and persistent zones of infection in the island, being responsible for the recurrence of yellow fever last spring, very thorough and excellent work has been accomplished under the direction of Dr. Rodriguez Alonzo as special commissioner. This work has been so thoroughly performed that the stegomyia mosquito is now a rare insect in this zone. In both of these zones it is believed that the stegomyia have been reduced below the yellow fever limit. Sanitary officers are doing mosquito work with their sanitary brigades in all of the municipalities of the island, but these zones are those in which, on account of the extended infection last summer, special mosquito work under a special commissioner of the sanitary department has been deemed necessary.

In Havana there are still a few mosquitoes of harmless varieties, coming from the swamps of the head of Havana bay and those beyond the mouth of the Almendares river. These are of two varieties, *Culex pugnans* and *Culex sollicitans*, both "tramp" mosquitoes in their habits. Mosquito breeding within the city limits is, however, practically at an end, as a

breeding place is found in only about one house in 450 inspected, and of these considerably less than one-half are found to be *stegomyia*. The record for the first fifteen days of June is 23,513 houses inspected in which forty-nine deposits of larvae were found. Of these, twenty-one were found to be *stegomyia*.

In Santiago the mosquito work has been far from satisfactory, having been obstructed from several causes, among which are the persistent opposition of the population and a very uncertain water supply which requires the householders to store water in barrels and other containers. On this account and because of the persistence of the yellow fever forces there, Capt. H. D. Thomson, Med. Corps, U.S.A., was sent in January as special commissioner, and since April 1 has been assigned to station there. The work has lately shown steady improvement, and it is hoped in another month will be brought up to a satisfactory standard. Improvement in this work is necessarily slow because it requires education, not only of the personnel engaged in the work, but of the entire population of the city.

ATHLETICS IN CUBA.

A big athletic meet was held at Camp Columbia, Cuba, beginning June 29 and ending July 4, open to Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, Marines, Engineers, Signal Corps, Hospital Corps and quartermasters' employees, colors being furnished each contestant on the field. There were all kinds of events, including sprints, distance runs, sack race, tug of war, jumping, baseball, shooting, wrestling, boxing, swimming and diving, advance guard bridge construction, Signal and Hospital Corps contests, competitive drills for each branch of service, driving contests, wall scaling, tent pitching, harness race and relay race. Some of the events were mounted and others afoot. The morning program began each day at 8 a.m., the afternoon program at 2 p.m., and the evening program at 8 o'clock. The command at Camp Columbia, including the competitors, were reviewed by Major General Barry at 5 p.m., Friday, July 3.

It was the biggest athletic meet ever held in Cuba, and in fact ranks with the best ever given in the Army. The following is a list of the officials:

In charge of meet—Major Charles G. Treat, Inspector General's Department.

Referee and in charge of judges, starters and inspectors—Capt. Frank Tompkins, 11th Cav.

Judges—Capts. William C. Rogers, 27th Inf.; George Vidmer, 11th Cav.; John Robertson, 27th Inf.; Rush R. Wallace, Jr., U.S.M.C.; Benjamin J. Tillman, 27th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William R. Standford, Sig. Corps; Walter H. Smith, Sig. Corps; Roy F. Waring, 2d Field Art.; and 2d Lieut. Frederic E. Humphreys, C.E.

Clerk of the course—Second Lieut. Fred T. Cruse, 3d Field Art.

Assistant to the clerk of the course—Second Lieut. Charles S. Jackson, 11th Cav.

Announcer—Color Sergt. Adrian Babbitt, 27th Inf.

Starters—First Lieut. John S. Hammond, 3d Field Art.; 2d Lieut. Charles K. Rockwell, C.E.

Recorders—Second Lieut. Sydney S. Lee, U.S.M.C.; 2d Lieut. Robert E. O'Brien, 27th Inf.

Time keepers—Capt. George Vidmer, 11th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Walter H. Smith, Sig. Corps; 2d Lieut. Frederic E. Humphreys, C.E.

Judge of swimming—First Lieut. Robert Davis, 2d Field Art.

Judge of trumpeters—Leaders of 27th and 28th Infantry Bands.

Judges of Infantry—Major Charles M. Truitt, Adj. Gen.'s Dept.; Major Benjamin C. Morse, 27th Inf.; Capt. James T. Moore, 27th Inf.

Judges of Cavalry—Major Frederick S. Foltz, 15th Cav.; Capt. James A. Ryan, 15th Cav.; Capt. John W. Furlong, General Staff.

Judges of Artillery—Lieut. Col. Edwin St. J. Greble, 3d Field Art.; Capt. George G. Gately, 5d Field Art.

Judge of Signal Corps—Capt. George S. Gibbs, Sig. Corps.

Judge of Hospital Corps—Major Chas. Willcox, M.C.

Judge of Engineers—Major Mason M. Patrick, C.E.

Judge of mountain batteries and driving contests, Field Artillery—Capt. George G. Gately, 3d Field Art.

Inspectors—First Lieut. Edward Davis, 11th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Arthur D. Minick, 27th Inf.

Baseball umpires—Capt. Davis B. Wills, asst. paymr., U.S.M.C.; 2d Lieut. Clyde R. Abraham, 27th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William W. Buckley, U.S.M.C.; 2d Lieut. John W. Downer, 3d Field Art.

Referee boxing—First Lieut. James E. Shelley, 11th Cav.

Referee wrestling—Second Lieut. Jesse C. Drain, 28th Inf.

Grand stand committee—Chaplains George D. Rice, 27th Inf., and George J. Waring, 11th Cav.

The winners of the individual events will constitute the Army Team of the Army of Cuban Pacification for the year 1908, and their names will be published in orders.

The winners of the competitive drills will be announced in General Orders, and to the company whose members score the greatest number of points, a banner suitably inscribed will be awarded.

At the presentation of the prizes, on July 6, General Barry was profuse in his praise of the record the Army has made in Cuba, as well as the success of the athletic meet, the individual managers of the contests coming in for special words of commendation. Wild bursts of applause from the soldiers greeted the names of all the officers mentioned as they came from the General's lips. The General said that he wished to especially mention the spirit shown by Battery F, of the Field Artillery. This battery won the greatest number of points. He pointed out that the artillerymen didn't go in for their own mounted events alone, but participated in everything. "They went out and borrowed rifles to go into the obstacle race and into the wall-scaling contests," the General said, "and they succeeded in making some of you infantrymen and cavalrymen look pretty sad." The rally was cheered loud and long.

Co. A, 11th Inf., which is commanded by Lieut. Evert R. Wilson and came from Santiago, made the most points in the contest for the banner offered to the organization winning the most points. Company A's athletes gathered in twenty-two and three-fourths points, but were closely pushed by Co. C, 28th Inf., with twenty-one points. Company C, of the Engineers, had twenty points, and so did Troop G, 11th Cav. Battery F, 3d F.A., made the greatest number of points in all events, but many were won in events which did not count for the banner. The only banner points were those won in events wherein all arms of the Service, Cavalry, Infantry and Artillery, participated. Corporal E. G. Jenkins, Battery F, 3d F.A., won the individual championship medal. Private Dougherty, of Co. F, 2d Battalion, Engineers, was second.

From the pavilion Lieut. Col. Millard F. Waltz announced the names of the winners of the various events. Each man came forward when his name was called and received a medal or money prize. The banner, a beauti-

ful silk affair, appropriately lettered, was presented to the first sergeant of Co. A, 11th Inf.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

In the "Memorials of Edward Burne-Jones, by G. B. J." (New York, Macmillan Company), Mrs. Burne-Jones shows herself in her way as skilled in portraiture as her distinguished husband was in his. Few men could so well stand so close a scrutiny as that to which she invites us, but each added chapter and verse brings us into closer sympathy with the subject of this interesting memorial and gives us increased respect for his noble qualities of mind and heart. And what a charming circle it is to whose familiar acquaintance we are here introduced; the men and women of England best known to modern literature and art were the familiar friends of Burne-Jones, and among them he shone with the brightest. William Morris, Alma-Tadema, Algernon Charles Swinburne, Paderewski, George Eliot, Arthur Balfour, the Gladstones, the Rossettis, Ruskin, Carlyle, Millais, Du Maurier, Fitzgerald, Kipling, Tennyson, Tourgenieff, G. F. Watts, Henry Irving, and our own Prof. Charles Eliot Norton—all of these pass before us on the stage, lingering long enough to give us an idea of their several personalities, and some of them permitting us to enter into intimate personal relations with them. "And Whistler was there, looking ten times more like a Frenchman than Legros did, his face working with vivacity, his thick black hair curling down to his eyebrows, with an angry eye-glass fixed beneath it." Burne-Jones was not only an artist, but a man of decided and original opinions, not only on art but on other subjects, and his opinions were expressed with clearness and force. Speaking of our war with Spain, he says: "There is no doubt the Spaniards have been nothing but a curse to that part of America, and the government is quite inefficient. They might have known from our Venezuelan difficulty that the Americans would not let this row go on at their back-door forever. They ought to have put an end to it long before. It is easy to understand the Americans making up their minds to have done with the old world on their continent, and some day when they are ready it will be Jamaica and Canada. But that is not yet, and our poor little children will be in for it." Reading Sloane's "Life of Napoleon" led to a spirited outburst of sympathy for the subject of what this English artist regarded as the "needless cruelty" of St. Helena, and he exclaimed: "What a game he played! How I wish he had not lost it. I mean that I seriously think it would have been greatly for the world's good if he hadn't—if he had been able to carry his plans through. I don't in the least believe that war was his object. There never would have been any war at all if the sovereigns of Europe hadn't determined to stamp out the French Republic—and have they?" Portraits, pictures of localities associated with the life of Burne-Jones and copies of rude but spirited pencil sketches illustrate these two volumes, which are one of the most delightful contributions to the artistic and literary history of the Nineteenth Century. Burne-Jones was born in Birmingham Aug. 28, 1833, and died in 1898. Christened Edward Coley Burne Jones, he ended his life, by favor of Her Majesty the Queen, as Baron Edward Coley Burne Burne-Jones.

We have only recently received from the publishers—The Baker and Taylor Company, New York—the "Autobiography of Oliver Otis Howard, Major General, U. S. A.," which appears in two handsome octavo volumes, each prefaced by an excellent likeness of the General as he now appears, in full regalia. There are two likenesses of General Howard taken in 1861, one taken after the battle of Gettysburg, one taken just after the Civil War, one of the General as Superintendent of the Military Academy, with his aides, Col. Guy Howard, Capt. J. A. Sladen and Lieut. C. E. S. Wood; an equestrian portrait of General Howard as Commander, Department of the East, and finally the eighth portrait, a photographic reproduction of an oil painting of the General taken in 1906. We have also illustrations of various localities connected with General Howard's history. The narrative covers the period from the day of the hero's birth until the date of publication in 1907. It was a notable period, in which General Howard bore so conspicuous a part that what he has to say concerning it is not only of immediate interest but of future historical value. Six chapters are devoted to the period preceding the Civil War, thirty-nine to the period of the war, and sixteen to the period of reconstruction following the war in which last the General was conspicuous as the head of the Freedman's Bureau. The nine concluding chapters are devoted to General Howard's service as Commander of the Department of the Columbia and his campaigns against the Indians, his career as Superintendent of the Military Academy, his travels in Europe and his life as a private citizen since his retirement. General Howard's hardest service was, he tells us, at West Point as Superintendent. There he found "a social undercurrent that was not pleasant," and encountered opposition that "was not open but secret" and consisted in correspondence with Washington over his head. He was able, however, to increase the evangelical influences of the post, to improve the rations of the cadets, to relax the severity of the discipline, which he regards as still too severe. We were under the impression that the custom of trusting to the honor of the cadets preceded General Howard, but it would appear from this narrative that it originated with him and it is not yet carried to the extent which he proposed. Some of "the noblest and ablest" we have in the Service were, it appears, saved to the Army by General Howard's action in suggesting to them that they should write excuses and so reduce their demerits within the appointed limits.

A volume devoted to an unusual topic and one most interesting to anyone with the least taste for mathematics and the peculiarities of numbers is "Magic Squares and Cubes," by W. S. Andrews, with chapters by Paul Carus, L. S. Frierson, C. A. Browne, Jr., and an introduction by Paul Carus. Published by The Open Court Publishing Company, Chicago. As the introductory chapter notes, the peculiar interest of magic squares and all *lusus numerorum* in general lies in the fact that they possess the charm of mystery. They appear to betray some hidden intelligence which, by a preconceived plan, produces the impression of intentional design. Magic squares, while of no immediate practical use, contain a lesson of great value as a palpable instance of the symmetry of mathematics, throwing a clear light upon the order that pervades the universe, visible instances of the intrinsic harmony of the laws of number. It would be hard to conceive of a more complete treatise on an interesting aspect of the lighter side of mathematics than appears in this volume. With the addition of much new matter, it gathers together the scattered and occasional references to the subject of magic squares and cubes which it would take much research to discover from other sources. The successive chapters are devoted to magic squares, magic cubes, the Franklin square, reflec-

tions on magic squares, Pythagorean numbers, curious squares and combinations, plans by which magic squares may be classified, and the mathematical value of magic squares. The whole is made available by an excellent index.

The military side of the life and character of Moses is yet to be written, and that there is much in the career of the Jewish captain to merit the attention of the military student may be inferred from a reference to the prophet in a brochure entitled "The Illegal Trial of Christ," by Alexander S. Bacon, of New York City, a graduate of the Military Academy and formerly an instructor there, and later colonel of a provisional regiment, N.G.N.Y. Colonel Bacon is an attorney and brings to the discussion of his subject the trained mind of the lawyer. Of the capacity of Moses for leadership, Colonel Bacon says: "During years of wandering, a mob of slaves was converted into a disciplined army, having grand army corps, regiments and companies thoroughly organized, with an efficient staff; and when, after forty years, they crossed the Jordan, they were an army of lions led by a lion." A study of the soldier aspects of the life of Moses will disclose the vast improvement in the humanities of war. Such a work as that suggested on "Moses the Soldier" would be of value if it did nothing else than soften the views of some clerical critics who have included the American Army in a wholesale denunciation because in wars with the Indians and in conflicts in the Philippines women and children have been accidentally killed in attacks upon villages or when they were armed and fought like men. None have more deeply deplored such deaths than officers of our Army, yet they have not been spared calumny and abuse at the hands of those who have found manifold excuses to offer for Moses, whose orders directing the indiscriminate slaughter of men, women and children of captured cities are recorded in many places in Scripture, notably Joshua, sixth chapter, dealing with the capture of Jericho; the tenth chapter describing the destruction of Makkedah, Libnah and Lachish, etc., and Numbers, thirty-first chapter. In spite of this bloody record of Moses, probably unequalled by that of any other leader of history, Colonel Bacon says: "Democratic government was born with Moses and the Senate of Seventy in the Wilderness," and not, as generally held, in Athens. In Numbers, thirteenth chapter, are verses that ought to delight the student of military subjects. They afford the first example of territorial statistics on record, telling of the instructions of Moses to the men sent to spy out the land of Canaan. The instructions comprise the following points of inquiry: The state of the population as to military strength and numbers; natural state of the soil, good or bad; habitations of the people, whether cities, tents or fortifications; cultivated state of the soil, whether fat or lean; whether the country was wooded or cleared, and specimens of the soil and climate in some of the chief productions. King David, who followed later on in the history of the Jewish nation, established a military system for the twelve tribes which was the counterpart of that on which the great German Empire is now founded.

REWRITE OUR SCHOOL BOOKS.

In these days of educational conventions it is a pity that among the speakers is not Major Wilmot E. Ellis, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., who has some ideas on the proper kind of history to teach in our public schools that would vastly improve the instruction in that branch and the character of young America as it is affected by that teaching. In his silver medal prize essay in the Journal of the Military Service Institution of the United States for July-August, Major Ellis says that the American youth have plenty of military enthusiasm, but it is allowed to go to waste. "They are taught that wealth and political honors are more to be sought than military service. All this is wrong, and in his opinion is largely bred and fostered by the wrong kind of histories. These books have too much of the spread eagle, lick-all-of-out-doors air about them. Always painting the American as able to whip his weight in wildcats, the idea grows up in the mind of the youth of the land that there is no harm in military unpreparedness and that when called on the United States can take care of itself. On this point Major Ellis says:

"Direct the military enthusiasm of our youth into the right channels. In no country in the world does so much military ardor go to waste as in the United States. Our boys seek the military schools, our young men join the militia or the Regular Army; but the vast majority after a short period enter the more tempting fields of commercial or professional life or join the ranks of labor and the government knows them no more. These young men should be taught that they may be good civilians and good soldiers at the same time. They should be held by some tie to the colors so that their talents may be utilized.

"Throw out from our schools those histories which teach that Americans are always victorious, which artfully conceal the appalling results of our military unpreparedness in the past and fail to impress the truth that military obligation to the government at all times is a higher and nobler duty than the pursuit of wealth and political honors."

Of the truth of this there can be no doubt. Where can one find among the school histories of to-day or the past any reference to the humiliating spectacle presented by this country in the War of 1812, where, as General Upton tells us, "less than 5,000 men for the period of two years brought war and devastation into our territory and successfully withstood the misapplied power of 7,000,000 people"? One would think that the only lessons to be got out of that war had to do with the victories on the Lakes and of General Jackson at New Orleans, the latter a post-treaty battle. A few lines put into the histories of that war regarding the pitiful exhibition we made of ourselves because of lack of preparation would give a healthy and discriminating tone to the study of American history. This is a thing that has been neglected too long. There was no one lesson more clearly taught by the War of 1812 than the need of following the caution of Washington that we should be prepared for war, yet there is nothing to show in our histories that there was anything wrong with our military system and the young boys of the country grow up ignorant of one of the most valuable lessons of our past. If Patrick Henry was right when he said that he had only one lamp to guide his feet and that was the lamp of experience, it is not to be wondered at that many of our legislators stumble around in the darkness when it is a question of legislating wisely in the interests of the Army and Navy. With early education, based on the belief that all was right with our Army and Navy in the past, it is hard for them to understand the real military needs of the country.

We observe that our consul at Bristol, England, J. Perry Worden, suggests the possibility of the introduction of American text books into Great Britain. He says:

"In modern history, the natural sciences, nature study, etc., Americans have either led others or have produced results of which they need not be ashamed. It is doubtful, for example, if any publishing house of any country has ever issued a better-printed and better-illustrated school history of England than was recently published in the United States, while few countries offer such opportunities for nature study and the use, outdoors, of the many delightful American text-books dealing with fields and woods."

FUTURE OF THE ARMY HOSPITAL CORPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The failure of Congress to accept the recommendations of the Surgeon General as to rates of pay for the Army Hospital Corps operates not only to place that branch of the Service below the line in pay status, but also places it in a position where it is unable to compete with other branches, notably the Signal Corps and Coast Artillery Corps, for desirable men of education, aptitude and intelligence. While it is true that the pay proper of the sergeant, first class, Hospital Corps, is five dollars per month greater than that of the Line first sergeant, the difference is merely nominal, as the Line first sergeant is practically assured of additional pay as expert rifleman, sharpshooter, or marksman (\$5, \$3, or \$2), for which the sergeant, first class, cannot compete. The pay of the Line sergeant and of the Hospital Corps sergeant is now the same, thirty dollars. The former, however, has the advantage of being able to qualify for the additional pay as expert rifleman, etc., noted above, while the Hospital Corps sergeant is not permitted to do so. In view, however, of the large increases of pay recently granted to non-commissioned officers in all branches of the Service, except the Hospital Corps, it is not believed to be possible to secure any legislation involving additional expenditure on account of pay.

The plan thought most likely to be successful is one which, while involving no increase of expenditure nor decrease of personnel, will provide for the Hospital Corps a \$75 grade such as now exists in the Signal and Coast Artillery Corps, by means of an adjustment of grade pay in the Hospital Corps to correspond to that of the two latter. Such an adjustment would be both logical and reasonable if the result sought thereby was accomplished. Desiring the benefit of the higher grade, the Hospital Corps must likewise accept all other rates of pay which prevail in Corps having the \$75 grade; which grade, in so far as relates to pay, is practically equivalent to the warrant rank recommended by the Chief of Staff in the 1907 Report of the Secretary of War.

As shown above, the pay of non-commissioned officers of the Hospital Corps is either actually or relatively less than that of others of equal rank in any of the other branches of the Service. The private of the Hospital Corps, however, receives \$1 per month more than does his grade in the Signal Corps and Coast Artillery, which is not unreasonable considering the fact that his prospects of promotion are now limited by the grade of sergeant, first class, at \$50, while the Signal and Coast Artillery Corps private can aspire to a \$75 grade. Provided, however, that the Hospital Corps also had a \$75 grade, privates of this arm could not expect, nor should they receive a greater rate than do their grade in the Signal and Coast Artillery Corps. The prospects of promotion in all three grades would then be equal. It would therefore be to the ultimate benefit of the Hospital Corps private if his pay were adjusted to the Signal and Coast Artillery Corps rate, if thereby he also obtained prospects of promotion to a \$75 grade in his own corps.

There are approximately 1,000 privates in the Hospital Corps (see p. 545, Army Register, 1908). Adjustment of their grade pay to that of the Signal and Coast Artillery Corps would result in the saving of \$1,000 per month or \$12,000 per annum. This sum, divided by 40, gives \$300 per annum or \$25 per month, added to the \$50 initial monthly pay of 40 sergeants, first class, would provide a grade, 40 in number, designated tentatively as "staff sergeant" at \$75 per month initial pay. There would be no increase of expenditure nor decrease of personnel. The personnel of the Hospital Corps would then consist of

40 staff sergeants at \$75.....	\$ 36,000
260 sergeants, first class, at \$50.....	156,000
300 sergeants at \$30.....	108,000
20 corporals at \$24.....	5,760
1,880 privates, first class, at \$18.....	406,080
1,000 privates at \$15.....	180,000

3,500.....Total per annum.....\$891,840

The total, 3,500, is identically the same as the present authorized strength of the Hospital Corps; there is no decrease in non-commissioned officers or privates. The cost of the proposed is the same as that of the present organization. As no increased expenditures would result from the proposed organization, the necessary legislation could be secured by means of a paragraph in the annual Army Appropriation Bill; the same method by which corporals and privates, first class, were obtained in the Act of March 2, 1903. The following clause, or something similar, would answer the purpose: "For forty staff sergeants, with pay and allowances of master electrician. Provided, that the number of sergeants, first class, shall not hereafter exceed two hundred and sixty; and Provided further, that the initial monthly pay of privates of the Hospital Corps shall hereafter be fifteen dollars."

The technical duties of the Hospital Corps, Signal Corps and Coast Artillery Corps require that they shall be able to secure men of the highest possible order of intelligence. There is actually competition between these three branches for the most desirable class of recruits. In this competition, however, the Hospital Corps must inevitably be the loser, as it cannot offer prospects of promotion (and pay) equal to those in the Signal and Coast Artillery Corps. There are forty or fifty sergeants first class Hospital Corps on duty in chief surgeons' offices, medical supply depots, at the general hospitals, hospital corps companies and at the brigade and large post hospitals, who are performing duties relatively similar to, and just as important as, those of the master and signal electricians. Men of the two last mentioned grades, it must be remembered, are assigned only to the most important Coast Artillery and Signal Corps stations; the electrical equipment of the smaller and less important posts being cared for by first or second class electrician and signal sergeants. There can be no logical objection to the extension of a similar principle to the organization of the Hospital Corps, especially if it can be accomplished without any additional cost to the Treasury. Equal pay for relatively equally important duties should be the rule and will have to be made the law if the Hospital Corps is to be maintained at the required standard of efficiency as a military unit.

All of the foregoing but serves to emphasize the conditions which the Surgeon General of the Army doubtless had in mind when he made his recommendations concern-

ing the pay of the Hospital Corps. The standard of efficiency in any organization depends primarily on the average intelligence of the recruits and ultimately on the instruction given those recruits by their commissioned and non-commissioned officers. If the recruit is not of the standard of intelligence or education which enables him to absorb that instruction, the general efficiency of the Corps necessarily suffers. Non-commissioned officers must be secured; they are appointed, in the Hospital Corps, by competitive examination. A lowered standard in the privates is reflected among the non-commissioned officers, as the latter are drawn from the former, and considering the conditions which now exist, the standard of examination must be reduced to obtain the required number of non-commissioned officers. With a reduction of the examination standard will necessarily follow a decrease in efficiency of the whole Corps. Yet it is not seen how the standard of examination can well be reduced. Owing to the distribution and duties of its varying units, competitive examination based on a fixed standard, is the only method by which uniformity can be secured and efficiency maintained in the Hospital Corps. It is this very examination feature which has made the Hospital Corps, in the past, studious and responsive to every development in medical science which has affected its work. Whatever the field of investigation or research, there has always been found a number of the Hospital Corps alert, trained and ambitious to act as the assistant of his medical officer. That the Hospital Corps has not in the past been altogether a barren field, is shown by the high scientific achievements of Doctors Carroll and Musgrave, both formerly hospital stewards (sergeants, first class).

The measure suggested will give to the Hospital Corps advantages somewhat comparable to those now accorded by law to persons performing duties requiring relatively similar qualifications; remove the feeling of discrimination which now exists and serve to attract intelligent and desirable recruits and to retain them in the Service.

At present too great a proportion of Hospital Corps men, of all grades, fail to re-enlist. As a result officers of the Medical Corps are continually engaged in training men for this branch of the Service, at government expense, only to lose them just at the time they attain a serviceable degree of proficiency in their work. In April, 1908, but twelve per cent. of the 300 sergeants, first class, had more than ten years' service as such, and men of this grade are continually leaving the Corps, as is shown by 27 appointments in 1904, 37 in 1905 and 31 in 1907. A much larger per centum of appointments are made annually of sergeants, first class, Hospital Corps, than of post quartermaster and post commissary sergeants. The same is true as to sergeants in the Hospital Corps; men of this grade either do not re-enlist in that branch, or feeling that the responsibilities and duties of the next higher grade are not adequately remunerated, decline examination for promotion thereto.

If not already, the Hospital Corps will soon be in exactly the same condition as was the Medical Department until the last session of Congress passed the long pending Medical Corps Bill; there will be few applicants for enlistment in or transfer thereto who meet the requirements, and the Hospital Corps will gradually become non-existent. The distinguished Congressman who expressed the opinion that he could get all the doctors he wanted for the Army at one hundred dollars per month—and found he could not—will discover also the impossibility of getting men for fifty dollars per month to do work relatively similar to that for which others are paid seventy-five dollars.

CADUCEUS.

VISUAL REQUIREMENTS FOR RECRUITS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Please permit me space for some question as to the wisdom of certain changes embodied in recent Circular No. 4, W.D., c.s., and criticism of arguments, conclusions and recommendations in Circular No. 5, upon which action taken in Circular No. 4 is apparently based. I say apparently because, in the absence of other weightier reasons, the changes in visual requirements for recruits, upon purely theoretical grounds, would seem hasty and ill-considered.

Colonel Banister and Major Shaw are both of unquestioned ability in their professions. Were it not for this fact it would be gratuitous effort to even answer such an argument as the one advanced, viz., "that the acquirement of skill in shooting is independent of good vision." The writer claims some knowledge of optics, and also some experience, both practical and theoretical, in rifle shooting, and he has yet to converse with an acknowledged expert in rifle shooting in the Army, who, aside from the chagrin and discouragement caused by this order, does not agree with the writer as to the thoroughly unsound conclusions of Circular No. 5.

The most evident error is the argument that impairing the vision of an already skillful rifleman, without greatly affecting his ability to shoot, is reason for assuming that a recruit with a similar visual impairment can be made a skillful rifleman. Any practical expert will, I think, at once agree that the skill in shooting of the men used in the experiments, would not, could not, have been acquired, if they had not, while being trained, possessed approximately normal vision. Nothing further need be said regarding the real value of the data secured by the experiments described, in determining standard of visual acuity for recruits.

The act of aiming as described in Circular No. 5 is an instantaneous act "necessitating a diffusion image of either target or sights." As there are three points at unequal distance from the eye, at any given instant there are two diffusion images, and the writer fails to see why this fact is not recognized. Elaborate arguments as to relative importance of clear image of target or sights then lead to the conclusion that the target is always a diffuse image, and that therefore it is not essential that our recruits should see the target clearly at all, a conclusion with which no practical rifleman will agree. The act of aiming is an alternation of three points, target, front, and rear sight, with a constant change in accommodation, first making one and then another distinct, alternating and comparing the distinct and diffuse images, and ability to hold during this process is an essential factor in skill in rifle shooting. But from my own and the experience of others, I believe that this ability to hold cannot be taught to a recruit whose vision conforms to the minimum requirements of Circular No. 4, because it is dependent on approximately normal vision during training.

A knowledge of the complex nature of the purely ocular part of aiming, with its strain on accommodation, enabled Lyman, the well-known expert on sights for rifles, to invent his combination rear sight. The eye automatically adjusts itself to the center of the rather large opening in this sight, and by thus leaving only two images to align, the front sight and the target, the act of aiming was made so much easier and quicker that

this sight is used almost entirely on sporting rifles for shooting game in motion.

The efficiency of the army as a fighting force is in direct ratio to ability to shoot, and it seems particularly unfortunate that, just when earnest effort, and liberal rewards in increased pay, seem about to bear fruit, and make us once more an army of riflemen, that this circular, apparently based on pure theory, should cause the acceptance of a lot of recruits, who, in the opinion of experts, can never do anything but bring down the combined figure of merit of the unfortunate organization to which they may be assigned.

INTERESTED OBSERVER.

OLD FORT SNELLING.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 7, 1908.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The article "Old Fort Snelling," on page 1181 of your issue of June 27 (from the St. Paul Pioneer Press), contains errors which ought not to pass unnoticed. The British traders, represented as robbing and plundering the Indians of the Northwest at the beginning of the last century, were the members and employees of the "Northwest Company" of Montreal, who probably treated the natives with as much decency and fairness as any Indian traders who have ever been in the business. There was no complaint of their cruelty or extortion. And it was not on account of any such "intolerable conditions" that President Jefferson authorized Pike's expedition. The reader may consult the instructions given to Pike for further information on this point.

Pike merely called at Kaposia, and proceeded to the island still bearing his name to encamp and hold his council with the Sioux. The treaty he there made covered a tract extending "from below" the junction of the Minnesota and Mississippi, nine miles up the latter stream, and nine miles on either side of the same. The area was not far from 100,000 acres. The writer's "Missouri" is an evident slip of the pen. "Conditions" among the Indians were neither better nor worse after Pike's departure. The Act of 1816 was not passed to give relief to Indians, but to enable the American Fur Company to succeed to the monopoly enjoyed by the Northwest Company. Its "protective" operation was thoroughly effective.

Major Long in 1817 advised the building of a fort on the site selected by Pike, notwithstanding the fact that it was not easily defensible from the land side. Lieutenant Colonel Leavenworth arrived at Mendota on August 24. The round tower was probably not begun in 1820. The original fort was a wooden construction, which was not replaced with stone till after some years.

The writer speaks as if the government in 1852 (not '53) acquired a tract of 7,000 acres anew about Fort Snelling. The fact is that the Fort Snelling military reservation has always been a part of the tract bought by Pike in 1805. In 1852 this tract was cut down by successive reductions so that, after that of 1852, there remained, in round numbers, 8,000 acres. There was no clamor for a great military post in the new west, as the writer claims. On the contrary, the clamor was for the abandonment of Fort Snelling, so that settlers, or rather squatters, might occupy the land. Fort Ridgely was built in 1853 on the Upper Minnesota, and the belief was that there was no further use for Fort Snelling. And the fort and all the land about it was, as the writer correctly reports, sold in 1857 to Franklin Steele and associates. There is no evidence in sight that Buchanan's Secretary of War, Floyd, was a silent member of the company. His management of the business, however, needs explanation. Upon the settlement made in 1872, the government retained 1,521.20 acres, and deeded to Mr. Steele 6,394.80 acres, including the falls of Minnehaha.

W. W. F.

AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Immigration League of Australasia,
Sydney, May 29, 1908.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

A letter published by you some time ago from this voluntary organization of citizens, who are actuated by feelings of good will and friendship toward America, has resulted in such a stream of letters expressing great sympathy with this small attempt to make Americans and Australians more known to one another that it will take some time to answer them all, therefore permit me to reply, in the first place, through the columns of your widely read journal.

Our previous letter was to say how glad we were to hear that our invitation for your fleet to visit us was received by you with such feelings of pleasure. Now we have the satisfaction of knowing that your great fleet is actually coming and will arrive on our coasts in August. It will be a great day for Australia. It will be the first meeting of two peoples sprung in the main from the same grand old stock, and representing countries where the same language is spoken, where religious toleration and liberty of speech are the right of everyone, and where all men are equal. It seems impossible that people with so much in common, origin, birth, speech, freedom of thought in all matters, can mingle without being drawn to one another.

And in addition to all these known interests of years' standing, does not the fact stand out clear-cut and final that we are both bordering on that Pacific Ocean, which only a short time back was a silent lake, but is now liable to be turned at any moment into a sea of carnage and slaughter by the sudden uprise of an Oriental power? Australia has spoken strongly on this Asiatic question. She won't have them in her territory at any price.

The Pacific slopes of Canada have spoken equally strongly. And we know the feelings of the great American Republic. Let the English-speaking peoples bordering on the Pacific bear these things in mind, and they will see that apart from all other considerations, this great question of reserving for themselves the right to say who shall enter their territories and who shall not, must tend to draw them closer together.

Your fleet will be the most impressive array of the modern fighting machine that Australia has ever seen. We trust that in addition to binding the peoples together, one great result of the visit will be to fill the minds of Australians with a desire to go and do likewise and have a navy of their own.

Finally, we hear that thousands of American farmers are crossing into Canada and we feel that we would like some of them to come to Australia instead. We have the finest climate in the world, where men can work and stock graze in the open all the year round; we have fertile lands awaiting the plough, we have a country for dairying and fruit-growing that cannot be beaten. And Australia is the great mineral country.

VENOUR NATHAN, Hon. Sec.

The purpose for which they were sent to the Isthmus having been served, the detachment of U.S. marines sent down there three weeks ago will as rapidly as practicable be withdrawn. One hundred left Panama July 12 on the Albany, with Capt. E. E. West, commanding, 2d Lieut. Paul A. Capron and 2d Lieut. L. W. T. Walker, jr., destined for Mare Island, whence they will sail in a few weeks for Manila, P.I., for service at Cavite. A dispatch from Captain Mayo July 17 states that the U.S.S. Albany has arrived at Amapala with a detachment of marines. All was quiet there at that time. The Albany is under orders to stop in at the Gulf of Fonseca, on the Pacific side of Honduras, and remain there for a few days until it is certain that the existing disorder is not likely to develop into a revolution. The Tacoma sailed from Colon July 14 with 150 marines on board. The Tacoma has been ordered to Philadelphia. On arrival at Colon the Des Moines will proceed to Philadelphia. The Navy Department denies that the Des Moines is to stop at Puerto Cortes with marines. The marines that are going to Mare Island will go to the Philippines in August, unless the trouble in Honduras increases.

An investigation of the alleged riot among the men of the Coast Artillery companies stationed at Fort Washington, the 17th, 44th, 104th and 143d, the lurid accounts of which as appearing in the daily papers we last week characterized as yellow newspaper stories, shows that the trouble was simply a fight between two men. The rest of the men implicated were standing around to see the fight, and the proprietor of the summer resort where the trouble took place being afraid of a general fight, called over the telephone for help from the fort, and Capt. John L. Roberts, jr., 143d Co., was sent over with a detail of men for patrol duty. The story that Capt. Edward N. Macon, 17th Co., had his arm broken in the fray was made up out of whole cloth, as Captain Macon dislocated his arm by falling down some steps while on his way to inspect some work at the pump house at the fort. The men primarily responsible for the fight will be disciplined. The men had just been paid off and had gone to the resort to get liquor of a kind that winds a man up for slaughter.

In the British naval maneuvers which began in the North Sea on July 16, 315 warships will participate, comprising the greatest armada the world has ever seen. Theoretical war was declared. The general scheme is that the Channel fleet, under Admiral Charles Beresford, shall attack Great Britain, while the Home fleet and a portion of the Atlantic fleet, under Vice-Admiral Sir Francis Bridgeman, seeks to repel the enemy. A new era is introduced in naval warfare by the fact that the general direction of the defense will be entirely controlled by the Admiralty Board in London by means of wireless telegraphy. Recent experiments have brought the government's wireless facilities for this purpose to a marvelous degree of perfection, says a despatch to the Sun. The scene of operations is 300 to 400 miles from London, but communication is rapid and accurate with all the ships of the fleet. The Admiralty uses a code with the defenders which is unintelligible to the attacking fleet. British warships are able to communicate easily up to 1,300 miles. Messages are exchanged daily between London, Gibraltar and all points on the Mediterranean.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Newberry has written to President A. T. Minor, of the New London Business Men's Association, in regard to the recent refusal of the dancing privileges at a local pavilion to men wearing the uniform of the United States Navy. In his letter he says: "It being apparent under the existing circumstances that enlisted men of the Navy, although sober and well behaved, are being discriminated against by at least one place of public entertainment at New London, it only remains for the Navy Department to transfer the headquarters of the squadron to some port where the men will be made welcome on their own account, in spite of the fact that they wear the honorable uniform of the Service in the United States Navy, or where they are protected by the law from humiliation, such as was experienced in this case. In view of your letter, however, the Department will defer action in the matter awaiting some reply to this letter which may enable the Department to take other than the indicated action."

Monday, July 20, is the opening day of Quebec's tercentenary celebration. A feature of the event will be the military and naval display. Thousands of soldiers will be mobilized from all parts of Canada, and a score of battleships and cruisers will be in port representing England, United States, France, Germany, Spain, Italy, Japan and the Argentine Republic. The Prince of Wales, who will represent King Edward at the celebration, will arrive on July 22 on board the Indomitable, the newest, largest and swiftest of British battleships, and will remain until July 29. The Indomitable will be preceded by a fleet of four battleships, Exmouth, Albemarle, Russell and Duncan and two cruisers. Rear Admiral Cowles will represent the United States on the new battleship New Hampshire.

Mr. Bryan proposes in case he is elected President to invite his colleague on the Democratic ticket, John W. Kern, to occupy the White House with his family in concert with the family of the President. In an interview given out at Indianapolis, Mrs. Kern declined against the Army canteen and the Sunday saloon and intimated that her husband, whom she described as a constant teetotaler, was in strict accord with her own sentiments. "My wife has strong views on all moral subjects," said Mr. Kern. "She always has had decided ideas as to Sunday closing and the Army canteen as well as other matters involving the liquor question. However, she isn't running for Vice-President."

Major Frank McIntyre, assistant to the chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, will sail for San Domingo on the steamer Cherokee, July 25, for the purpose of inspecting the custom houses of the island. There are custom houses at six ports in San Domingo, and the total revenue collected by American collectors in the last fiscal year was over \$3,000,000. The tour of inspection will take Major McIntyre about a month. The

reports received at the War Department indicate that the people of San Domingo are better pleased with the present system of customs collection than they ever were with any of their own. The volume of collections is larger than it ever was before and the cost of the service is far less. Every month \$100,000 is deposited in New York to the credit of the island government for the satisfaction of debts. What is left after this regular payment is more than the island government could ever collect as a whole.

Col. Hugh L. Scott, Superintendent, U.S. Military Academy, and the civilian residents in the vicinity of West Point, including Mr. Henry F. Osborn, jr., Mr. Edward Livingston, Mr. Samuel Sloan, Mr. H. F. Osborn, jr., Mr. Stuyvesant Fish, and others, have organized the Highland Horse Show, which took place this year at Phillips Common, Garrison, N.Y., on July 6, and was highly successful. The exhibition was limited entirely to amateurs and the following is a list of the classes: 1, pairs of carriage horses under 15-2; 2, pairs of carriage horses over 15-2; 3, runabout class, horses under 15-3; 4, park hack, suitable for ladies to ride; 5, children's pony class, ride or drive to exhibit pony; 6, gentlemen's saddlers up to 175 pounds; 7, tandem class; 8, ladies' competition driving; 9, polo pony competition; 10, jumping class, four jumps of about four feet; 11, farm horse class. Thirteen cadets of the Military Academy were entered in the three classes—6, 9 and 10. It is hoped to make this an annual event.

Orders have been received at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., authorizing troops to take part in a military tournament at St. Joseph, Mo., from Sept. 20 to 26, inclusive. Some 1,500 soldiers and more than thirty officers will take part. The following organizations are detailed: Cos. 1 and L, 3d Battalions of Engrs.; Co. A, Signal Corps; 13th Infantry band and two battalions of the regiment; the 3d Squadron of the 13th Cavalry, and eight extra officers selected as follows: One from Co. A, Signal Corps; one from Battery E, 5th Field Art.; two from each of the two battalions of the 13th Infantry; two from the 3d Squadron, 13th Cav.; one from the battalion of Engrs., and one medical officer. The troops named who take part in the maneuvers at Fort Riley will leave that camp in time to arrive at St. Joe by Sept. 20.

A circular is being prepared at the War Department calling attention of the Army to the fact that the 50th Article of War has become practically a dead letter and that a new order of procedure in the matter of desertions is imperative. This action is prompted by a recent case where a hospital steward deserted, and after five months spent in Germany he re-enlisted in the Department of the East. On trial he pleaded the fact that he had deserted, and he was found guilty and sentenced to three months' imprisonment, the court taking a lenient view of the case as approaching the character of absence without leave. General Grant, in disgust at the action of the court, disapproved the sentence and restored the man to duty.

Our correspondent "Caduceus" proposes that each of the one thousand privates of the Hospital Corps shall contribute thirty-six dollars of his pay during his first enlistment to provide for the creation of forty staff sergeants with seventy-five dollars a month pay. This our correspondent argues will permit the proposed change to be made without increasing the present cost of the corps. We are not able to say how this proposition will strike the privates, who are those the furthest removed from the possibility of profiting by the change which they are asked to pay for. But altruism is such a distinctly noble virtue that they may be disposed to indulge in it to the extent of thirty-six dollars apiece.

From Cuba a correspondent writes: "Referring to what was said in your issue of June 20, on page 1147, with reference to no second lieutenant in the Service acting as battalion adjutant, I would call your attention to the fact that 2d Lieut. F. E. Humphreys, adjutant of the 2d Battalion of Engineers in Cuba; 2d Lieut. P. H. Torrey, adjutant of 1st Battalion of Marines; and 2d Lieut. W. W. Buckley, adjutant 2d Battalion of Marines. The citation of these cases makes the question of pay for these officers more than 'an academic discussion' and they would hardly agree that the matter is 'only of theoretical interest,' when it means to each of them a difference in pay of one hundred dollars a year."

Headquarters, band and nine companies of the 21st Infantry left Fort Logan, Colo., for the maneuver camp near Fort D. A. Russell on July 14. The route of march is north to Fort Collins, thence northwest up valley of the Cache-le-pando, thence northeast down the Laramie river. The regiment is said to be in as fine condition for field service as at any time in its history, barring absence of commissioned officers. Instead of the twenty-seven officers provided by law, only nine will march with the nine companies. Not a captain will be of the number.

The transport Sheridan arrived at San Francisco, Cal., July 13, from Manila, with the following military passengers: Colonel Rodman, U.S.A., retired; Captain Hunt, 18th Inf., from Manila; Lieutenant Pardee, 20th Inf., from Honolulu; five contract surgeons, one hundred and ninety-one casuals, nine military convicts, twenty-five sick; Sergt. James Hunnicut, Troop B, 9th Cav., died June 17, uremia, acute, in course of chronic interstitial nephritis; Private William Carey, Co. E, 26th Inf., died June 19, hemorrhage, pulmonary—bodies embalmed on shipboard.

The battleship Mississippi made a fine showing on her final acceptance trial, from which she returned to Newport, R.I., July 16, after exceeding her contract speed over a knot and a half. Capt. Thomas C. McLean, senior officer of the Board of Inspection and Survey, states that the ship behaved finely and that she would be a great credit to the Service. She went to sea again on July 17 to return to Newport July 21, so the officers can attend the conference on battleship plans which will be

held at the Naval War College, and at which President Roosevelt will be present.

Troop L, 5th Cav., U.S.A., equipped for field service, passed through Flagstaff, Ariz., July 11, from Fort Whipple, en route to Fort Defiance with the remainder of the squadron from Fort Apache, owing to disturbances among the Navajo Indians and stockmen over public lands and water on the adjoining Navajo Reservation. Five more troops of the 5th U.S. Cavalry were ordered sent to the Navajo Indian Reservation on July 11, under Col. G. K. Hunter, who will go north to the Chin Lee country.

The Navy Bureau of Supplies and Accounts has not yet made up a pay table for the enlisted men of the Navy embodying the precise rates of pay provided by the new pay law. Paymasters have been generally instructed to add ten per cent. to the former rates of pay. The new table, when it is once prepared, will present a scale of pay employing almost every fraction known to arithmetic. A pay table showing officers' pay is not so difficult and one is now being prepared.

We judge from the correspondence we receive that they are having a torrid time on the maneuver camp at Chickmauga, Ga., and are seriously questioning the expediency of having such exercises in a southern climate during the summer season. However, in spite of the weather, everything is going on well and systematically under the direction of Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts, U.S.A.

As an outcome of the recent troubles along the Mexican border, Ambassador Creel of Mexico and Assistant Secretary of State Bacon have been in conference, and it is reported that an increase of the number of forts on the border is being considered, or the garrisoning of the three forts now in the hands of caretakers, namely, Forts Duncan, Ringgold and Brown. The four garrisoned forts on the border are Forts Huachuca, Ariz., Bliss, Okla. and McIntosh, Tex.

The American riflemen who have won such signal honors abroad will have a grand welcome when they reach New York July 25 by a joint committee of the National Rifle Board and the N.R.A. The revenue cutter Mohawk has been placed at the disposal of this committee. Brig. Gen. W. P. Hall, A.G. Dept., will represent the War Department.

On July 10 twenty-two 23-inch pivot stands were shipped from the Washington Navy Yard to the New York Shipbuilding Co. for the Michigan, and on July 11 twenty-two similar pivot stands were shipped to Cramps' shipyard for the South Carolina. An award of eight sets of 12-inch gun forgings was made by the Navy Ordnance Bureau the past week to the Bethlehem Steel Co.

The U.S. Government filed a petition in the Jamestown Exposition Federal Court litigation at Norfolk, Va., on account of its \$1,000,000 loan, and claiming priority of payment over everything else owned by the exposition company. The petition sets out that the balance due the Government is \$897,953.57.

Fourteen ladrones killed and two guns captured were the result of the storming of a fort on the island of Mindanao on July 10, according to press reports, by the constabulary under Lieutenants Burr and Whitney, the former officer being slightly wounded.

Major John D. Barrette, of the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, is in Washington with the present class at that institution, making a special study of Ordnance matters. Thursday was spent at the Naval Gun Factory and Friday at Indian Head.

Company C, 1st U.S. Inf., will be relieved from duty at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., on Sept. 15, and will take station at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal. Battery E, 4th Field Art., will take station at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

The following candidates for the U.S. Military Academy have been appointed during the past week: Charles H. Corlett, Monte Vista, Colo.; Charles W. Mason, Nowata, Okla.; George L. Oneal, McKinney, Tex.

Comptroller Tracewell has for the second time decided that the expenses of the Board of Visitors to West Point who were legislated out of their mission cannot be paid from any existing fund of the War Department.

The examinations for hospital sergeants, first class, will be held the second week in November at all the posts throughout the country where candidates are stationed. There are twenty-five vacancies.

Private William Sherwood, 12th U.S. Inf., at Fort Niagara, N.Y., was shot on July 16 while trying to escape from a guard. He got the ball in his groin and died an hour later.

A despatch from Rome July 11 is to the effect that the results of the secret and final trial of Midvale armor plate is such as to place the contract between the government and the company in doubt.

The bids for khaki show an active competition for the contract. The report of the depot Quartermaster on the subject will be completed next week.

The horsemanship test which was slated to be held in August for officers stationed conveniently to Fort Myer has been postponed to October.

The lowest bidder for the Army supply depot at Fort Mason, Cal., has declined to accept the contract, and the contract is to be readvertised, bids to be opened Aug. 17.

It is expected that General Grant will represent the Army at the Quebec tercentenary celebration.

RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Rear Admiral Richardson Clover, U.S.N., who retired for age on July 11, 1908, was graduated from the Naval Academy in the class of 1867, and his first duty was on the *Susquehanna*, in the West Indies. He is known as one of the most active and efficient officers in the Navy. Among other details to duty he served on the *Albany* in 1868-69; at the Naval Observatory, on the *Michigan* in 1870, and the *Ticonderoga*, of the South Atlantic Station, from January, 1871, to February, 1874. On the coast survey steamer *Hassler*, Pacific coast, 1874 to 1877; Hydrographic Office, to February, 1878; was navigator of the *Wyoming*, European Station, from February, 1878, to June, 1881, when he was assigned to duty in the coast survey office. He was in command of the coast survey schooner, *Palimurus*, 1882-83, during a survey of Long Island Sound, and of the coast survey, *Patterson*, from 1884 to 1886, and was in charge of the survey of southeast Alaska. He was subsequently at the Naval War College, on the *Pensacola*, was executive of the *Dolphin* in 1888, and made a cruise around the world; was on duty as hydrographer from December, 1889, to June, 1893, and was a member of the Phytian board on the reorganization of the Navy. He was executive of the *Chicago* during 1894 and 1895, and was a member of the board revising the Navy Regulations. He was in command of the *Dolphin* from April, 1896, to May, 1897, when he was next assigned to duty as Chief of the Office of Naval Intelligence. He was a member of the War and Strategy Board during March and April, 1898, and on his urgent solicitation he was ordered on active service and was placed in command of the *Bancroft*. He was engaged in the blockade and operations about Havana, and north coast of Cuba, and took part in the convey of General Shafter's army to Santiago. He assisted in the landing of the latter, and took part in the bombardment of Siboney. He helped clear the channel above Guantanamo of torpedoes, reinforced the blockade of Havana, blockaded the south coast west of the Isle of Pines. After the war he assumed command of the Office of Naval Intelligence, and also served as naval attaché of the Embassy at London. He was president of the board of inspection and survey when retired. His retirement promoted Capt. Royal R. Ingersoll and Capt. Seaton Schroeder and Richard Wainwright to rear admirals, the two latter officers being extra numbers in their grade, who go up by law with the advancement of Ingersoll.

Rear Admiral Ingersoll was born in Michigan and entered the Naval Academy July 23, 1864, and was graduated in 1868. His record in brief is as follows: European Station, 1868-9. Promoted to ensign, 1869; on the *Miantonomoh*, special service, 1869-70; promoted to master, 1870; on the *Plymouth*, European Squadron, 1870-2, and the *Kansas*, North Atlantic Station, 1872-3. He was on the *Junia*, European Squadron, 1874; commissioned as lieutenant, 1872; on the *Yantic*, Asiatic Station, 1875, and on the *Kearsarge*, of the same station, 1875-6. He was next at the Naval Academy, 1876-9; on the *Pensacola*, Pacific Station, 1879-80; at the Naval Observatory, 1882-3; at the Naval Academy, 1883-5; and on the practice ship *Constellation*, 1885. He served at the Naval Academy, 1885-7; was on the *Enterprise*, European Station, 1887-90; at the Naval Academy, December, 1890-3; was promoted to lieutenant commander, Feb. 25, 1893; and ordered to Philadelphia, November, 1894-7. He was on duty at the Naval Academy, September, 1898, to 1900; was promoted commander, March 3, 1899; commanding *Helena*, April 5, 1901. He subsequently was in command of the *New Orleans*, was a member of the Naval Examining and Retiring Boards, and of the General Board. He was in command of the *Maryland* and *Connecticut*, and on the voyage of the *Atlantic Fleet* from Hampton Roads to San Francisco he was the chief of staff to Rear Admiral Evans. His last assignment to duty was as a member of the General Board.

Rear Admiral Schroeder is a native of the District of Columbia and a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, class of 1868. He first served with the Pacific Fleet during 1868-9, and his record in brief after that time was as follows: Promoted to ensign, 1869; on the *Benicia*, Asiatic Station, 1869-72; promoted to master, 1870; commissioned lieutenant, 1872; on the *Pinta*, N.A. Station, 1873; on the *Swatara*, 1874-5; at the Hydrographic Office, 1876, and on the *Gettysburg* on special service in the Mediterranean, 1876-8. He was on duty in the Hydrographic Office, 1879-80; on the *Despatch*, special service, 1881-2; on the *Fish Commission steamer Albatross*, 1882-6 on special duty in Bureau of Navigation, 1885-6, and in the Office of Naval Intelligence, 1886-8. He was on the *Vesuvius*, 1888-90; commissioned lieutenant commander, September, 1893; was ordnance officer, navy yard, Washington, October, 1893, and recorder of the Board of Inspection and Survey, April, 1894-6. He was next on the battleship *Massachusetts*, December, 1896, to April, 1899, and was promoted commander March 3, 1899. After duty at the navy yard, Washington, April 4, 1899, he was appointed naval governor of the Isle of Guam, July 19, 1900. He was appointed Chief Intelligence Officer in 1903 and during the memorable voyage of the *Atlantic Fleet* from the Atlantic to the Pacific was in command of the battleship *Virginia*. His last assignment to duty was in command of the Fourth Division of the *Atlantic Fleet*, with the *Wisconsin* as his flagship.

Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright was born in the District of Columbia and was graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1868 and assigned to the *Jamestown*, of the Pacific Fleet. He was promoted to ensign in 1869; was on duty in the Hydrographic Office, 1870; promoted to master, 1870, and was on duty on the *Colorado*, flagship of the Asiatic Fleet, in 1870-2. He was commissioned as lieutenant in 1873; was on duty in the Hydrographic Office, 1873-4; commanding the coast survey vessel *Arago*, 1875-8, and was flag lieutenant to Rear Admiral T. H. Patterson, commanding Asiatic Station, 1878-81. He was next assigned to special duty in the Bureau of Navigation, 1881-4, and from there was on the *North Atlantic Station*, 1884-5. He was secretary to Rear Admiral J. E. Jouett, commanding North Atlantic Station, 1885-6; on the *Galena*, North Atlantic Station, 1886-7; on steel inspection duty, 1887-8; at the Naval Academy, 1888-90; on the *Alert* on special service, October, 1890, to October, 1893; in the Hydrographic Office, October, 1893, to 1896. He was commissioned as lieutenant commander, September, 1894; was Chief Intelligence Officer, April, 1896-7, and was on the U.S.S. *Maine* December, 1897-8. Rear Admiral Wainwright was serving as a lieutenant commander on the ill-fated *Maine* when she was blown up in Havana Harbor early in 1898. During the destruction of the Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera at Santiago July 3, Rear Admiral Wainwright was then in command of the converted yacht *Gloucester*, and during the fight gallantly destroyed the two torpedoed destroyers of the enemy. The *Gloucester* was also the first to reach the *Infanta Maria Teresa*, the flagship of Admiral Cervera, and Admiral Wainwright

had the honor to accept the surrender of the Spanish admiral. He was next assigned to duty at the Naval Academy, of which he was appointed Superintendent March 15, 1900, remaining on duty there until 1902. He was promoted captain in August, 1903, and assigned to command the *Newark*. He was subsequently appointed a member of the General Board, the Army Board of Engineers, and also the Army and Navy Joint Board. He was assigned to duty at the Naval War College in 1906 and during the voyage of the *Atlantic Fleet* to the Pacific was in command of the *Louisiana*, and he now commands the Second Division of the fleet, with the *Georgia* as his flagship.

Col. William B. Homer, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., who upon his own application after more than forty-two years' service, is retired from active service, to take effect Nov. 15, 1908, and who has been granted leave until that date, was born in Massachusetts June 7, 1846, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1870, when he was assigned as a second lieutenant to the 5th Artillery. He is a graduate of the Artillery School, class of 1875, and among other duties served as assistant instructor of Artillery tactics at the Military Academy in 1870, was a member of the Army rifle team of 1882, was instructor of Artillery tactics at the U.S.M.A. from 1884 to 1888, and was ordered as instructor in steam and mechanism at the U.S. Artillery School in 1890. He reached the rank of first lieutenant on April 17, 1881; captain, March 8, 1898; major, July 22, 1902; lieutenant colonel, June 22, 1906, and colonel May 1, 1908.

Lieut. Col. Edward E. Hardin, 26th U.S. Inf., who is retired on his own application from July 18, 1908, after more than thirty-eight years of service, was born in Kentucky April 24, 1863, and is an officer with a most excellent record. He is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1874, when he was assigned as a second lieutenant to the 7th Infantry. He was promoted first lieutenant March 4, 1881; captain, July 31, 1894; major, Feb. 28, 1901, and lieutenant colonel, 26th Infantry, March 23, 1906. During the war with Spain he was appointed colonel of the 2d N.Y. Infantry, and in July, 1898, he was appointed colonel of the 29th U.S. Volunteer Infantry, which took part in various campaigns in the Philippines. After graduating from the Military Academy, his first duty was on the frontier at Camp Baker, Mont., from Oct. 11, 1874, to April, 1875. He also served at Forts Shaw and Benton, and was engaged against Nez Percés Indians at Big Hole, Mont., Aug. 9, 1877. For gallant services in this action he received the brevet of first lieutenant. He subsequently served, among other duties, at Fort Snelling, camp on Laramie River, Colo.; Fort Lincoln, Dakota, and Forts Laramie and Washakie, Wyo. He was on duty at West Point as assistant instructor of tactics to Feb. 1, 1892, and after a short tour of duty at San Carlos, Ariz., and Fort Logan, Colo., was on duty with the National Guard of New York from Oct. 1, 1892, to Jan. 1, 1895, where he made many friends. He has performed several tours of duty in the Philippines, which was his last assignment to duty.

Lieut. Col. Dan C. Kingman, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., promoted colonel vice Marshall appointed Chief of Engineers, was born in New Hampshire and is a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy of the class of 1875, standing number two in his class. He was assigned as a second lieutenant to the Corps of Engineers, his first duty being with the Engineer Battalion at Willet's Point. He has been in charge of various important engineering works and was assistant professor of engineering at the Military Academy from August, 1878, to August, 1881, and was engineer officer of the Platte from September, 1881, to November, 1886. He was in charge of the improvement of the Yellowstone National Park from July, 1883, to March, 1887. He was also among other duties in charge of the Fourth District of the Mississippi River for the purpose of improvement; on special work for construction and repairs of levees, improvement of the harbor at New Orleans and point on the Red River, and has been a member of various boards. He received the thanks of the Legislature of Louisiana May 21, 1890, for the splendid services rendered during the high water of 1890. Colonel Kingman was also in charge of the Fourth District, Mississippi River, to October, 1890, and was in charge of the defensive works on lake shores of New York and water level observations of Lake Ontario to Nov. 7, 1895. He was at Chattanooga, Tenn., in charge of the improvement of the Tennessee River, and various other engineer works. His last assignment to duty was as division engineer of the Southeast Division, in charge of defensive works on the coast of Georgia and of various harbor improvements in his division.

By the retirement July 18 of Lieut. Col. E. E. Hardin, 26th Inf., Major J. B. Jackson, 11th Inf., is promoted to be lieutenant colonel, and Capt. Frank McIntyre, assistant to the Chief of Bureau of Insular Affairs, to be major. By the retirement July 19 of Col. A. S. Cummins, C.A.C., commanding the Puget Sound Artillery district, with station at Fort Worden, Lieut. Col. G. L. Anderson becomes colonel; Major C. L. Phillips becomes lieutenant colonel; Capt. W. C. Davis becomes major; 1st Lieut. W. W. Ballard, jr., becomes captain; and 2d Lieut. J. E. Townes, jr., becomes first lieutenant. By the retirement of Col. William B. Homer on his own application, Lieut. Col. W. H. Coffin becomes colonel; Major C. J. Bailey, assistant to the Chief of Artillery, becomes lieutenant colonel; Capt. F. G. Mauldin becomes major; 1st Lieut. J. A. Thomas becomes captain and 2d Lieut. R. E. Vose becomes 1st lieutenant.

PASSENGERS ON THE THOMAS.

The following is a list of first class passengers sailing on the Army transport *Thomas* on July 6 from San Francisco to Manila:

Col. H. K. Bailey, 29th Inf., and wife; Lieut. Col. Nat. P. Phister, 30th Inf., wife and daughter; Major B. B. Ray, paymr., U.S.A., and wife; Lieut. Comdr. William C. Herbert, U.S.N.; Major Charles F. Muir, 23d Inf.; Lieut. Guy W. S. Castle, U.S.N.; Capt. J. W. Yormoyle, 4th Inf., wife and daughter; Capt. Charles Young, 9th Cav., wife and infant; Capt. Harold Hammond, paymr., U.S.A., and wife; Capt. William A. Powell, Med. Corps, wife and brother; Capt. Theodore Schultz, 9th Cav., wife and daughter; Capt. Marr O'Connor, acting judge advocate, U.S.A.; Lieut. W. R. Pope, 10th Cav., wife and child; P.A. Paymr. J. R. Hornberger, U.S.N., and wife; Lieut. Andrew B. Drum, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. J. F. Humphrey, Phil. Scouts, wife and Miss G. Brown; Dr. H. A. Garrison, asst. surg., wife, infant and nurse; Ensign N. H. Goss, U.S.N., wife and infant; Brig. Gen. Taylor, U.S.A., retired, and wife; Elsie M. McKallip, nurse, Army Nurse Corps; Julia Latimer, nurse, Army Nurse Corps; Miss Olga Dorn, sister of Captain Dorn, U.S.N., Governor of Guam; Mrs. J. P. Parker and daughter, family of Commander Parker, U.S.N.

Mrs. J. P. Finley and two daughters, family of Major

Finley, 26th Inf.; Mrs. Charles R. Stivers and two boys, family of Major and Commissary Stivers; Mrs. A. E. Stirling and child, family of Commander Stirling, U.S.N.; Mrs. J. K. Robison, wife of Lieutenant Commander Robison, U.S.N.; Mrs. A. W. Hinds and child, family of Lieutenant Commander Hinds, U.S.N.; Mrs. E. L. Bennett, wife of Lieutenant Commander Bennett, U.S.N.; Mrs. G. E. Gelm and child, family of Lieutenant Commander Gelm, U.S.N.; Mrs. George L. Smith, wife of Lieutenant Commander Smith, U.S.N.; Mrs. William B. Ladue and two children, family of Captain Ladue, C.E.; Mrs. J. E. Lewis, wife of Lieutenant Lewis, U.S.N.; Mrs. C. L. Stone and sister, family of Lieutenant Stone, Phil. Scouts; Mrs. J. B. Dennis, wife of Surgeon Dennis, U.S.N.; J. H. DeBaus, Q.M. Dept., at large, and wife; Mrs. Charles T. Wilder and son, family of Assessor Wilder, of Hawaii; J. D. Cleary, Engr. Dept., at large, wife and two children; G. A. Sisson, Engr. Dept., at large, and wife; Mrs. C. H. McBride and son, family of Secretary to Governor, of Hawaii; Miss Emma P. Hogsette, member of family of Director of Printing Hogsette; Mrs. R. B. Caffray, wife of Emp. Caffray, Insular Service; Mrs. Mathias Hugo and two children, family of Prov. Treas. Hugo, P.I.; Mrs. C. Beutinger and baby, family of Clerk Beutinger, Q.M. Dept.; Mrs. J. P. Sebree, wife of Hqrs. Clerk Sebree, and Miss Avery; L. E. Collier, paymaster's clerk, U.S.A., wife and child; P. R. Dickson, Navy Dept.; T. L. Johnson, teacher, Phil. service, and wife.

A. T. Perez, clerk, naval station, Guam; Verne Simpkins, naval station, Guam; John V. Oliver, paymaster's clerk, U.S.A.; John Howarth, Navy Dept.; Albert E. Veline, teacher, Insular Service; A. E. Deyo, asst. engr., U.S.S. *Iris*; Paul P. Claypool, teacher, Insular Service; W. P. Kelly, Dept. of Agriculture; F. W. Gorbam, Master Molder, Navy, wife and daughter; Walter B. Larkin, first officer, Naval Auxiliary Service; H. C. Liebenow, insular employee; A. C. Wheeler, junior engr., Engr. Dept. at large; Samuel A. Luffberry, master shipfitter, Navy; R. D. Scarlett, textile inspector, Q.M. Dept.; T. W. McCallum, textile inspector, Q.M. Dept., and wife; Louis L. Hagen, inspector of clothing; Frank N. Brown, inspector of clothing; Mrs. Arthur Crenshaw, wife of Lieutenant Crenshaw, U.S.N.; Mrs. H. C. Laird, wife of Ensign Laird, U.S.N.; Capt. Mark Scott, Manila police force, wife and Miss Raynor.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Lieut. Comdr. Ashley H. Robertson, U.S.N., was married in Los Angeles, Cal., July 9, 1908, to Mrs. Juliette Graham Bixby, a widow and one of the most popular of the younger matrons of Los Angeles society. The wedding was at the home of the bride, in St. James Park, and was attended by fifty guests, including Mrs. Uriel Sebree, wife of Rear Admiral Sebree, U.S.N., of the Pacific Fleet. Chaplain Dickinson, of the Tennessee, performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by Miss Echo Allen, daughter of Justice Allen, of the Second District Court of Appeals. The best man was Lieut. W. W. Galbraith, U.S.N., and one of the groomsmen was Lieut. H. N. Jensen, U.S.N., ordnance officer of the Pacific Fleet. Originally the wedding was set for the latter part of this month, but it was hastened in order that the couple might enjoy a month's trip before Lieutenant Commander Robertson starts for Honolulu.

The engagement of Miss Hettie Walker, daughter of Mrs. H. B. Walker, of Los Angeles, Cal., to Midshipman W. H. Pashley, U.S.N., is announced. Miss Walker is the sister of Mr. Eugene B. Walker, a graduate of the class of '07, Naval Academy, who recently resigned from the Navy on account of sickness. Former Midshipman Walker was attached to the fleet of battleships now on the Pacific. He has received an Army appointment and awaits his orders and commission. Midshipman Pashley, to whom Miss Walker is engaged, is a graduate of '08, and is now on his two years' cruise. Miss Walker is well known at the Naval Academy and in Annapolis, having lived there for more than a year with her mother and small brother and sister, while her elder brother, Midshipman Walker, was at the Naval Academy.

Miss Grace Lansing Hamilton, daughter of Lieut. Col. William Reeve Hamilton, Coast Art., U.S.A., was married on July 8, 1908, to Dr. Albert Frackelton at St. Paul's Church, Milwaukee, Wis. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. S. Gatley. The chapel was prettily decorated and appropriate music was rendered. The bride wore a gown of white embroidered chiffon over white silk in empire fashion, enriched with duchesse lace, which is an heirloom of the family. The bridal veil was of tulle and she carried a shower bouquet of white sweet peas. Mrs. Edward Pratt, the bride's sister, was maid of honor and wore an empire gown of white lace with trimmings of delicate yellow. She wore daisies in her hair and carried an armful of similar flowers. Miss Gladys Frackelton and Miss Lois Richardson, the two bridesmaids, were attired alike in empire gowns of white mousseline de soie, trimmed with pale yellow, and their hair was bound with filets of yellow ribbon. They also carried daisies. Jack Young acted as best man and Van Evra Martin and Edward Pratt as ushers. The bride was given away by her father. The ceremony was followed by a reception at the Hamilton residence, 737 Marshall street. Hall, parlors and library were decorated with daisies and in the dining room white sweet peas were used. Receiving with the bride and bridegroom were Col. and Mrs. Hamilton and Mrs. S. J. Hamilton, grandmother of the bride. After a wedding journey Dr. and Mrs. Frackelton will be at home at 806 Van Buren street.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander T. Lloyd announce the marriage of their daughter, Alma Elizabeth, to Lieut. Julian De Court, Philippine Scouts, U.S. Army, on Saturday, July 1, 1908, at Banks of the Dee, Maryland. The Lieutenant and his bride will be at home after Sept. 1, at Manila, P.I.

P.A. Paymr. Philip J. Willett, U.S.N., and Miss Elizabeth Sullivan were married in San Francisco, Cal., July 8, 1908.

We briefly mentioned in our last issue the wedding of Miss Majorie Appel, the daughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Aaron H. Appel, U.S.A., to P.A. Surg. George Lewis Wickes, U.S.N., July 8, at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Cheyenne, Wyo. It was one of the most beautiful weddings in the annals of Cheyenne. The interior of the church was artistically decorated with flowers and flags, and a fine musical program was rendered. The bride wore an elegant wedding gown of meteor satin, directoire sheath, court train of exquisite brocaded satin of the heaviest quality, such as is worn by wealthy Mandarins in China, and purchased in that country. The corsage was trimmed with hand-made Chinese lace of exquisite design, caught with ropes of pearls which clasp and fall in long ends. The bridal veil was fastened with orange blossoms and the arm bouquet was of bride

roses. Miss Armstrong, of Montreal, cousin of the bride, was maid of honor. The bridesmaids, Miss Vincent, of New Orleans, Misses Katherine and Elsie Taylor. The little flower girls were Misses Marguerite Stull and Helen Welsh. The best man was Lieut. G. F. Neal, of the Navy, and the groomsmen were Capt. H. V. Butler and F. W. Griffin, U.S.A., and Lieut. W. V. Bomb, of the U.S. Navy. The ushers were Capt. O. S. Eskridge, E. W. Tanner, Lieuts. C. R. Pettis, W. R. Weaver, J. E. Barzynski, R. S. Parrott, and W. E. Persons, all U.S.A. A charming reception followed at Fort Russell, with a wedding breakfast of many courses, which was perfect in appointment and service. Captain Eskridge proved an efficient master of ceremonies. The handsome home of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Appel was artistically decorated, a white and green color scheme being carried out in all of the spacious rooms. The large round table with covers for the bridal party was exquisitely arranged. Countless bride roses, with hedges of ferns, formed an effective centerpiece, while the Army and Navy were suggested by a miniature ship and a small cannon. No less attractive and elaborate was the arrangement of the broad veranda. Huge flags were employed in its decoration and the Army and Navy pennants were side by side at the entrance. Jardinieres filled with masses of white wild flowers were placed at intervals about its sides. Divans piled high with cushions and Oriental rugs made it alluring to the guests. The bride wore a smart going-away gown of Alice Blue Rajah silk, with a chic tan Russian toque from Paris, with tan gloves. Many handsome toilettes were worn by the guests. Mrs. Appel, mother of the bride, pale gray silk, en train, transparent yoke of cream lace, garniture of gray applique. Mrs. Wickes, of New York, empire gown of embroidered champagne pongee, the gift of the groom to his mother, upon his return from the Orient. Among the Cheyenne guests were: Gen. and Mrs. Randall, Capt. and Mrs. V. K. Hart. Dr. Wickes was informed by telegram on the morning of his wedding that he had been granted a leave for thirty days and the honeymoon will be spent at Yellowstone Park. Then the young couple will return to Denver, where they will reside for two years.

Dr. and Mrs. James C. Johnston, of Denver, Colo., announce the engagement of their daughter, Hannah Rose, to Lieut. Ralph T. Ward, Corps of Engrs. The wedding will take place the second week in August.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Muecke, of Camaguey, Cuba, formerly of New York city, announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen Adams, to Lieut. Clifton M. Butler, 17th U.S. Inf.

RECENT DEATHS.

Col. George Bliss Sanford, U.S.A., retired, died at New York city July 13, 1908, in the New York Hospital from cancer of the tongue. His wife, who had taken a room at the hospital when he went there on April 30, was with him. Colonel Sanford was born in New Haven June 28, 1842. He left Yale as a sophomore in 1861 to join the Army and was appointed a second lieutenant in the First Dragoons April 26, 1861, serving with the Army of the Potomac. From second lieutenant he rose successively to be first lieutenant and then captain in the 1st U.S. Cavalry, was breveted major on Oct. 19, 1864, for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., and on March 13, 1865, received the brevet rank of lieutenant colonel for gallant and meritorious service during the war. At the end of the civil conflict he was sent West, where he served against the Indians. He was promoted major, 1st Cavalry, June 25, 1876; lieutenant colonel of the 9th Cavalry, Aug. 20, 1880, and colonel of the 6th Cavalry July 22, 1892. He was retired at his own request July 28, 1892, after over thirty years' service. He received the degree of B.A. from Yale University in 1893. Colonel Sanford was president of the Society of the Cincinnati in the state of Connecticut. He belonged to the University Club, the Army and Navy clubs of New York and Washington, the Graduates' Club of New Haven, and the Anglo-American Club of Dresden. Of late years he had made his home in Litchfield, Conn. Besides his wife he leaves two daughters.

A letter from Lieut. Col. J. C. Sanford, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., dated July 1, from Brussels, Belgium, states that his mother, Mrs. James Clark Sanford, died while he was en route abroad, and that he was informed of her death by wireless on board steamer.

Col. T. J. Hamill, Chief of the Insular Police, and formerly a member of the 5th U.S. Cavalry, died July 1, 1908, at San Juan, Porto Rico. Colonel Hamill enlisted at Jefferson Barracks in 1891, and served continuously in the 5th Cavalry, Troops I and L, until discharged in April, 1900, to enable him to accept a commission as second lieutenant in the Porto Rican Provisional Regiment. He was successively promoted to the grades of first lieutenant and captain, resigning his commission in 1903 to accept the position of Chief of the Insular Police of Porto Rico, at the head of which organization he remained until his death. Colonel Hamill will long be remembered by the officers and men of the 5th Cavalry because of his soldierly virtues. Modest and unassuming, his duty to the government always first in his thoughts, he richly deserved the high opinion entertained of him by his comrades and friends. His ability as an organizer was brought into play as Chief of Insular Police, and the present efficiency of the police force is largely due to his efforts. His service was always "honest and faithful," and his life an example of devotion to duty.

The remains of Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas, U. S.N., who died in Del Monte, Cal., on July 3, were buried at Newport, R.I., July 11, 1908, with full military honors. The service took place in Trinity Church and was in charge of the Rev. Stanley C. Hughes, the rector, assisted by Chaplain G. William Cassard, U.S.N., of the Naval Training Station. The interment took place in the churchyard of the Berkeley Memorial Chapel in Midletown, a short distance from Newport, and the body was escorted to the grave by the full naval brigade from the training station. The honorary bearers were Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, Rear Admiral John P. Merrell, Capt. F. F. Fletcher and Lieut. Frank D. Berrien, U.S.N., representing the Navy, and Brig. Gen. William Ennis, U.S.A., representing the Army. The floral tributes that came from many of Admiral Thomas's old associates in the Navy were most magnificent.

Mrs. Ella A. Watts, mother of Mrs. Douglas Settle, wife of Capt. Douglas Settle, U.S.A., died at San Diego, Cal., July 3, 1908.

Mrs. Lacyra E. Wesson, widow of the late William B. Wesson and mother of Mrs. Stephen Y. Seyburn, wife of S. Y. Seyburn, formerly captain, 10th U.S. Inf., and

colonel 202d N.Y. Volunteers, who resigned in 1899, died recently at Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. Elizabeth Graham, widow of John H. Denslow and mother of Edgar E. Denslow, captain and adjutant, 3d Regiment Infantry, N.G., Mo., died July 8, 1908, at her home in Gillham Road, Kansas City, Mo.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. R. H. Peck, 24th U.S. Inf., at Fort Ontario, Oswego, N.Y., July 10.

Capt. and Mrs. P. D. Lochridge, 13th U.S. Cav., with their son, have left Washington, D.C., for a month, visiting relatives in Connecticut.

Col. and Mrs. George Bushnell and Dr. and Mrs. Trueholtz came from Fort Bayard on July 7 and were the house guests of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Ford Brown at Silver City, near Mexico.

Capt. and Mrs. Normoyle and their daughter, Margaret, were the guests of Mrs. William P. McGrail, Hyde Apartments, San Francisco, at dinner July 4, to meet her sister, Miss Louise Philipps, of Chicago.

Miss Shelby Converse, daughter of Rear Admiral G. A. Converse, U.S.N., who has been visiting Mrs. Sackett for several weeks at New London, Conn., has returned to Norwich, Vt. After a short stay there she will join Mr. and Mrs. Richard Harlow, of Washington, at their ranch, Aspen Hill, near Helena, Mont., and enjoy a few weeks of Western life.

Rear Admiral William Sheffield Cowles, U.S.N., who is to hoist his flag on the battleship New Hampshire for the trip to Quebec, arrived at Newport, R.I., July 11, and was the guest of Capt. Cameron McR. Winslow, commanding the New Hampshire, and Mrs. Winslow, at the Cleveland cottage, Catherine street. Admiral Cowles will attend the conference of officers at the Naval War College.

Edward R. Chase, who has recently been appointed a chaplain in the Army and assigned to the 5th Cavalry, is a native of Portland, Me. For two years he was the rector of the Church of St. Peter, in Laredo, Tex. In 1899 the late Pope Leo XIII. made him a Prelate of the Pontifical household with the title of Monsignor. In 1907 he was ordered to Rome for duty at the Vatican. He is a private chaplain of Pope Pius X., from whom he obtained permission to enter the Service.

Mrs. William A. Kitts, who has been visiting her son, Lieut. W. P. Kitts, 21st Inf., and family at Fort Logan, Colo., for the past two months, left there on July 11 en route to her home, Brooklyn, N.Y., stopping for a week or ten days at Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Her stay at Fort Logan was of much interest and pleasure, as were the visits made to various points of noted scenic beauty in the Rocky Mountains. The very pleasant and friendly attention extended to her by Mrs. Williams, wife of Col. C. A. Williams, and other residents of Fort Logan, added largely to the pleasure of the visit to Colorado.

Capt. C. W. Ottwell, Corps of Engrs., Honolulu, Hawaii, wants a voucher clerk who is qualified to take charge of a disbursing account. He must be competent to perform all work in connection with making such an account. Only one who has had experience and is suitably qualified will be accepted. Salary dependent on experience and qualifications. Transportation furnished and travel expenses paid from present station to Honolulu. Salary to begin on date of leaving present station for Honolulu. Application to be made through present employing officer, who will indorse thereon his recommendation as to ability, etc.

Interesting flag raising ceremonies took place in Minneapolis, Minn., July 4, in which the National Guard of the city paraded, in command of Gen. McC. Reeve, and war veterans also were in line. At the flagstaff on the parade the procession halted. The militiamen stood at attention. The guard of honor walked to the base of the staff. Here they turned over their precious burden to Lieut. J. B. Gay, U.S.N., who directed the work of Gunner's Mate C. R. Young, Q.M. M. C. Heath and Coxswain V. T. Jernick. In a moment the sailors had adjusted the halyards and the flag was duly raised and thousands of tiny flags, which had been concealed in its folds, were blown out over the field, and as the inspiring strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner" rose the pent-up emotion of the multitude burst out in a mighty cheer.

The passengers arriving at Havana on July 5 on the transport Kilpatrick included the following: Major John Conklin, 2d F.A., Camp Columbia, and his son, John F. Conklin; Capt. James R. Church, Med. Corps, Maestranza building, Havana; Capt. Howard C. Price, 5th Inf., and wife, Sagua la Grande, Santa Clara; Lieut. William L. Guthrie, E.C., Havana; Lieut. Taylor M. Regan, Santa Clara; Lieut. Elvin Hunt, 28th Inf., and wife, Guanajay; Lieut. Charles C. Bankhead, 28th Inf., and wife, Matanzas; Lieut. Clyde L. Eastman, 28th Inf., and wife, Matanzas; Lieut. Oliver A. Dickinson, 5th Inf.; Lieut. Desher Whiting, 9th Inf., and wife, from Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Tex., assigned to 5th Infantry; Mrs. Geddings, wife of Capt. Edward E. Geddings, Med. Corps, Marianao, Havana; Mrs. Kreger and daughter, family of Capt. Edward A. Kreger, acting judge advocate, Tacon 1, Havana; Mrs. McNamee and three children, family of Capt. Michael M. McNamee, 15th Cav., Placetas, Santa Clara.

The transport Kilpatrick, which sailed from Havana for Newport News on July 7, carried a very large first passenger list. Major Charles G. Treat, F.A., retiring inspector general, Army of Cuban Pacification, prior to sailing for the United States, was given a hearty farewell at the Arsenal. The following is the passenger list: Major C. G. Treat, F.A.; Capt. Warren Dean, 15th Cav.; Chaplain W. W. Brander, 15th Cav.; Capt. Girard Sturtevant, 5th Inf.; Capt. C. J. Manly, Med. Corps; Capt. J. L. Glibreth, 27th Inf.; Capt. H. J. Hirschinger, U.S.M.C.; Capt. J. B. Kemper, 11th Inf.; Capt. R. B. Miller, Med. Corps; Lieut. Frederick Goedecke, 17th Inf.; Lieut. V. La S. Rockwell, 11th Cav.; Lieut. H. O. Smith, U.S.M.C.; Asst. Surg. E. C. White, U.S.N.; Lieut. Ira A. Smith, 11th Inf.; Lieut. H. H. Broadhurst, 15th Cav.; Mrs. Clark, wife of Major Wallis O. Clark, 5th Inf.; Mrs. Leon E. Partridge, wife of Lieutenant Partridge, 15th Cav.; Miss Anna Greble, Miss Mildred Greble, daughters of Col. E. St. J. Greble; Mrs. James B. Kemper, wife of Captain Kemper, 11th Inf.; Miss Lucy Ord, family of Captain Kemper; Mrs. Henry C. Smith, wife of Captain Smith, 15th Cav.; Master Paul Ireland, son of Major M. W. Ireland, Med. Corps; Mrs. Charles S. McReynolds and children, family of Lieutenant McReynolds, U.S.M.C.; Mrs. Edward C. White, wife of Assistant Surgeon White, U.S.N.; Mrs. Harry O. Smith, wife of Lieutenant Smith, U.S.M.C.; Mrs. Girard Sturtevant and child, family of Captain Sturtevant, 5th Inf.

Mrs. William Sinclair is visiting friends in Virginia. Gen. and Mrs. Frank Thorp, U.S.A., are at the Bellevue, Intervale, N.H.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles E. Fox, U.S.N., are spending the summer at Cazenovia, N.Y.

Mrs. B. F. Tilley and Miss Edelin Tilley are at the Ocean View House, Pigeon Cove, Mass.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. M. L. Brett, Coast Art., U.S.A., at Fort Banks, Mass., July 8, 1908.

Lieut. Samuel E. Thomas, U.S.N., and his sister, Mrs. H. E. Yarnell, are at the Riggs cottage, Newport, R.I.

A son, Edward Hoskins Landers, was born to the wife of Capt. H. L. Landers, Coast Art., U.S.A., Fort Du Pont, Del., July 5.

A son was born on July 10, 1908, to Mrs. Robert H. Peck, wife of Captain Peck, 24th U.S. Inf., at Fort Ontario, Oswego, N.Y.

A daughter, Dorothy Margaret Grier, was born to the wife of Lieut. H. S. Grier, 25th U.S. Inf., at West Point, N.Y., on July 7.

Mrs. Cusick, widow of the late Capt. C. C. Cusick, U.S.A., is at present stopping at 815 Niagara avenue, Niagara Falls, New York.

Miss Kobbé, the sister of Major Gen. William A. Kobbé, U.S.A., retired, is spending the summer months at North East Harbor, Me.

Mrs. William B. Reynolds is spending the summer with relatives in Denver and Pueblo. Her address is 2611 Stout street, Denver, Colo.

Col. Luigi Lomia, U.S.A., retired, and his daughters, Miss Isabel and Miss Margherita, are spending several weeks at Heaton Hall, Stockbridge, in the Berkshires.

The friends of Miss Constance Clark will be glad to know she is rapidly recovering from an operation upon her knee, performed at St. Luke's Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.

A daughter, Martha Leigh Munson, was born to the wife of Mr. E. E. Smythe, at Milwaukee, Wis., July 4, 1908. Mrs. Smythe is the daughter of Major J. F. Munson, U.S.A., retired.

Brig. Gen. C. R. Edwards, U.S.A., Chief of the Insular Bureau of the War Department, has returned to Washington from a short visit to his wife and daughter at Magnolia, Mass.

Mrs. Hudgins, the widow of the late Lieut. Comdr. John Melton Hudgins, U.S.N., is now with her mother, Mrs. Francois Berger Moran, at the Fort Griswold House, Groton, Conn.

Mrs. Clifton Comly and daughter, Mrs. Marvin Maxwell, of Indianapolis, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Garrard Comly, at Milton, Mass., and will spend the remainder of the summer at Milton.

Comdr. W. J. Sears, U.S.N., and Mrs. Sears, who have been at the Hotel Durban, on Lake Hopatcong, for the past ten days, expect to leave for Atlantic City in their automobile on the 20th.

Mrs. Ellis, wife of Lieut. Rowland B. Ellis, 14th U.S. Cav., is visiting her parents in Washington, D.C. Lieutenant Ellis will join Mrs. Ellis about December and remain until March of next year.

Lieut. C. C. Bankhead, 28th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Bankhead, nee Annabelle Hughes, of Louisville, Ky., arrived at Havana, July 5, en route to Matanzas, in which city Lieutenant Bankhead is stationed.

Dr. and Mrs. Henry S. Greenleaf, U.S.A., who have spent the past few months traveling in Europe, will sail for this country on July 22. They will be stationed at Madison Barracks, N.Y., on their return.

First Lieut. Rowland B. Ellis, squadron adjutant, 14th Cav., has been appointed acting regimental adjutant, in the absence of Capt. J. McI. Carter, on detached service revising small arms firing regulations.

Major Joseph T. Dickman, 13th U.S. Cav., has been detailed as chief range officer for the National Match at Camp Perry, Ohio, to be shot next month. Lieut. Col. Robert K. Evans, of the General Staff, will be in charge of the shooting.

Lieut. Comdr. M. E. Reed, U.S.N., and Mrs. Reed sailed on the American Line steamer New York to visit Mrs. Reed's parents at Southampton, England. Lieutenant Commander Reed is on a two months' leave, following an operation for appendicitis.

Town and Country, of July 11, publishes a very attractive portrait of Mrs. Nelson Palmer Vulte, wife of Lieutenant Vulte, of the U.S. Marine Corps. Mrs. Vulte is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Charles S. Turnbull, and was one of the June brides of Philadelphia.

The officers and soldiers at Camp Columbia, Cuba, were entertained by a lecture, July 9, on "The Andes," by Rev. G. L. Todd, the Congressional minister near the camp. Mr. Todd gave a very interesting account of his experiences in the noted mountains of South America. Just before the lecture Chaplains Rice and Waring showed a number of moving picture views. Private Edmundson sang and the 27th Infantry orchestra played the necessary music.

Artisan Smith, the son of Chaplain Smith, 19th U.S. Inf., who went to Annapolis, Md., as a candidate for midshipman and was taken with typhoid fever just before beginning the examination, is still at the hospital. He is doing as well as can be expected and hopes to be up and about in a week or ten days. Chaplain and Mrs. Smith have been in the city since July 12 and will remain until the boy is able to travel. They will then go to their home in Vermont.

Comdr. H. S. Knapp, U.S.N., Chief of Staff to Rear Admiral Dayton, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific armored cruiser fleet, will take command of the Charleston, succeeding Commander Beatty, who was ordered to command the Wisconsin just before the departure of the Atlantic Battleship Fleet from San Francisco. Comdr. Harry Phelps, who was executive officer on the Wisconsin, was ordered to the Mare Island Hospital just before the departure of the Atlantic Battleship Fleet on account of illness. Lieut. K. M. Bennett, U. S.N., stationed on the receiving ship Hancock, New York Navy Yard, appeared for examination for promotion at Washington, D.C., July 13.

The Manila Cablenews-American, in commenting on the delegates to the International Navigation Congress in St. Petersburg, Russia, had this to say of Major Spencer Cosby, C.E., U.S.A.: "Major Cosby is one of the most brilliant of the officers of the most brilliant corps in the Army. While in Manila three or four years ago he was not only marked as a man of unusual talent in his chosen profession, but he was a social leader as well. He danced well and played tennis as well as he danced, and on top of it all he was always on the job when it came to solving difficult problems of engineering."

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. Lorraine F. Richardson, 22d U.S. Inf., at San Francisco, Cal., July 5. Capt. Edward Hill, 6th U.S. Field Art., is spending his two months' leave at 280 Lincoln street, Worcester, Mass.

A daughter, Mary Louise Harrell, was born at Fort Porter, N.Y., July 11, 1908, to the wife of Lieut. William F. Harrell, 12th U.S. Inf.

Brig. Gen. J. P. Farley, U.S.A., retired, is visiting his son-in-law, Major Edward M. Blake, U.S.A., commanding Fort Greble, Newport, R.I.

Among the passengers arriving at New York early this week from Panama was Civil Engr. Harry H. Rouseau, U.S.N., of the Isthmian Canal Commission.

Mrs. Reed and Miss Blossom Reed, the widow and daughter of the late Dr. Walter Reed, U.S.A., are spending the summer at the Spar Hawk, Ogunquit, Me.

Capt. W. C. Coulson, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, and family have taken a house at 701 Elm avenue, Long Beach, Cal., and expect to remain there till Sept. 1.

Mrs. J. N. Billard and her son and daughter, Lieut. Frederick J. Billard, U.S.R.C.S., and Miss Sarah Billard have left Washington, D.C., for Cape May, N.J., for a visit, to remain until about July 18.

Rear Admiral Henry Glass, U.S.N., retired, underwent a serious operation at his home, in Berkeley, Cal., July 9, as the result of an organic trouble of long standing. His condition was reported favorable at last accounts.

Mrs. Carol A. Devol, wife of Major Devol, U.S.A., and her two daughters, Miss Lucille Devol and Miss Mary Devol, are spending several weeks in Basic City Va. Later they will join Major Devol in Panama, where he is stationed for duty.

Rear Admiral F. J. Drake, U.S.N., who has been seriously ill for several weeks, was placed recently in the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, where he successfully underwent an operation July 10, and hopes to be fully recovered in a short time.

Capt. and Mrs. Carl F. Hartmann, Signal Corps, U.S.A., have had at their house guests for a week at their home in Brookline, Mass., Mrs. Hartmann's sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Tiffany, of New York. The Tiffanys have gone to their home on Perry farm, Wakefield, R.I.

Capt. Horace Hood, Naval Attaché of the British Embassy at Washington, sailed on July 11 for South America to inspect the navies of Brazil, Peru, Chile and Argentina. Incidental to his office in Washington, Captain Hood has the multiple job of Naval Attaché to all the British legations of South America.

Capt. Rafael Hoyo, seven officers and eight sailors of the Mexican navy, arrived at New York July 10 by the Ward liner Merida and sailed July 11 by the Cunarder Canonia for Liverpool, whence they will go to Barrow to take charge of the new Mexican gunboat Vicente Guerrero just completed at the yards of Vickers Sons and Maxim.

Mrs. Clarence W. Judson, wife of Lieut. C. W. Judson, Coast Art., U.S.A., killed a blacksnake measuring four feet eleven inches at Danbury, Conn., July 13. The snake attacked her as she stepped from the porch into the yard of her Lake avenue home. Mrs. Judson got a rake and returned to fight the reptile. Though somewhat injured by the first blow, the snake made a vicious attack on Mrs. Judson, who chased it to a neighboring yard before administering the fatal blow.

Major John Bigelow, U.S.A., retired, reviewed the 1st Battalion of Cavalry and the Signal Corps of Massachusetts at the annual camp at South Framingham, Mass., July 14. The passage at the walk was well done, then followed the passage at the trot and gallop, the latter being excellent but rather slow, due to the fractious horse of the lieutenant commanding the first platoon. It was a remarkable performance, considering that few of the horses ever took part in such a ceremony, and it was the first time that Troop B, the new Boston troop, had participated. The troop is performing its share of the work in good shape, and as it is sandwiched between the two old troops, it naturally stands out very conspicuously in all movements.

Commenting on the assignment of Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston to command at Fort Leavenworth, the Cable-news-American of Manila says: "The bravest thing General Funston ever did was to accept a commission as brigadier general in the Army, and his most brilliant exploit was to convince his comrades in arms that he could deliver the goods. General Funston has not only made good with the public, which is a very little thing to do, but he has made good with the Service, which is a very big thing to do, if not the very biggest thing he could have done. He was selected to command at Leavenworth because he was the best man available for the job, and not only the General, but the Service schools are to be congratulated thereon."

Comdr. W. F. Fullam, U.S.N., Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., on July 9, tendered a review of the Naval Brigade to Col. C. L. F. Robinson and Mr. E. J. Berwind, and the public were welcomed as spectators. Comdr. and Mrs. William F. Fullam entertained at luncheon at their quarters preceding the parade. Their guests included Col. and Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Mark L. Bristol and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. W. Phelps, U.S.N. Colonel Robinson and Mr. E. J. Berwind have purchased a handsome cup, to be presented to the best drilled company of apprentice seamen. The cup is to be a station trophy, to be competed for every few months, and the names of the winners of each competition will be inscribed thereon.

The national encampment of United Spanish War Veterans will be held in Boston, Mass., Sept. 1, 2 and 3, for which elaborate preparations are now being made. Col. Edward J. Gihon, department commander, and an efficient corps of assistants are working day and night to make it a success. Among these workers are many past officers of the M.V.M. and also a great number who are still on the active list. The auxiliary to the order will also hold its encampment at the same time and it is expected that the two encampments will insure the attendance of at least 50,000 people during the three days of the encampment. The railroads have made concessions and many camps as far away as Denver have signified their intention of coming in a body. Large committees have been formed for the purpose of raising funds for the encampment and also for entertaining the veterans. The program, in its tentative state, outlines a big list of events for the visitors. It is expected that the Navy Department will send a fleet of warships to Boston to take part in the encampment and the ships' companies will be landed to take part in a big parade. For the entertainment of the guests there will be ocean trips, military receptions, a ball, camp fires, trips to historic spots and many other features.

A son, Mervin Maus Halstead, was born to the wife of Capt. Laurence Halstead, 6th U.S. Inf., recently at Fort Missoula, Mont.

Capt. A. T. Marx, U.S.M.C., is receiving congratulations upon the birth of a son to his wife at St. Paul, Minn., July 10.

A daughter, Margaret Hobart Wolf, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, July 14, 1908, to the wife of Capt. Paul A. Wolf, 4th U.S. Inf.

Col. Lincoln Karmany, U.S.M.C., will command the marines in the Philippines, succeeding Lieut. Col. James E. Mahoney, recently invalidated home.

Naval Constr. William G. Groesbeck, U.S.N., will be the assistant of Naval Constr. W. J. Baxter at the navy yard, New York, during the construction of the battleship Florida.

The Army transport Buford left Manila July 14 for San Francisco, with Miss Pershing, a sister of Brigadier General Pershing, and Capt. H. L. Wigmore, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., among the passengers.

First Lieut. Charles Roemer, 6th Field Art., U.S.A., stationed at Fort Riley, Kas., but now in command of the recruiting office at Nashville, Tenn., is very ill at his home there with a bad attack of typhoid fever.

Major Edgar A. Mearns, Med. Corps, U.S.A., visited President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay July 15. He is a naturalist and had with him during his visit Dr. Alexander Lambert, and Henry Fairfield Osborne, geologist at the American Museum of Natural History.

Lieut. Howard R. Smalley, 2d U.S. Cav., of Fort Des Moines, has returned from a ten days' leave which he spent with friends in Denver, Colo. While there he attended the National Conclave of the Kappa Sigma college fraternity, of which he is a member.

From Manila comes information that the murderers of P. D. Everett, formerly a Government forester, and T. R. Wakeley, a former school teacher, stupefied their sleeping victims with the fumes of a poisonous plant before butchering the botanists and their guides.

Major Spencer Cosby, U.S.A., was a passenger on the Deutschland, which arrived at New York July 16 from Hamburg, Southampton and Cherbourg. He was returning from attendance as a national delegate to the International Congress of Navigation, in St. Petersburg.

Mrs. Frederick S. Foltz, wife of Major Foltz, provisional governor of Havana province, and Mrs. George C. Barnhardt, wife of Captain Barnhardt, in charge of the quartermaster's department of the Rural Guard, were booked to sail July 11 for New York on the Ward line.

Lieut. W. P. Moffet, 13th Cav., who was severely injured June 27 at Fort Sheridan, by his horse suddenly rearing over and falling on him, is still confined to his room. An internal hemorrhage which gave serious trouble is now under control and an early recovery is anticipated.

Major John H. Beacom, 6th U.S. Inf., gave a beautiful dinner on July 3 at Fort Missoula, Mont., in honor of his guest, Col. Bernard James, military attaché of the English Legation at Washington. His guests were Colonel James, Senator and Mrs. Joseph Dixon, of Missoula; Mrs. Louis Mervin Maus, of Manila, and Mrs. Stoughton. The decorations were pink carnations and the house was adorned with Jacquemont roses.

Capt. and Mrs. Ola W. Bell, of Jefferson Barracks, were guests of honor at a delightful outing given by Mr. Charles Nugent, of St. Louis, Mo., on his private yacht Theosita a few days since. The party of twenty-five guests left the city at five o'clock and went up the river, returning at a late hour by moonlight. A delicious buffet supper was served and music added much pleasure to the occasion. Mr. Nugent's guests were Capt. and Mrs. O. W. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Paulin, Misses Hazel Carr, Mellie Green, Ida Melleir and Marguerite Melleir, and Messrs. Malcolm Macbeth, Charles James, Dr. G. L. Gray, Dr. B. F. Patee, and Kelton White.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. C. H. Murray entertained with a porch reception last Tuesday at Columbus Barracks in honor of Major and Mrs. Fisher, Capt. and Mrs. DeLoffre and Capt. and Mrs. LeWald, all late arrivals of the Medical Corps. Several hundred invitations were issued and many guests from the city and afar were present. The porch and lawn were hung with hundreds of Japanese lanterns, and a full moon looked on many happy dancers that were taking advantage of a "fly" that had been stretched on the lawn. Throughout the evening the band discoursed sweet music, and everyone pronounced the reception the most successful of the summer, and heartily welcomed the recent arrivals, in whose honor it was given.

Secretary of War Luke E. Wright, Assistant Secretary Oliver, Major General Bell, and Brigadier General Murray were the guests of Brigadier General Crozier on his launch, Diane, in a trip down the Potomac from Washington, July 15, to Fort Washington. They were met there by Lieut. Col. W. H. Coffin, the commandant of the Potomac Artillery District, and entertained at his house. A fine gun drill was given in the afternoon, and after dinner on the boat there was a brilliant night drill with the searchlights. Secretary Wright had never before visited fortifications, and expressed himself as very much pleased with the chance to learn something of the character of our coast defenses and the discipline among the troops that man them.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Luke E. Wright.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.
Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., Chief of Staff.

DEATHS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Manila, July 15, 1908.

The Adjutant General, Washington:

Following deaths occurred in celast report:
Acute dysentery, Elmer S. Hurley, Co. D, 14th Inf., July 2.
Murdered by Moros, Albert L. Burleigh, Co. C, 18th Inf., June 30.

Mediasternal tumor and asthenia, Freelen H. Eoff, Co. D, 29th Inf., July 7.

WESTON.

S.O. JULY 16, 1908, WAR DEPT.

Capt. M. A. W. Shockley, Sanford H. Wadhams, Edward B. Vedder, John B. Bosley, Chester J. Stedman, Arthur M. Whaley and Theodore Lamson will report to the examining board, General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for examination to determine their fitness for promotion.

First Lieut. Francis W. Glover will join his regiment in the Philippines.

Second Lieut. Eugene B. Walker, recently appointed from civil life, will proceed Aug. 15 to the Presidio of San Francisco for assignment to company and station.

The following changes in stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered: Col. William H. Bixby, in

addition to his present duties, will proceed to St. Louis and take station at that place Oct. 1, and relieve Capt. Gustave R. Lukesh.

Major E. E. E. Winslow from duty in Office of the Chief of Engineers and at Engineer School, Washington Barracks, will proceed to San Francisco, assume command of 1st Battalion of Engineers, and proceed with Company A and the headquarters of that battalion to Honolulu, Hawaii Territory, take station at that place, and relieve Capt. Curtis W. Otwell. Captain Otwell will report to battalion command for duty with Company A on arrival at Honolulu.

Major Charles W. Kuts relieved from duty with United States Military Academy detachment of Engineers, and at Military Academy, to take effect Aug. 28, and will proceed to Seattle, take station at that place, and relieve Major Hiram M. Chittenden.

Capt. Albert E. Waldron is relieved from duty under immediate orders of Major Henry O. Newcomer, will proceed to Dallas, Texas, and relieve Capt. William P. Wooten in time to enable Captain Wooten to report at West Point on Aug. 28. Captain Waldron will also report to commanding general, Department of Texas, for duty as chief engineer officer of that department, to relieve Captain Wooten. Captain Wooten will proceed to West Point and report not later than Aug. 28, 1908, to Superintendent, Military Academy, for duty.

Capt. Lewis H. Rand will proceed to Wilmington, Del., take station at that place, and report to Major Herbert Deshayne for duty as his assistant in charge of Wilmington engineering district.

Capt. Michael J. McDonough and Paul Stanley Bond are relieved from duty with 3d Battalion of Engineers and will proceed Oct. 1 to Washington Barracks and report for duty with 2d Battalion of Engineers and to commandant of Engineer School to complete course of instruction at that school.

Capt. Elliott J. Dent is relieved from duty under immediate orders of Major Spencer Cosby, and will proceed Jan. 1, to Vancouver Barracks, for duty in command of Co. E, 1st Battalion of Engineers, and for duty as chief engineer officer of that department.

First Lieut. William G. Caples, relieved from duty under immediate orders of Major Henry Jervey, will proceed Aug. 10 to Fort Leavenworth for duty with 3d Battalion of Engineers.

First Lieut. Joseph H. Earle is relieved from duty with 3d Battalion of Engineers, and will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, for duty with Co. E, 1st Battalion of Engineers, and to commandant general, Department of Columbia, for duty as chief engineer officer of that department during the illness of 1st Lieut. Charles R. Pettis.

Second Lieut. Arthur R. Ehrnbeck relieved from duty in Philippines Islands, will proceed to Washington Barracks, and report not later than Oct. 1 for duty with 2d Battalion of Engineers, and to commandant of Engineer School to take course of instruction at that school.

G.O. 102, JUNE 18, 1908, WAR DEPT.

This order publishes firing regulations for machine-gun platoons and provisional system of aiming and pointing drills for machine guns of Infantry and Cavalry regiments, for use during target practice for the year 1908, with a view to obtaining data on which to base permanent firing regulations and a permanent system of aiming and pointing drills for machine guns from reports to be submitted at the end of that target season.

Full report, with recommendations, will be made to the Adjutant General of the Army of this instruction at the same time report is made and submitted of this year's target practice.

G.O. 109, JULY 1, 1908, WAR DEPT.

Publishes a list of names of persons to whom certificates of merit have been awarded since July 1, 1907, with the grounds of award. The list is as follows:

Certificates of Merit awarded between July 1, 1907, and June 30, 1908:

Aldridge, John S., corpl., Troop K, 6th U.S. Cav., Aug. 28, 1907, gallant conduct in action.

Condon, Clarence M., 1st Lieut., Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., gallantry in action.

Cox, Ernest W., Pvt., Co. B, 2d U.S. Inf. (discharged June 5, 1908), gallant conduct in action.

Craven, Ralph G., 2d Lieut., Phil. Scouts, Aug. 28, 1907, conspicuous gallantry in action.

Dickman, Oscar R., Pvt., 26th Co., Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A. (discharged Nov. 16, 1907), Sept. 19, 1907, voluntarily imperiled his own life in the rescue of fellow soldiers from drowning.

Fisher, Robert L., Pvt., Hosp. Corps, U.S.A., rescued a comrade from drowning at the risk of his own life.

Greene, Edward S., sergt., 1st Co., Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., Aug. 21, 1907, saved a fellow soldier from drowning at the risk of his own life.

Greene, Walter E., musician, 39th Co., Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., June 29, 1908, highly commendable and courageous conduct.

Howell, Thomas, Pvt., Co. L, 47th U.S. Inf. Vols. (discharged July 1, 1901), April 8, 1908, distinguished gallantry in action.

Jackson, Perry B., sergt., Co. K, 6th U.S. Inf., Aug. 28, 1907, exceptional bravery during an engagement.

Jordan, Joseph K., corpl., Co. H, 43d U.S. Inf. Vols. (discharged July 1, 1901), Sept. 30, 1907, distinguished service in an attack.

Knoss, John W., color sergt., 6th U.S. Inf. (discharged May 21, 1907), Aug. 28, 1907, distinguished gallantry in action.

Mahoney, Denis, 1st sergt., 128th Co., Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., Feb. 14, 1908, gallantry in action.

McDonald, Wilbert, Pvt., Troop G, 4th U.S. Cav., Aug. 28, 1907, gallant conduct in action.

Nevin, William, corpl., Troop A, 13th U.S. Cav. (discharged May 9, 1908), Feb. 29, 1908, conspicuous gallantry in rescuing at the risk of his own life a young boy from drowning.

Olson, Roy C., Pvt., Co. F, 14th U.S. Inf., Aug. 28, 1907, gallant conduct in action.

Pitts, William C., corpl., Co. F, 21st U.S. Inf., May 18, 1908, saved a citizen of Florence, Ariz., from drowning at imminent peril of his own life.

Scott, George, 1st sergt., U.S.A., retired, April 8, 1908, conspicuous gallantry.

Tom, Jacob W., 1st sergt., Co. D, 19th U.S. Inf., Aug. 28, 1907, gallant conduct in action.

Weaver, Guy, 1st sergt., Co. E, 2d U.S. Inf., Aug. 28, 1907, gallant conduct in action.

Weiss, George, sergt., Troop F, 4th U.S. Cav., Aug. 28, 1907, gallant conduct in action.

G.O. 112, JULY 7, 1908, WAR DEPT.

I. G.O. No. 41, W.D., Feb. 28, 1907, as amended by Par. II, G.O. No. 138, W.D., June 24, 1907; Par. II, G.O. No. 74, W.D., May 9, 1908, and by Par. III, G.O. No. 97, W.D., June 5, 1908, is further amended so as to show the Alabama Great Southern Railroad (pages 4, 20 and 28), as a land-grant line from the Georgia-Alabama state line to the Alabama-Mississippi state line, a distance of 244.94 miles.

II. Announces the metes and bounds of the military reservation of Fort Riley, Kas., according to a survey of the same made in 1897 by 1st Lieut. M. M. Macomb, 4th Art. (now colonel, 6th Field Art.), and report thereon dated Jan. 3, 1903, by Capt. George H. Cameron, 4th Cav.

G.O. 113, JULY 8, 1908, WAR DEPT.

Announces the appropriation "for contingent expenses at the headquarters of the several military divisions and departments, including the staff corps serving thereat, being a total of \$6,905.

The appropriation for United States Service schools (including the Infantry and Cavalry School and the Signal School) at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery at Fort Riley, Kas., is allotted as follows: Army Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., \$12,000; Mounted Service School at Fort Riley, Kas., \$5,000; total, \$17,000.

COURT-MARTIAL OF OFFICER.

G.O. 114, JULY 9, 1908, WAR DEPT.

This order publishes the proceedings of the G.O.M. at Fort Meade, S.D., of which Col. R. H. R. Loughborough, 15th Inf., was president, and Lieut. M. O. Mumma, 2d Cav., was judge

advocate for the trial of 1st Lieut. Frederick G. Turner, 6th Cav., heretofore noted in our columns.

Charge I was conducted to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War.

Charge II was conducted unbecomingly an officer and gentleman. The specifications of the two charges alleged that as officer of the post exchange at Fort Meade, S.D., he permitted the books, records and accounts to be kept in a confused, incomplete, inaccurate and improper manner, that he made a false statement as to its financial condition, that he intended to cheat the post exchange in the sum of \$148.01. It was also alleged, among other things, that he embezzled and failed to account properly for \$189.78 belonging to the exchange and converted it to his own use, and that he converted to his own use \$61.95 paid in by Col. A. Rogers, 6th Cav., to the exchange. It was further alleged that he knowingly conveyed false and misleading information to his successor as to bills receivable, omitting to account for his own indebtedness of \$104.00, that he caused a false entry to be made that he had paid \$151.65 to the exchange, that he tried to defraud the exchange in the sum of \$47.05, and that he fraudulently converted to his own use \$53.08 belonging to the exchange.

He was found guilty of the first charge and nearly all the specifications, and not guilty of the second charge and specifications. He was sentenced to dismissal, which was commuted by President Roosevelt to a reduction of fifty files in the rank of first lieutenant of Cavalry.

G.O. 115, JULY 13, 1908, WAR DEPT.

I. Upon being relieved from duty at the camp of instruction, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Battery E, 4th Field Art., will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for station.

II. Company C, 1st Infantry, will be relieved from duty at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., on Sept. 15, 1908, or as soon thereafter as practicable, and will proceed to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for duty at the School of Musketry.

G.O. 116, JULY 16, 1908, WAR DEPT.

Authorizes lease of commercial wire, telephones and switch-board, if necessary, for the official business of posts and gives code words to be used by Quartermaster's Department.

CIRCULAR 55, JUNE 30, 1908, WAR DEPT.

1. Place of last enlistment, in connection with allowance of transportation to a military convict.—In the case of a man who, while absent in desertion from the Field Artillery, enlisted in the Infantry under an assumed name, and who was found guilty by a general court-martial of desertion and fraudulent enlistment and was sentenced to dishonorable discharge and confinement at the Pacific Branch of the United States Military Prison, the place of his enlistment in the Field Artillery, and not the place of his subsequent fraudulent enlistment in the Infantry, was accepted as the place of his last enlistment for the purpose of computing the transportation to be allowed to him upon his release from confinement.

2. Admission or readmission of an officer or an enlisted man to a general hospital.—An officer or enlisted man will not be admitted or readmitted to a general hospital except when authorized by his commanding officer or higher authority.

3. Additional pay for marksmanship based on qualifications attained in the Marine Corps.—An enlisted man of the Army is not entitled to the additional pay provided by law for expert riflemen, sharpshooters, or marksmen, by reason of qualification attained while serving in the Marine Corps.

4. Distribution of blank forms and books furnished by the Adjutant General's Department.—Inasmuch as Par. II, Gen. Orders No. 14, War Dept., Jan. 17, 1908, requires that the distribution of blank forms and books furnished by the Adjutant General's Department shall be made by the adjutants general of the territorial divisions or departments, under the immediate direction of the Adjutant General of the Army, any communication with regard to such distribution should be addressed directly by adjutants general to the Adjutant General of the Army, who will convey directly to them such instructions as may be necessary.

5. Sending of public property with a detachment of recruits.—When public property, in addition to the articles of personal equipment in the hands of each recruit, is sent with a detachment of recruits leaving a recruiting depot, and it is intended that the property shall be left at the post to which the recruits are sent, invoices and receipts for the property will be given to the officer or non-commissioned officer in charge of the detachment, instead of being mailed to the officer to whom the property is invoiced.

6. Battalion command of, in absence of the major; not an appropriate command for a lieutenant colonel.—The facilities of command of a battalion of companies should be in the hands of the major, or the senior captain present for duty therewith, even though a lieutenant colonel of the same regiment or arm is stationed at the same post. Upon the colonel or lieutenant colonel, if present, should devolve such administrative and other duties of command as properly belong to his rank.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

CIR. 58, JULY 8, 1908, WAR DEPT.

Publishes the act in amendment of and in addition to Chapter 283 of the General Laws, state of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and of any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto relating to the unlawful wearing of uniforms and the right of all persons in the military service of the United States or of Rhode Island in uniform to be admitted to places of public amusement, inns, etc.

CIRCULAR 59, JULY 10, 1908, WAR DEPT.

I. The freight station of Frankford arsenal is located at Frankford, Pa., and not at Philadelphia, Pa., and freight intended for shipment to the arsenal should be addressed accordingly.

II. Examination of officers of Field Artillery.—Subject 11, Gunner, page 8, G.O. 104, W.D., May 9, 1907, is interpreted to include ballistic problems in direct and curved fire.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 89, JULY 3, 1908, DEPT. OF THE COLORADO.

The headquarters, band, the machine gun platoon and eleven companies, 15th Infantry, will proceed by rail to Colorado Springs, Colo., thence by marching to the maneuver camp near Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. The command will leave Fort Douglas, Utah, July 15, and will arrive at the maneuver camp not later than Aug. 1.

The headquarters, band, the machine gun platoon and nine companies, 21st Infantry, will proceed by marching to the maneuver camp near Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. This command will leave Fort Logan, Colo., about July 14, and will arrive at the maneuver camp not later than Aug. 1.

The commanding officers of Fort Douglas, Utah, and Fort Logan, Colo., will give such instructions as will insure proper medical attendance and medical supplies accompanying their commands from their respective posts.

Upon the termination of the encampment the 15th and 21st Infantry will be returned to their proper stations by rail.

G.O. 115, JUNE 19, 1908, ARMY OF CUBAN PAC.

Announces the results of the athletic meets held in compliance with G.O. 45, c.s., these headquarters, during May, 1908.

G.O. 28, MAY 26, 1908, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

The establishment of the Artillery District of Manila Bay is announced. It comprises Corregidor Island (headquarters), Caballo Island, Carabao Island and El Fraile Island. An allowance of one lieutenant of the Coast Artillery Corps is authorized who may be transferred to the unassigned list for staff duty in the Artillery District.

G.O. 69, MAY 11, 1908, DEPT. OF LUZON.

Major Ira A. Haynes, A.G., is detailed as assistant to the adjutant general of this department.

The test in horsemanship of a field officer of the Army, will be conducted in this department as follows:

Major Samuel D. Freeman, 9th Cav., now in this city, will report at these headquarters for physical examination at 10

a.m., Wednesday, May 13, 1908, and will report on the beach at Pasay, near the wreck south of the Lam Transportation Corral at 4:30 o'clock p.m., on May 13, to take the test in horsemanship.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. William S. Scott, Q.M., having reported his arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to Fort Du Pont, Del., take station at that post, and assume charge of construction work at that post and at Fort Mott, N.J., relieving Capt. Joseph L. Knowlton, Q.M. (July 14, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Frank W. Arnold, recruit depot, Columbus, Barracks, Ohio, will be sent at once to Camp Perry, Ohio, for duty in connection with the national match. (July 14, W.D.)

The following changes and assignments to stations of post quartermaster sergeants are ordered: Henry C. Chard will proceed to Warwick Barracks, Cebu, for duty, relieving William P. Benninghoven, who will be relieved from duty in this division in time to proceed on the transport leaving Manila for the United States about June 14, 1908, to San Francisco, Cal. Conrad Reichherzer will proceed to Camp Hayt, Samar, for duty, relieving Robert A. Gillmore, who will be relieved from duty in this division in time to proceed on the transport leaving Manila about June 14, 1908, to San Francisco, Cal. Robert W. Lindstruth will proceed to Camp Wallace, Union, for duty, relieving Gottlieb Nashah, who will be relieved from duty in this division in time to proceed on the transport leaving Manila for the United States about June 14, 1908, to San Francisco, Cal. (June 3, Phil. D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Frank B. Moore, post of San Juan, P.R., will be sent to Fort Jay, N.Y., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. George Wetz, who will be sent to the post of San Juan, P.R., for duty. (July 11, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Leave for fifteen days, effective this date, is granted Capt. Douglas Settle, C.S. (July 8, D.D.)

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Frank F. Eastman, deputy commissary general, is further extended to and including Sept. 30, 1908. (July 10, W.D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. Arthur G. Wood, now at 1102 Sonoma avenue, Santa Rosa, Cal., will report to the C.O., the Presidio of San Francisco, to relieve Post Coms. Sergt. James H. Carson. (July 28, W.D.)

The following changes and assignments to stations of post commissary sergeants are ordered: Alexander Nelson will proceed to the Post of Jolo, Jolo, for duty, relieving Isaac Bernstein, who will be sent to Manila for duty. Charles Karsten will proceed to Warwick Barracks, Cebu, for duty, relieving Middleton Saddle, who will be sent to Manila for temporary duty. Sergeant Saddle will be relieved from duty in time to proceed on the transport leaving Manila about July 14, 1908, to San Francisco. George Lauffer will be relieved from duty at the Sales and Issue Commissary, Manila, in time to proceed on the first available transport for the United States, to San Francisco. (June 3, Phil. D.)

MEDICAL CORPS.

The following officers of the Medical Corps and contract surgeons, with detachments of the Hospital Corps, will accompany the various commands to the camp of instruction at American Lake, Wash., as indicated: From Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont.—Capt. Joseph H. Ford. From Fort Lincoln, N.D.—Capt. Frederick A. Dale. From Fort Assiniboine, Mont.—Contract Surg. James K. Ashburn. From Fort Missoula, Mont.—Contract Surg. Wallace E. Parkman. (July 8, W.D.)

First Lieut. Joseph A. Worthington, M.C., will report at the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty with Co. B, Hospital Corps. (July 1, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 1, 1908, is granted Capt. James F. Brady, C.A.C., Presidio of San Francisco. (July 1, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Oct. 1, 1908, is granted Capt. James W. Van Dusen, M.C., Fort Crook. (July 3, D. Mo.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Corps are ordered: Lieut. Col. Edward Champe Carter is relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth, to take effect upon the expiration of his present leave, and will then proceed to Fort Sheridan for duty, relieving Major Edward L. Munson, who will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, for duty as instructor in the care of troops. Major Henry S. T. Harris upon the expiration of his present leave will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for duty. (July 10, W.D.)

Capt. John B. Bosley, M.C., will proceed from Fort Casey to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and report not later than July 12, 1908, for duty with the 1st Infantry on its march and encampment at camp of concentration and instruction near American Lake, Wash., and upon completion of this duty will return to his proper station. (June 30, D. Col.)

A board of medical officers to consist of Lieut. Col. George E. Bushnell, M.C.; Capt. Charles N. Barney, M.C.; Capt. Roger Brooke, Jr., M.C., is appointed to meet on Aug. 8, 1908, at the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., for the purpose of conducting the preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Army. (July 15, W.D.)

The following assignments to duty of medical officers who arrived on the transport Sheridan May 30, 1908, are ordered: Capt. Charles V. Brownlee, Med. Corps, and Dental Surg. John A. McAllister, Jr., will proceed to Zamboanga, Mind., for duty. Contract Surg. Andrew V. Stephenson will proceed to Camp Avery, Corregidor Island, for duty. (June 3, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Guy V. Rakke, M.C., from duty at the Division Hospital, and will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty with Co. D, Hospital Corps. (June 3, Phil. D.)

The following officers of the Medical Corps are designated to conduct the examinations, in the cities specified after their respective names, of applicants for appointment as first lieutenants in the Medical Reserve Corps: Col. Philip F. Harvey, Chicago; Col. Louis W. Crampton, St. Louis; Col. Joseph B. Girard, San Antonio; Lieut. Col. Charles Richard, New York City; Major Ogden B. Hefner, Detroit; Major Frederick E. Reynolds, St. Paul; Major James M. Kennedy, San Francisco; Major Weston P. Chamberlain, New Orleans; Capt. Craig R. Snyder, Baltimore; Capt. Percy M. Ashburn, Boston; Capt. Ernest G. Bingham, Buffalo. (July 15, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of contract surgeons, U.S. Army, are ordered: Contract Surg. Henry R. Weston from duty at Fort Ethan Allen, and will proceed to San Francisco, and take the first available transport for Manila, for duty. Contract Surg. Leonard K. Graves from further duty in the Philippines, and upon the expiration of his present leave will proceed to Whipple Barracks, for duty, relieving Contract Surg. Charles T. Dulin, who will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and take the first available transport to Manila, for duty. (July 15, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Herbert W. Yeamans, upon the expiration of his present leave will proceed to Fort Wayne, for duty. (July 15, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Walter G. Meyer, H.C., now at General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., will report to the C.O. of that hospital for duty. (July 15, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Charles S. Elliott, M.C., will proceed from Fort Canby to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and report on July 11, 1908, for duty with the 1st Infantry on its march and encampment at camp of concentration and instruction near American Lake, Wash. (June 30, D. Col.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Major Herbert Deakne, C.E., is detailed as a competitor in the Atlantic Rifle Competition, and will proceed to Fort Niagara, N.Y., and report in person not later than July 18, 1908. (July 13, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Harry F. Hodges, C.E., is relieved from duty and assignment as a member of the Lighthouse Board. (July 13, W.D.)

Leave for one month and to terminate not later than Sept. 1, 1908, is granted 1st Lieut. Ernest Graves, C.E. (July 10, D.E.)

Major William E. Craighill, C.E., in addition to his other duties as engineer of the Fifth Lighthouse District, to take effect Aug. 7, 1908, and will report by letter accordingly to the Secretary of the Department of Commerce

and Labor, to relieve Col. Richard L. Hoxie, C.E., of that duty. (July 11, W.D.)

The leave heretofore granted Col. Richard L. Hoxie, C.E., is extended to and including Aug. 7, 1908. (July 9, W.D.)

Capt. Edward N. Johnston, C.E., is detailed as a competitor in the Atlantic Rifle Competition, and will proceed to Fort Niagara, N.Y., not later than July 18, 1908. (July 10, W.D.)

Capt. Matthew A. De Laney, M.C., is relieved from temporary duty in Philadelphia, and will return to his proper station in Washington. (July 14, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Thomas S. Low, now at San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, for station and duty. (July 14, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered: So much of Par. 6, S.O. No. 119, May 20, 1908, W.D., as directs Lieut. Col. Solomon W. Roesaler to proceed to Newport, R.I., and relieve Major Harry Taylor of his duties in his temporary charge is revoked. Lieutenant Colonel Roesaler upon being relieved from duty at Portland, Ore., will proceed to New York city, take station. Lieut. Col. James C. Sanford is relieved from station at Philadelphia, Pa., to take effect upon his return to that place from his present leave, and will then proceed to Newport, R.I., take station at that place, and relieve Major Harry Taylor of the duties in his temporary charge pertaining to the Newport engineering district. Major Thomas H. Rees is relieved from the command of the 3d Battalion of Engineers, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed to Chicago, Ill., take station at that place, and report in person not later than Aug. 10, 1908, to the commanding general, Department of the Lakes, for duty as chief engineer officer of that department, to relieve Col. William H. Bixby of that duty. Major Herbert Deakne in addition to his duties in charge of river and harbor works at Philadelphia, Pa., will relieve Major Clement A. F. Flagler not later than July 31, 1908, of the duties in his charge pertaining to the Wilmington, Del., engineering district. Major Flagler upon being relieved will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for duty in command of the 3d Battalion of Engineers. Capt. Edward M. Adams is relieved from duty under the immediate orders of Major Henry C. Newcomer, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed to Charleston, S.C., take station at that place, and relieve Col. Dan C. Kingman not later than Aug. 15, 1908, of the duties in his temporary charge pertaining to the Charleston engineering district. (July 13, W.D.)

First Sergt. Thomas Hinton, Co. I, 3d Battalion of Engineers, and Musician Alvin F. Phipps, Co. C, 13th Inf., distinguished marksmen, will be sent to report not later than July 21, 1908, at Fort Sheridan, with a view of competing in the Army Rifle Competition for 1908. (July 3, D. Mo.)

First-class Sergts. George W. Carson and John Young, Co. E, Signal Corps, Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed to San Francisco, for duty in connection with the Signal Corps General Supply Depot. (July 8, D. Cal.)

Sergt. Clayton C. Daggett, H.C., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (July 14, W.D.)

Leave for four months, to take effect about Sept. 2, 1908, is granted Major Hiram M. Chittenden, C.E. (July 15, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Leave for seven days is granted Major George Montgomery, O.D., to take effect upon the completion of his duties at the camp of instruction at Pine Camp, N.Y. (July 13, W.D.)

Capt. William A. Phillips, O.D., will proceed from Frankford Arsenal, Pa., to Washington, and report in person, without delay, to Lieut. Col. Robert K. Evans, General Staff, executive officer of the national match for 1908, for duty in connection with his detail as ordnance officer of that match. (July 11, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Edward M. Williams, having reported, will proceed to Fort Lincoln, N.D., for duty. (July 6, D. Cal.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Leave for two months is granted Major Eugene O. Fehét, Signal Corps, to take effect upon his arrival in the United States. (July 13, W.D.)

First Lieut. Otto B. Grimm, Signal Corps, with a detachment will proceed from Fort Omaha, Neb., to Dale Creek, Wyo., and establish necessary telegraph and telephone lines to and at the maneuver grounds, Camp Emmet Crawford, Wyo. (July 3, D. Mo.)

Major Edgar Russell, Signal Corps, is relieved from duty in Washington, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to Fort Leavenworth, and report in person about Aug. 15, 1908. (July 10, W.D.)

Leave for three months is granted Capt. Alfred T. Clifton, Signal Corps. (July 9, W.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. George C. Burnell, Signal Corps, to take effect upon his relief from duty at Fort Wood, N.Y. (July 15, W.D.)

First-class Sergt. Charles W. Chadbourne, Signal Corps, Fort Egbert, Alaska, will be sent to San Antonio, Texas, to relieve 1st Class Sergt. Charles H. Davis, Signal Corps. First-class Sergt. Davis upon relief will be sent to Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty. (July 14, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Capt. Pierce A. Murphy, 1st Cav., will proceed to Camp Downes, Leyte, for duty pertaining to the trial of 1st Lieut. Harry W. Gregg, 14th Inf. (May 25, Phil. D.)

1st Lieut. Roger S. Fitch, 1st Cav., is detailed for duty at the camp of instruction near Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and upon the conclusion of the staff ride from Manassas to Gettysburg, will report not later than Aug. 1, 1908, for duty. Lieutenant Fitch will be relieved from duty at the encampment at such time as will enable him to comply with this order and will return to his proper station at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., in time to arrive at that post not later than Aug. 30, 1908. (July 14, W.D.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

Sick leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Francis G. Irwin, 2d Cav., Fort Des Moines. (July 2, D. Mo.)

Q.M. Sergt. Gustavus Erich, 2d Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 13, W.D.)

First Lieut. Oliver F. M. Hazard, 2d Cav., assistant to the chief Q.M. of the department, is detailed as assistant to the chief Q.M. maneuver camp, at Atascadero Ranch, Cal. (July 2, D. Cal.)

Second Lieut. Frederick E. Shnyder, 2d Cav., now on academic leave of absence at Easton, Pa., will proceed to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, and report not later than July 26, 1908, to the C.O., 2d Cav., for duty therewith at its station and en route to and at the camp of instruction to be held at Fort Remy, Louisiana. Shnyder will return to his proper station at West Point, N.Y., in time to arrive there not later than Aug. 31, 1908. (July 15, W.D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

So much of Par. 3, S.O. No. 105, May 4, 1908, W.D., as relates to Capt. John O'Shea, 4th Cav., is revoked. (July 13, W.D.)

Capt. John O'Shea, 4th Cav., is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to New York city and report in person to Major William L. Kenly, 5th Field Art., recruiting officer, for assignment to duty under his supervision. (July 13, W.D.)

At his own request and upon the recommendation of the squadron commander, 1st Lieut. W. S. Martin, 4th Cav., was on July 6 relieved as squadron adjutant, 3d Squadron, of the regiment, and Lieut. C. J. Taylor, Troop K, was appointed squadron adjutant in his stead.

Leave for three months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, to take effect on or about Sept. 15, 1908, is granted Capt. Samuel McP. Rutherford, 4th Cav., Fort Meade. (July 8, D. Mo.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. RODGERS.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, or as much thereof as will not interfere with other orders, is granted Capt. Charles D. Rhodes, 6th Cav., to take effect Aug. 15, 1908. (July 13, W.D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. P. KINGSBURY.

Capt. Charles W. Farber, 8th Cav. (distinguished marksman), will proceed at the proper time from Fort Robinson to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and report not later than July 21, 1908, with a view of competing in the Army Rifle Competition for 1908. (July 3, D. Mo.)

Major W. A. Shunk, 8th Cav., is detailed for duty at the camp of instruction to be held at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. (July 13, W.D.)

Capt. Farrand Sayre, 8th Cav., upon conclusion of the staff ride from Manassas, to Gettysburg, will proceed to Chicago, and comply with the provisions of Par. 9, S.O. 64, March 17, W.D. (July 14, W.D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. P. S. BOMUS.

Major A. C. Macomb, 9th Cav., to duty at camp of instruction at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. (July 13, W.D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. PARKER.

First Lieut. William G. Meade, 11th Cav., will proceed from Camp Columbia to Havana, Cuba, and assume charge of the U.S. Army transport Kilpatrick, relieving Capt. Frank C. Jewell, Q.M. (July 6, A.C.P.)

First Lieut. Eben Swift, jr., 11th Cav., will proceed at the proper time to Fort Riley, and report in person on Oct. 1, 1908, to the commandant of the Mounted Service School, to take the course of instruction. (July 14, W.D.)

18TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

First Lieut. Arthur G. Fisher, 18th Cav., a distinguished marksman, will proceed to Fort Niagara, N.Y., in time to report not later than July 18, 1908, as a competitor in the Atlantic Rifle Competition. (July 10, D.E.)

Capt. M. C. Kayser, 18th Cav., now at Fort Myer, Va., will proceed to Gettysburg, Pa., and take command of the troop on its trip to Camp Perry, Ohio. (July 10, D.E.)

Major Joseph T. Dickman, 18th Cav., is detailed as chief range officer of the national match for 1908. Upon the close of the camp of instruction at Pine Camp, N.Y., Major Dickman will proceed to Washington, and report in person to Lieut. Col. Robert K. Evans, General Staff, executive officer of the match, for the duty indicated. (July 10, W.D.)

Second Lieut. William N. Hensley, jr., 18th Cav., is detailed as a competitor in the Northern Rifle Competition and will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and report not later than July 21, 1908. (July 9, W.D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. A. GODWIN.

Second Lieut. Anton Jurich, jr., 14th Cav., Presidio of San Francisco, having been returned to duty from sick in quarters, will proceed to Camp Yosemite, Cal., for station and duty. (July 1, D. Cal.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

Leave for twenty days, under exceptional circumstances, is granted 1st Lieut. Ben Lear, jr., 15th Cav., to take effect upon the completion of his duties as competitor at the Army Rifle Competition at Fort Sheridan, Ill. (July 3, A.C.P.)

Upon the arrival of 1st Lieut. Taylor M. Reagan, 15th Cav., at Placetas, 1st Lieut. Robert F. Tate, 15th Cav., will join his proper station, Cienfuegos, Province of Santa Clara. (July 6, A.C.P.)

Leave for fourteen days is granted Capt. Guy Cushman, 15th Cav., to take effect upon the arrival of his squadron at Fort Eban Allen, Va. (July 11, W.D.)

ARTILLERY.**BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.****1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. H. M. ANDREWS.**

First Lieut. Morris E. Locke, 1st Field Art., is detailed for duty with the D.C. militia in connection with the joint Army and militia coast defense exercises, July 26-Aug. 8, 1908; for duty at the camps of instruction at Fort Riley, and at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. Upon conclusion of the staff ride from Manassas, Va., to Gettysburg, Pa., Lieutenant Locke will proceed to Fort Washington, Md., for the duty indicated, upon the completion of which he will proceed to the camp of instruction at Fort Riley. Upon the conclusion of the encampment at Fort Riley Lieutenant Locke will proceed to the camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison and report not later than Sept. 12, 1908, for duty during the period of the encampment, upon the completion of which he will proceed to join his regiment. (July 14, W.D.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. NILES.

Leave for two months, to take effect after completion of this season's maneuvers and target practice of his battery, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles G. Mortimer, 3d Field Art., Fort Snelling, Minn. (July 8, W.D.)

Major Charles G. Treat, 3d Field Art., will stand relieved from duty with this Army on July 7, 1908, and proceed on the transport to sail from Havana, Cuba, to Newport News, thence to Fort Myer, Va., for duty with the 2d Battalion, 3d Field Art. (July 2, A.C.P.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. A. B. DYER.

First Lieut. Dennis H. Currie, 4th Field Art., upon the conclusion of the staff ride from Manassas to Gettysburg, will join that portion of his regiment stationed at Fort Sheridan, Ill. (July 14, W.D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. M. M. MACOMB.

First Sergt. Harry L. Black, Battery B, 6th Field Art., distinguished pistol shot, will be sent, to report not later than July 20, 1908, at Fort Sheridan, Ill., to compete in the Army Pistol Competition for 1908. (July 3, D. Mo.)

COAST ARTILLERY.

The following promotions and assignments of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are announced:

Second Lieut. John E. Townes, jr., promoted to first lieutenant, rank July 1, 1908, assigned to 150th Company.

Second Lieut. Robert E. Vose promoted to first lieutenant, rank July 1, 1908, assigned to 62d Company.

Second Lieut. Dean Hall promoted to first lieutenant, rank July 1, 1908, assigned to 85th Company. (July 11, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Henry T. Burgin, C.A.C., to take effect on or about Aug. 1, 1908. (July 13, W.D.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Alexander G. Gillespie, C.A.C., to take effect on or about July 20, 1908. (July 13, W.D.)

Capt. Clifford C. Carson, C.A.C., recruiting officer, is relieved from duty in New York city under the supervision of Major William L. Kenly, 5th Field Art., recruiting officer, to take effect upon the arrival at that place of Capt. John O'Shea, 4th Cav., recruiting officer, and will then proceed to Knoxville, Tenn., and enter upon recruiting duty thereat, relieving the officer on duty at that station. (July 13, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Samuel C. Cardwell, C.A.C. (July 13, W.D.)

First Lieut. Henry W. Torney, C.A.C., is relieved from duty with an attachment to the 54th Co. and is assigned to the 84th Co. He will join the company to which assigned. (July 13, W.D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days is granted Major Richmond P. Davis, C.A.C., to take effect when his services can be spared. (July 13, W.D.)

Capt. Richard C. Marshall, jr., C.A.C., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department. (July 13, W.D.)

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect after completion of Artillery service practice of his company, is granted 1st Lieut. William T. Carpenter, C.A.C., Presidio of San Francisco. (July 2, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, effective on or about Aug. 24, 1908, is granted Chaplain Charles S. Walkley, C.A.C. (July 9, D.E.)

Leave to terminate not later than July 25, 1908, is granted 1st Lieut. Malcolm P. Andrews, C.A.C. (July 9, D.E.)

First Lieut. E. E. Farnsworth, C.A.C., will return to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., as soon as the artillery practice of his company, in the Artillery District of New London, is completed. (July 6, D.E.)

Leave for twenty days, effective about Aug. 6, 1908, is granted 1st Lieut. A. J. Cooper, C.A.C. (July 6, D.E.)

Leave for one month, effective on or about July 10, 1908, is granted 1st Lieut. Guy L. Gearhart, C.A.C. (July 8, D.E.)

Leave, after completion of his examination at Fort Monroe, Va., and to terminate not later than July 19, 1908, is granted 2d Lieut. John E. Mori, C.A.C. (July 8, D.E.)

First Lieut. Robert Arthur, C.A.C., is relieved from duty with the 91st Co. and placed on the unassigned list. He will report in person to the commanding officer, Artillery District of New Orleans, for assignment to duty on his staff. (July 11, W.D.)

Capt. Richard K. Cravens, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to the 84th Co. and placed on the unassigned list. He will report in person to the C.O., Southern Artillery District of New York, for assignment to duty on his staff. (July 11, W.D.)

First Sergt. William Joyce, 153d Co., C.A.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 9, W.D.)

The following electrician sergeants, 1st class, Coast Artillery Corps, will be sent to the stations designated, for duty: Frederick Botcher, Fort Baker, Cal., to Fort Warren, Mass.; Hardy S. Hammond, Fort Warren, Mass., to Fort Baker, Cal. (July 10, W.D.)

Engr. Edward F. Cole, C.A.C., Fort Totten, N.Y., will be sent about Aug. 1, 1908, to Fort Monroe, for duty in the department of electricity and mine defense. (July 13, W.D.)

The following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are transferred as indicated after their respective names, to take effect Sept. 1, 1908, and will then, or at the expiration of any leaves which may have been granted them, join the companies to which transferred: Capt. Frederick W. Phislers from the 33d Co. to the 56th Co.; Capt. Gwynn R. Hancock from the 51st Co. to the 31st Co.; Capt. Allen D. Raymond from the 56th Co. to the 33d Co.; Capt. Stephen H. Mould from the 31st Co. to the 51st Co. (July 7, W.D.)

Capt. Clifton C. Carter, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to the 54th Co., and placed on the unassigned list, to take effect Aug. 1, 1908, and will remain on duty at his present station until further orders. (July 7, W.D.)

The following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are assigned to companies as indicated after their respective names, to take effect upon their relief from duty at the U.S.M.A., West Point, N.Y., and will join the companies to which assigned: Capt. George Blakely to the 125th Co.; Capt. Charles R. Lawson to the 22d Co.; Capt. Archibald H. Sunderland to the 30th Co.; 1st Lieut. Wade H. Carpenter to the 170th Co.; 1st Lieut. Stephen Abbot to the 47th Co. (July 7, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 1, 1908, is granted Capt. Samuel M. English, C.A.C. (July 14, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 1, 1908, is granted 1st Lieut. Ellery W. Niles, C.A.C. (July 14, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. George H. McManus, C.A.C., to take effect upon his relief from duty at the School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N.Y. (July 14, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Samuel S. O'Connor, C.A.C., is extended one month on account of sickness. (July 14, W.D.)

Leave for twenty-one days, to take effect about Aug. 4, 1908, is granted Major Clint C. Hearn, C.A.C. (July 14, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 1, 1908, is granted Capt. Edward Carpenter, C.A.C. (July 14, W.D.)

Col. George L. Anderson, C.A.C., is detailed as acting inspector general. Colonel Anderson will report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty as inspector general of those departments. (July 14, W.D.)

Electrician Sergt. 1st Class Joseph Twyman, C.A.C., Fort Revere, Mass., will be sent on or about Aug. 1, 1908, to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty in the department of electricity and mine defense. (July 14, W.D.)

First Sergt. William H. Long, 64th Co., C.A.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 14, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. J. F. Brady, C.A.C., takes effect about Aug. 31, 1908. (July 7, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 1, 1908, is granted 1st Lieut. Francis W. Clark, C.A.C. (July 15, W.D.)

Major William G. Haan, C.A.C., will proceed about July 20, 1908, to Fort Monroe, Va., for the purpose of delivering a series of lectures before the faculty and students of the Coast Artillery School. (July 15, W.D.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. Homer B. Grant, C.A.C., to take effect upon his relief from duty at the School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N.Y. (July 15, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 1, 1908, is granted 1st Lieut. Philip H. Worcester, C.A.C. (July 15, W.D.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect Aug. 1, 1908, is granted 1st Lieut. Offense Hope, C.A.C. (July 15, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 1, 1908, is granted Capt. John W. Gulick, C.A.C. (July 15, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 20, 1908, is granted Capt. Jay P. Hopkins, C.A.C. (July 15, W.D.)

Capt. Godwin Ordway, C.A.C., is transferred from the 21st Co. to the 52d Co. He will join company to which transferred. (July 15, W.D.)

First Lieut. Walter K. Wilson, C.A.C., Fort Barrancas, is granted leave for one month to take effect on or about July 22, 1908. (July 2, D.G.)

Sergt. Major Paul Kingston, junior grade, C.A.C., Fort Terry, N.Y., upon relief will be sent to Fort Rosecrans, Cal., for duty. (July 15, W.D.)

INFANTRY.**1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. MCGUNNIGLE.**

Capt. William Newman, 1st Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Columbia Military Academy, Columbia, Tenn., to take effect Oct. 4, 1908, vice Major William L. Buck, 10th Inf., relieved, and will then join regiment. Captain Newman will report in person on Sept. 5, 1908, to the principal of the Columbia Military Academy for duty. (July 28, W.D.)

Leave for three months, to take effect about Sept. 5, 1908, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Frank C. Burnett, 1st Inf. (June 30, D. Col.)

First Sergt. Nicholas Rouff, Co. L, 1st Inf., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (July 15, W.D.)

First Sergt. Philip H. Deckard, Co. D, 1st Inf., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (July 15, W.D.)

Color Sergt. Frank Decker, 1st Inf., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (July 15, W.D.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

First Lieut. Franklin P. Jackson, 2d Inf., now at Fort Thomas, will join his company at Camp Perry, Ohio. (July 6, D. Lakes.)

First Lieut. Philip J. Lauber, 2d Inf., having arrived in San Francisco, from the Philippine Islands, will proceed to Fort Thomas, and join his regiment at that post. (July 14, W.D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

Capt. George F. Baltzell, 5th Inf., is detailed for duty at the camp of instruction at Fort Riley, and upon the conclusion of the staff ride from Manassas to Gettysburg, will proceed to the place of encampment and report in person about Aug. 10, 1908, for duty, after which he will return to his proper station at Fort Leavenworth, to arrive there not later than Aug. 30, 1908. (July 14, W.D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAY.

Second Lieut. Leo I. Samuelson, 7th Inf., Fort Wayne, Mich., having been selected as competitor from his regiment at the Northern Rifle and Pistol Competitions, will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and report not later than July 21. (July 7, D. Lakes.)

Second Lieut. John C. Moore, 7th Inf., Fort Wayne, Mich., having been selected as a competitor from his regiment at the Northern Rifle Competition, will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and report not later than July 21. (July 7, D. Lakes.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. A. SMITH.

Chief Musician John Lutz, band, 8th Inf., upon the receipt

of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 10, W.D.)

Second Lieut. William F. Robinson, jr., 8th Inf., is detailed as range officer at the national match for 1908, and will proceed to Camp Perry, Ohio, and report in person not later than Aug. 12, 1908, to Lieut. Col. Robert K. Evans, General Staff, executive officer of the match. (July 10, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Robert H. Fletcher, jr., 8th Inf., Presidio of Monterey, will report at the School of Musketry, for a course of instruction, instead of 2d Lieut. Claire B. Bennett, 8th Inf. (July 6, D. Cal.)

Capt. Fredrik L. Knudsen, 8th Inf., is detailed for duty at the camp of instruction at American Lake, Wash., and for duty at the camp of instruction to be held at Atascadero Ranch, Cal., and will proceed to American Lake about Aug. 1, 1908, after the conclusion of which he will proceed to Atascadero Ranch about Sept. 25, 1908. After this duty he will join his regiment. (July 15, W.D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

Second Lieut. James E. Chaney, 9th Inf., Fort Sam Houston, will proceed to the maneuver camp, Leon Springs Reservation, Texas, for duty with his company (L). (July 7, D.T.)

Capt. Fred L. Munson, 9th Inf., is detailed for duty at the U.S. Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., upon the completion of his present duty. (July 15, W.D.)

First Lieut. Emory T. Smith, 9th Inf., is detailed as range officer at the Southwestern Competitions, Leon Springs target range, July 23-Aug. 1, 1908. (July 1, D.T.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.

Capt. Frederick W. Coleman, 10th Inf., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., having been selected as a competitor from his regiment at the Northern Rifle Competition, will proceed to Fort Sheridan, and report July 10, 1908, to enable him to practice on the range with the new rifle prior to the competition. (July 6, D. Lakes.)

Major W. L. Buck, 10th Inf., relieved from duty at Columbus Military Academy, Columbia, Tenn., Oct. 4, 1908, and will join regiment. (July 28, W.D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. T. YEATMAN.

Major James B. Jackson, 11th Inf., from treatment at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., and will return to his proper station. (July 11, W.D.)

Capt. Milton L. McGraw, 11th Inf., is relieved from duty at the U.S.M.A., to take effect Aug. 13, 1908, and will then join his company. (July 14, W.D.)

Capt. Seaborn G. Chiles, 11th Inf., is detailed for duty with the D.C. militia in connection with the joint Army and militia defense exercises; for duty at the camps of instruction near Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. Upon conclusion of the staff ride from Manassas, Va., to Gettysburg, Pa., Captain Chiles will proceed to Fort Washington, Md., for duty from July 26 to Aug. 8, 1908, upon the completion of which duty he will proceed to the camp of instruction near Fort D. A. Russell. Captain Chiles will be relieved from duty at that camp in time for him to proceed to the camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison and report in person not later than Aug. 28, 1908, for duty during the encampment, upon the completion of which he will proceed to join his regiment. (July 14, W.D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. DENT.

Second Lieut. Henry C. K. Muhlenberg, 14th Inf., is transferred at his own request to the 30th Infantry. He will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander and will join the company to which assigned. (July 14, W.D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. SCOTT.

First Sergt. Joseph W. Bennett, Co. E, 15th Inf., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (July 13, W.D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDNER.

First Lieut. Walter C. Short, 16th Inf. (distinguished pistol shot), will proceed from Fort Crook to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and report not later than July 29, 1908, with a view of competing in the Army Pistol Competition for 1908. (July 3, D. Mo.)

Leave for twenty-one days, to take effect Sept. 14, 1908, is granted 1st Lieut. Leon L. Roach, 16th Inf., recruiting officer. (July 14, W.D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Coms. Sergt. J. W. Mayer, 17th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 13, W.D.)

Capt. James H. Frier, 17th Inf., is detailed for duty at the camp of instruction to be held near Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and for duty at the camp of instruction to be held at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and will proceed to the encampment near Fort D. A. Russell about Aug. 1, 1908. Captain Frier will be relieved from duty at that encampment at such time as will enable him to proceed to the camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison and report not later than Aug. 28, 1908, upon the conclusion of which he will join his regiment. (July 15, W.D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

Capt. Chauncey B. Humphrey, 21st Inf., is detailed for duty at the camp of instruction to be held near Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and will report in person about Aug. 1, 1908. After this duty he will join his regiment. (July 15, W.D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. A. REYNOLDS.

Second Lieut. Dean Halford, 22d Inf., Presidio of Monterey, will, upon completion of his examination for promotion, proceed to Fort Gibbon, Alaska, for duty. (July 8, D. Cal.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. A. SHARPE.

First Lieut. Stephen O. Fuqua, 23d Inf., is detailed for duty at the camps of instruction to be held at American Lake, Washington, and at Atascadero Ranch, Cal. Upon the conclusion of the staff ride from Manassas, Va., to Gettysburg, Pa., Lieutenant Fuqua will proceed to American Lake, and report on or about Aug. 1, 1908, for duty, upon the completion of which he will proceed to the camp of instruction at Atascadero Ranch and report on or about Sept. 25, 1908. Upon the conclusion of the encampment at Atascadero Ranch Lieutenant Fuqua will join his regiment in the Philippine Islands, reporting to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty pending the sailing of the transport en route to Manila. (July 14, W.D.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. PAULDING.

The 1st Battalion, 24th Inf., will proceed from Madison Barracks, N.Y., on July 18, 1908, and Troop G, 18th Cav., will proceed from Gettysburg, Pa., on July 26, 1908, to Camp Perry, Clinton, O., for duty during the National Match. (July 10, D.E.)

1st Lieut. Ira F. Fravel, 24th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater, Okla., to take effect Sept. 1, 1908, and will proceed at the proper time to Stillwater for duty accordingly. (July 10, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Edward E. Hardin, 26th Inf., upon his own application after more than thirty-eight years' service, is retired from active service, under the provisions of Section 1243, R.S., to take effect July 18, 1908. He will proceed to his home. (July 9, W.D.)

First Lieut. George C. Marshall, jr., 24th Inf., is detailed for duty with the National Guard of Pennsylvania during its encampment at Gettysburg, July 16-25, 1908, and for duty at the camp of instruction to be held near Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. Upon the conclusion of the staff ride from Manassas to Gettysburg, Lieutenant Marshall will report in person at the place of encampment to the adjutant general of Pennsylvania for duty, upon the completion of which he will proceed to the camp of instruction near Fort D. A. Russell and report in person about Aug. 1, 1908. Lieutenant Marshall will be relieved from duty at that camp in time to return to his proper station at Fort Leavenworth, and report not later than Aug. 30, 1908. (July 14, W.D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. L. PITCHER.

The leave granted Capt. Joseph L. Bilbreth, 27th Inf., is extended so as to terminate upon the date of departure from the United States of the transport to sail from Newport News to Havana, Aug. 15, 1908. (July 6, A.C.P.)

Capt. Duncan K. Major, jr., 27th Inf., is detailed for duty at the camp of instruction near Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and upon the conclusion of the staff ride from Manassas, Va., to Gettysburg, Pa., will report on or about Aug. 1, 1908, at that camp for duty. Captain Major will be relieved from duty at the camp at such time as will enable him to report at his proper station at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on Aug. 20, 1908. (July 14, W.D.)

28TH INFANTRY—COL. O. J. SWEET.

First Lieut. Samuel A. Price, 28th Inf., Camp Columbia, Province of Havana, will join his proper station, Guanajay, Province of Pinar del Rio. (July 2, A.C.P.)

Leave for two months, under exceptional circumstances, is granted 1st Lieut. George Steunenberg, 28th Inf., to take effect upon completion of his duties as competitor at the Army Pistol Competition at Fort Sheridan, Ill. (July 3, A.C.P.)

Capt. James Ronayne, 28th Inf., upon his relief from duty at the Army School of the Line, Fort Leavenworth, will proceed, via Newport News, to join that portion of his regiment stationed in Cuba. (July 13, W.D.)

So much of Par. 40, S.O., No. 150, June 26, 1908, W.D., as directs 1st Lieut. Samuel G. Talbot, 28th Inf., to sail on the transport leaving Newport News, Va., about July 15, 1908, is amended so as to direct him to sail from that port about Aug. 1, 1908, to join his regiment. (July 13, W.D.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. William S. Faulkner, 28th Inf., to take effect upon his relief from recruiting duty. (July 14, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Samuel M. Parker, 29th Inf., will proceed at the proper time to West Point, N.Y., and report in person Aug. 22, 1908, for duty. (July 14, W.D.)

CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

The following officers are detailed for duty with the National Guard of the state of Pennsylvania during its encampment to be held at Gettysburg, Pa., July 16-25, 1908, and upon the completion of the staff ride from Manassas to Gettysburg, will report in person to the adjutant general of the state at the place of encampment for the duty indicated: Capt. Monroe C. Kerth, 23d Inf.; Capt. Charles D. Herron, 18th Inf. (July 14, W.D.)

The following officers are detailed for duty with the National Guard of Pennsylvania at its camp to be held at Gettysburg, July 16-25, 1908, and for duty at the camp of instruction at American Lake, Wash.: Capt. Bernard Sharp, 3d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Bruce Palmer, 10th Cav. Upon the conclusion of the staff ride from Manassas to Gettysburg, the officers named will report at the camp to the adjutant general for duty, upon the completion of which they will proceed to the camp of instruction at American Lake and report in person about Aug. 1, 1908, for duty, upon the completion of which these officers will join their regiments. (July 14, W.D.)

The following officers are detailed for duty with the National Guard of Pennsylvania during its encampment at Gettysburg, Pa., July 16-25, 1908, and for duty at the camp of instruction to be held at Fort Riley, Kas.: Capt. Charles E. Stodter, 9th Cav.; Capt. Union Birnie, jr., 6th Field Art. These officers after the completion of the encampment will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., and report in person on or about Aug. 10, 1908, for duty at the camp of instruction at that place. Captain Stodter will be relieved from duty at the camp of instruction at Fort Riley at such time as will enable him to return to his proper station at Fort Leavenworth, not later than Aug. 30, 1908, and when so relieved will join his proper station. Upon the conclusion of the camp of instruction Captain Birnie will report for duty to his regimental commander. (July 14, W.D.)

The following officers are detailed for duty at the encampment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania to be held at Gettysburg, July 16-25, 1908; for duty at the camp of instruction to be held near Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and for duty at the camp of instruction to be held at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.: Capt. Howard R. Hickok, 15th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Lewis S. Morey, 12th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Rhea Jackson, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Creed F. Cox, 11th Cav. Upon the completion of the staff ride from Manassas to Gettysburg, the officers named will report in person at the place of encampment to the adjutant general of Pennsylvania, upon the completion of which duty they will proceed to the camp of instruction near Fort D. A. Russell and report in person about Aug. 1, 1908. These officers will be relieved from duty at that camp in time to comply with these orders and will proceed to Fort Benjamin Harrison and report in person not later than Aug. 28, 1908, at the camp of instruction. Upon the completion of this duty they will join their regiments. (July 14, W.D.)

The following named officers are detailed at the camp of instruction at Fort Riley, Kas., and for duty at the camp of instruction at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.: Capt. John C. Raymond, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Ronald E. Fisher, 14th Cav. Upon the conclusion of the staff ride from Manassas, Va., to Gettysburg, Pa., the officers named will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., and report on or about Aug. 10, 1908, for duty during the encampment, upon the conclusion of which they will proceed to the camp of instruction at Fort Benjamin Harrison and report not later than Sept. 12, 1908, for duty, upon the completion of which they will proceed to join their regiments. (July 14, W.D.)

The following officers are detailed for duty with the National Guard of Pennsylvania during its encampment at Gettysburg, July 16-25, 1908, and for duty at the camp of instruction to be held at Atascadero Ranch, Cal.: Capt. Charles D. Rhodes, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Harry L. Hodges, 1st Cav. Upon the completion of the staff ride from Manassas to Gettysburg, the officers named will report in person at the place of encampment to the adjutant general of Pennsylvania for duty during that encampment, after the completion of which these officers will proceed to the camp at Atascadero Ranch and report in person about Sept. 25, 1908, upon the completion of which they will join their regiments in the Philippine Islands. (July 14, W.D.)

First Lieut. Robert L. Collins, 8th Cav., is detailed for duty with the National Guard of Pennsylvania at its encampment to be held at Gettysburg, July 16-25, 1908; for duty at the camp of instruction to be held at Fort Riley, and for duty at the camp of instruction to be held at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. Upon the conclusion of the staff ride from Manassas to Gettysburg, Lieutenant Collins will report in person at the place of encampment to the adjutant general of Pennsylvania for duty, upon the completion of which he will proceed to Fort Riley, and report in person on or about Aug. 10, 1908, and upon the conclusion of the maneuvers at Fort Riley he will proceed to the camp of instruction at Fort Benjamin Harrison and report in person not later than Sept. 12, 1908, for duty, upon the completion of which he will join his regiment. (July 14, W.D.)

The following officers are detailed for duty at the camp of instruction to be held at Atascadero Ranch, Cal., and will report in person about Sept. 25, 1908: Capt. Matthew F. Steele, 6th Cav.; Capt. George S. Goodale, 23d Inf.; Capt. Campbell King, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Royden E. Beebe, 14th Inf. Upon the conclusion of the encampment Captain Steele and Captain Goodale and Lieutenant Beebe will join their regiments in the Philippine Islands. Captain King will join his regiment upon the conclusion of the encampment. (July 15, W.D.)

The following officers are detailed for duty at the camp of instruction at Fort Riley, Kas., and will report about Aug. 10, 1908, for duty: Capt. Leonard D. Wildman, Sig. Corps; Russell C. Langdon, 3d Inf.; James W. Clinton, 12th Inf.; William M. Fassett, 18th Inf.; Charles H. Bridges, 15th Inf.; George V. H. Moseley, 5th Cav. These officers will return to their proper station at Fort Leavenworth not later than Aug. 30, 1908. (July 15, W.D.)

The following officers are detailed for duty at the camp of instruction near Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and will report about Aug. 1, 1908: Capt. Alonzo Gray, 14th Cav.; Capt. Patrick H. Mullay, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John A. Brockman, 17th Inf. These officers will be relieved at the camp at such time as will enable them to return to their proper station at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., not later than Aug. 30, 1908. (July 15, W.D.)

The following officers are detailed for duty at the camp of instruction to be held at Fort Riley, Kas., and for duty at the

camp of instruction to be held at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.: Capt. Arthur Johnson, 18th Inf.; Capt. Ralph E. Ingram, 10th Inf. They will report at Fort Riley about Aug. 10, 1908, and will proceed to Fort Benjamin Harrison not later than Sept. 12, 1908, for duty, upon the conclusion of which they will join their regiments. (July 15, W.D.)

ARMY STAFF COLLEGE.

The following officers, who have recently been graduated from the Army School of the Line, are detailed for instruction in the Army Staff College, and will report in person to the commandant of the college at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on Aug. 15, 1908, for duty accordingly: Capt. George D. Moore, 20th Inf.; Truman O. Murphy, 19th Inf.; Harry A. Smith, 15th Inf.; Alonzo Gray, 14th Cav.; George E. Stockell, 9th Cav.; Charles F. Crain, 27th Inf.; Frank L. Wells, 11th Cav.; Jens Bugge, 28th Inf.; Samuel B. Arnold, 1st Cav.; Francis Le J. Parker, 12th Cav.; Albert E. Saxton, 8th Cav.; Reynolds J. Burt, 9th Inf.; LeRoy Eltinge, 15th Cav.; William M. Fassett, 18th Inf.; William D. Chitty, 4th Cav.; William Mitchell, Sig. Corps; James M. Graham, 19th Inf.; Willey Howell, 6th Inf.; George V. H. Moseley, 5th Cav.; Dana T. Merritt, 7th Inf.; James C. Rhea, 7th Cav.; Frederick W. Van Dune, 4th Inf.; Theodore B. Taylor, 3d Cav. (July 10, W.D.)

ARMY SIGNAL SCHOOL.

The following officers, who have recently been graduated from the Army School of the Line, are detailed for instruction in the Army Signal School, and will report in person to the commandant of the school at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on Aug. 15, 1908, for duty accordingly: Capt. Leonard D. Wildman, Signal Corps; Russell C. Langdon, 3d Inf.; James W. Clinton, 12th Inf.; Charles H. Bridges, 15th Inf.; Patrick H. Mullay, 14th Inf., and 1st Lieut. John A. Brockman, 17th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Asa L. Singleton, 5th Inf. (July 10, W.D.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are ordered:

Second Lieut. Ralph W. Drury, 9th Inf., promoted to first lieutenant; rank, March 16, 1908; assigned to 16th Infantry.

Second Lieut. John C. Fairfax, 21st Inf., promoted to first lieutenant; rank, March 18, 1908; assigned to 21st Infantry.

Second Lieut. Fred C. Miller, 23d Inf., promoted to first lieutenant; rank, March 24, 1908; assigned to 30th Infantry.

Lieutenant Drury will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander.

Lieutenants Fairfax and Miller will be assigned to companies by their respective regimental commanders and will join the companies to which assigned. (July 11, W.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers, to consist of Col. William S. Patten, A.Q.M.G., Major John T. Knight, Gen. Staff, and Capt. Elmer Lindsey, Q.M., is appointed to meet at the general depot, Quartermaster's Department, Philadelphia, Pa., July 10, 1908, for the purpose of examining and reporting upon samples of clothing and equipment as may be submitted by bidders to the depot quartermaster in that city. (July 23, W.D.)

A board of officers, to consist of Majors William B. Banister, James D. Glennan and Deane C. Howard, Med. Corps, is appointed to meet at the call of the president at Manila for the examination of officers of the Medical Corps for promotion. (July 11, W.D.)

A board of officers, to consist of Major John W. Ruckman, A.O.C., Capt. Daniel W. Ketcham, A.O.C., and 1st Lieut. William T. Carpenter, A.O.C., is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, July 9, to examine into the qualifications of 1st Sergeant George H. Fryer, 160th Co., A.O.C., for the position of sergeant major, junior grade, C.A.C. (July 3, D. Cal.)

A board of officers, to consist of Major Fielder M. M. Beall, 28th Inf., Major Tyree R. Rivers, 4th Cav., and Capt. John M. Campbell, 28th Inf., is appointed to meet at Fort Snelling, Minn., July 14, for the purpose of making a definite recommendation as to whether the target range at that place is above the highest water stage in the Minnesota river. (July 7, D.D.)

Boards of medical officers as hereinafter constituted are appointed to meet on Aug. 3, 1908, at the places designated, for the purpose of conducting the preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Army:

At Fort Banks, Mass.: Capt. Percy M. Ashburn, M.C.

At Fort Clark, Texas: Major Henry Page, M.C.

At Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.: 1st Lieut. Clarence Le R. Cole, M.C.

At Columbus Barracks, Ohio: Major Henry C. Fisher, Capt. Samuel M. De Loffre, and Capt. Leon T. LeWald, M.C.

At Fort Crook, Neb.: Capt. James W. Van Dusen, M.C.

At Fort Des Moines, Iowa: Major Thomas S. Bratton and Capt. William E. Vose, M.C.

At Fort Jay, N.Y.: Lieut. Col. Charles Richard, Major William H. Wilson and Capt. Edwin P. Wolfe, M.C.

At Jefferson Barracks, Mo.: Major Alfred E. Bradley, Capt. Robert N. Winn and Capt. Junius C. Gregory, M.C.

At Jackson Barracks, La.: Capt. Weston P. Chamberlain, M.C.

At Fort Leavenworth, Kas.: Capt. Arthur W. Morse, Horace D. Bloomberg, and James Bourke, M.C.

At Fort Logan, Colo.: Major Thomas U. Raymond and Capt. George H. Scott, M.C.

At Fort Monroe, Va.: Major W. Fitzhugh Carter, Capt. Charles A. Ragan, and Capt. Robert M. Culler, M.C.

At Fort Moultrie, S.C.: Major Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, M.C.

At Fort McPherson, Ga.: Capt. William H. Moncrief, M.C.

At Fort Totten, N.Y.: Capt. Ernest G. Bingham, M.C.

At Fort Riley, Kas.: Lieut. Col. John M. Banister, Capt. Henry L. Brown and Capt. Paul L. Freeman, M.C.

At Fort Snelling, Minn.: Capt. Haywood S. Hansell, M.C.

At Fort Sam Houston, Texas: Major Henry I. Raymond, Capt. John L. Shepard and Capt. Arthur M. Whaley, M.C.

At Fort Sheridan, Ill.: Capt. Edwin D. Kilbourne, M.C.

At the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.: Major James M. Kennedy, Capt. Albert E. Truby, and Capt. Charles L. Foster, M.C.

At Fort Thomas, Ky.: Major Edward R. Morris, M.C.

At Vancouver Barracks, Wash.: Major Alexander N. Stark, M.C.

At Fort McHenry, Md.: Capt. Craig R. Snyder, M.C.

At Fort Wayne, Mich.: Capt. Peter C. Field and Howard H. Bailey, M.C.

At Ancon, Canal Zone, Isthmus of Panama: Major Champe C. McCulloch, jr., Capt. Robert E. Noble, and Capt. Alexander Murray, M.C.

At Havana, Cuba: Major Charles Wilcox, Major Henry A. Webber and Capt. Frederick M. Hartsock, M.C.

At the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C.: Capt. Walter D. Webb and John B. Huggins, M.C.

At Fort Adams, R.I.: Major Robert J. Gibson, M.C. (July 14, W.D.)

SHOOTING COMPETITIONS.

The following officers will report not later than July 18, 1908, to Major John S. Mallory, 12th Inf., in charge of the Atlantic Competitions, Fort Niagara, N.Y., for duty as range officers during the Atlantic Competitions to be held at that post: Capt. Ervin L. Phillips, 18th Cav.; Capt. Edward B. Cassatt, 18th Cav.; Capt. George E. Thorne, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William E. Winters, 15th Cav.; John B. Sanford, 24th Inf.; Frank B. Davis, 12th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Oscar W. Hoop, 12th Inf.; and 2d Lieut. Charles L. Mitchell, 24th Inf.; William F. Harrell, 12th Inf.; Harry S. Berry, 13th Cav.; Ura M. Diller, 12th Inf.; John N. Hodges, C.E.; Richard D. Newman, 13th Cav., and Charles H. Bonesteel, 12th Inf. (July 7, D.E.)

Rifle Competitors: 1st Lieut. Julian L. Schley, C.E.; 1st Lieut. Basil N. Rittenhouse, 11th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Philip Mowry, 15th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Francis C. Endicott, 5th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Fred L. Madison, 12th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Oscar W. Hoop, 12th Inf.; Capt. Emil J. Huescher, Porto Rico Regiment; 1st Lieut. Eugenio C. de Hostos, Porto Rico Regiment; Capt. Miles K. Taubee, Porto Rico Regiment (distinguished marksman). Pistol Competitors: 1st Lieut. Jaime Nadal, Porto Rico Regiment. First Lieutenants Rittenhouse, 11th Cav.; Mowry, 15th Cav.; Endicott, 5th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Madison, 12th Inf., are also designated for duty as competi-

tors in the Atlantic Pistol Competition. Such of above officers as have not had record small arms target practice for this year will proceed to Fort Niagara, N.Y., to report not later than July 10, 1908, for the purpose of holding this practice prior to the Atlantic Competitions. The remaining officers will report to the officer in charge of the Atlantic Competitions, Fort Niagara, N.Y., not later than July 18, 1908. (July 7, D.E.)

The following officers who have been designated as competitors in the Pacific Rifle Competitions, will proceed to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., in time to arrive there not later than July 17, 1908: Capt. John J. Bradley, acting judge advocate, pistol and rifle competition; Capt. Daniel F. Craig, 4th Field Art., pistol competition; Capt. Frederick L. Buck, C.A.C., pistol and rifle competition; Capt. Frank B. Edwards, C.A.C., rifle competition; 2d Lieut. George W. Ewell, 3d Inf., rifle competition; 2d Lieut. Paul H. Clark, 3d Inf., pistol and rifle competition; 2d Lieut. Bruce L. Burch, 14th Cav., rifle competition. (July 2, D. Cal.)

The following officers and enlisted men, 1st Infantry, will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., in time to arrive at that post not later than Aug. 5, 1908, in order to take part in the Army competitions: Capt. James N. Pickering; Sergt. John W. Stanton, Co. M; Sergt. Wilber F. Horn, Co. B; Corp. Charles E. Young, Co. E; Corp. Ross Lashaw, Co. H; Pvt. Daniel E. Neilly, Co. L. (July 2, D. Cal.)

The following officers will proceed from their respective stations in time to arrive at Leon Springs, Texas (railroad station, Ave. Texas), on July 20, 1908, reporting upon arrival to the commanding officer, Camp T. J. Wint, for duty as range officers at the Southwestern (small-arms) competitions: Capt. Stephen M. Hackney, 5th Cav.; Fort Logan; 2d Lieut. Philip H. Sheridan, 5th Cav., Fort Huachuca; 2d Lieut. Ben F. Ristine, 21st Inf., Fort Logan; 2d Lieut. John S. Davis, 21st Inf., Fort Logan; 2d Lieut. George H. Huddleson, 15th Inf., Fort Douglas; 2d Lieut. Fauntley M. Miller, 15th Inf., Fort Douglas; 2d Lieut. Alexander L. James, jr., 5th Cav., Fort Huachuca; 2d Lieut. Blaine A. Dixon, 15th Inf., Fort Douglas; 2d Lieut. Olin O. Ellis, 15th Inf., Fort Douglas; 2d Lieut. Enoch B. Garey, 15th Inf., Fort Douglas. (July 11, D. Colo.)

The following named officers, having been selected as competitors for the Pacific Rifle and Pistol Competitions, will proceed at the proper time from posts set opposite their respective names to the Presidio of Monterey, for duty:

Rifle Competition: 1st Lieut. Clarence H. Knight, C.E., Fort Mason; 2d Lieut. Emil P. Pierson, 14th Cav., Presidio of San Francisco; 1st Lieut. Austin M. Pardee, 20th Inf. (distinguished marksman), Fort Shafter, Honolulu; 2d Lieut. Arthur E. Ahrends, 20th Inf., Presidio of Monterey; 2d Lieut. Burt W. Phillips, 20th Inf., Presidio of Monterey; 2d Lieut. George F. Rozelle, jr., 22d Inf., Presidio of Monterey; 2d Lieut. Ray C. Hill, 22d Inf., Presidio of Monterey.

Pistol Competition: 1st Lieut. Clarence H. Knight, C.E., Fort Mason; 2d Lieut. Emil P. Pierson, 14th Cav., Presidio of San Francisco; 1st Lieut. Carroll W. Neal, 1st Field Art., Presidio of San Francisco; Capt. William H. E. Chapman, 20th Inf. (distinguished pistol shot), Presidio of Monterey; 2d Lieut. Arthur E. Ahrends, 20th Inf. (distinguished pistol shot), Presidio of Monterey; 2d Lieut. Burt W. Phillips, 20th Inf., Presidio of Monterey; 2d Lieut. George F. Rozelle, jr., 22d Inf., Presidio of Monterey. (July 7, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. John A. Degen and 2d Lieut. Reynold F. Migdalski, 12th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Henry M. Bankhead, 17th Inf., will proceed to Fort Niagara, N.Y., to report not later than July 18, 1908, for duty as competitors in the Atlantic Rifle Competition. 1st Lieutenant Degen is also designated for duty as competitor in the Atlantic Pistol Competition. (June 30, D.G.)

The following officers will proceed from their respective stations to Camp T. J. Wint, Texas (railroad station Ave. Texas), for the purpose of taking part as competitors in the Southwestern small arms competition: Rifle Competition: Capt. Robert W. Rose, 21st Inf., Fort Logan; 1st Lieut. Robert M. Bacon, 5th Cav., Fort Huachuca; 1st Lieut. Kneeland S. Snow, 15th Inf., Fort Douglas; 2d Lieut. Hugh L. Walshaw, 15th Inf., Fort Douglas. Pistol Competition: 1st Lieut. Ward Dabney, 21st Inf., Fort Logan; 2d Lieut. Charles W. Stewart, 5th Cav., Fort Huachuca. (July 11, D. Colo.)

ENLISTED SPECIALISTS.

The following enlisted men of the Coast Artillery Corps will be sent to Fort Monroe, Va., at such time as will enable them to report Oct. 1, 1908, to the commandant of the Coast Artillery School for the purpose of taking a course of instruction in the department for enlisted specialists: Sergt. Edward A. Coy, 25th Co., and Pvt. James A. Wilson, 64th Co., Fort Miley; Q.M. Sergt. Isaac Neal and Sergt. Edward S. Dissinger, 82d Co.; Pvt. John C. Wynne, 54th Co., and Corp. William H. Keller and Pvt. Hiram B. Little and Sidney Erickson, 87th Co., Fort Totten; Sergt. John W. Daly and Pvt. Joseph Webb, 51st Co.; Sergts. Thomas Murphy and John J. Newman and Pvt. Patrick F. Lally, 84th Co., and Fireman Richard B. Thompson, Fort Hamilton; Sergts. Joseph A. Zeller and Alfred C. Cole, 40th Co., Fort Howard.

Sergt. Owen A. McGarry, 59th Co., Fort Andrews; Sergt. Cloyce H. Walker, 1st Band, Fort Moultrie; Fireman Frank B. Govang and Sergt. Jacob Betz, 28th Co., Fort Rosecrans; Sergt. John Brewer, 131st Co., Fort H. G. Wright; Fireman James W. Aubrie, Fort McKinley; Fireman Wesley F. L. Russell, Fort Hunt; Fireman John Burk, Fort Hancock; Pvt. John H. Kimes, C.A.C., unassigned, Fort Warden.

Corp. Leslie Allen, 42d Co., and Pvt. John A. Allen, 119th Co., Fort Mott; Corp. Otto Horstman, 50th Co., Fort Wadsworth; Corp. Edwin F. Cramer, 63d Co., Fort Casey; Corp. Omer C. Clark, 139th Co., Fort Du Pont; Corp. John R. Thompson, 8th Co., Fort Preble; Pvt. William A. Cantrell, 73d Co., and Elmer H. Jordan, 165th Co., and Mechanic Robert Scatter, 169th Co., C.A.C., Fort Monroe.

Sergt. Thornton, Signal Corps, cable boat Cyrus W. Field; 1st Class Pvt. Charles E. Montell, Signal Corps, now at the camp of instruction, Pine Camp; 1st Class Pvt. Cecil R. Colie, Signal Corps, Fort Myer; Corp. Morris J. Herbert, Co. L, 11th Inf., Fort D. A. Russell.

The enlisted men mentioned in this order will be discharged and re-enlisted just prior to being sent to Fort Monroe. (July 10, W.D.)

VARIOUS ORDERS.

Sergt. Isaac Perryman, Seminole Negro Indian Scouts, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 10, W.D.)

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—Left Manila July 15.

CROOK—Sailed from St. Michael July 12 for Seattle.

DIX—Arrived at Manila June 24 and went to Southern Islands.

INGALLS—At Newport News.

KILPATRICK—Left Newport News July 15.

LOGAN—At San Francisco.

McCLELLAN—Left New York for Newport News July 17.

MEADE—At Newport News.

SHERIDAN—Arrived at San Francisco July 13.

SHERMAN—Arrived at San Francisco June 25.

SUMNER—At Newport News.

THOMAS—Left Honolulu for Manila July 15.

WARREN—At Manila.

SEWARD—At Manila.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

CABLE SHIPS.

BURNSIDE—Lieut. Paul Hurst, temporary, relieving Capt. H. W. Stamford, sick, At Seattle, Wash.

LISCUM—Lieut. W. M. Goodale, In Philippine waters.

OSWALD—Lieut. Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps. At Portland, Me. Address Army building, New York.

ZAFIRO—Army cable storehouse, Bremerton, Washington.

The Zafiro is to be turned over the Q.D.

TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

The following schedule of the sailing of transports between Newport News, Va., and Havana, Cuba, to Dec. 22, 1908, is published:

Leave Newport News—July 1, July 15, Aug. 1, Aug. 15, Sept. 1, Sept. 15, Oct. 1, Oct. 15, Oct. 31, Nov. 16, Dec. 1, Dec. 15.

Leave Havana—July 7, July 22, Aug. 7, Aug. 22, Sept. 7, Sept. 22, Oct. 7, Oct. 22, Nov. 7, Nov. 22, Dec. 7, Dec. 22.

HENRY CLEWS & CO**BANKERS**

11, 13, 15 AND 17 BROAD ST.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Cheque accounts received and interest paid on balances.
Orders filled for Bond, Note and Stock issues of
GOVERNMENTS — CITIES — RAILROADS
and advances made thereon.
LETTERS OF CREDIT
ISSUES AVAILABLE THE WORLD OVER

GEORGE A. & WILLIAM B. KING
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

728 SEVENTEENTH ST., WASHINGTON, D.C.

Attorneys before the Court of Claims for officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and National Guard.

WANTED—FOR 11TH BAND, C.A.C.—Solo clarinetist, to fill vacancy as principal musician; special inducements for right man. Also a few vacancies as sergeants and corporals for 1st class clarinet, cornet, Bbb, or Eb bass, saxophone, flute and piccolo players, who can double on string instruments in orchestra. Only sober and reliable men need apply. For particulars call on or address Alexander Perwein, chief musician, Fort H. G. Wright, New London, Conn.

WANTED—RETIRED NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER for college duty. Salary four hundred and eighty dollars per annum. Apply to Captain L. S. Sorley, 14th Infantry, Commandant, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.

1ST LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY, stationed at Fort Missoula, Montana, desires transfer to Infantry regiment stationed elsewhere. No objection to foreign service if transfer can be effected immediately. Address B. C. D., care of Army and Navy Journal, N.Y. city.

HENRY K. COALE, MESS CHESTS and Camp Supplies. Illustrated list on request. 136 Washington St., Chicago.

MILITARY GOODS FROM GOVERNMENT AUCTION. Large 350 page 1907 catalog fully illustrated, with net prices, mailed 15c. stamps. **FRANCIS BANNERMAN**, 501 Broadway, N.Y.

SANDFORD & SANDFORD, MERCHANT TAILORS
AND IMPORTERS
176 FIFTH AVENUE, Bet. 22d & 23d Sts., NEW YORK

F. W. DEVOE & C. T. RAYNOLDS CO.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Catalogues of our various departments on request.
NEW YORK—101 Fulton St. CHICAGO—176 Randolph St.

THE SOCIETY OF THE PORTO RICAN EXPEDITION

MAJ. GEN. FRED. D. GRANT, U.S.A., National Commander.
The society was organized at Caguas, Porto Rico, on October 11, 1898. All officers, soldiers and sailors who participated in that campaign or who served in Porto Rico prior to October 13, 1898, are eligible to membership. Annual dues \$1.00. Life membership \$20.00. No initiation fee. A grand reunion will be held in November. For information and application blanks address Captain J. C. DeVries, National Secretary, 196 Lenox avenue, New York city, N.Y.

"Army and Navy Preparatory School."

Prepares young men for admission to the United States Military Academy, the United States Naval Academy, all the Principal Colleges and Universities and for direct Commissions in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. For further information address E. Swavely, Principal, 4101 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C.

The Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba

Maj. Gen. H. S. HAWKINS, U.S.V., Brig. Gen., U.S.A., Pres.
This Society was organized in the Governor's Palace at Santiago, on July 31st, 1898 (14 days after the surrender). All officers and soldiers who worthily participated in that campaign are eligible to membership. Annual dues are \$1.00. Life membership \$25.00. No initiation fee. Send for application blank to Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, Major S. E. SMILEY, Star Building, Washington, D.C.

NEW BOOKS

SANTIAGO CAMPAIGN
By the late Col. A. L. Wagner, Gen. Staff.\$1.00
MILITARY MAPS EXPLAINED
By Capt. Henry E. Eames, 10th Inf. 1.00
STUDIES IN APPLIED TACTICS
Translated by Major C. H. Barth, 12th Inf. 2.00
A SUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM 1.00
ELEMENTS OF HIPPOLOGY (2d Edition Revised)
By Capt. F. C. Marshall, 15th Cav. 1.25
FRANKLIN HUDSON PUBLISHING CO., Kansas City, Mo.
"Largest Publishers of Military Books in America."

The Quartermaster General's Department has this week sent to Fort Sheridan seventy-five pairs in both russet and black leather of the new Army shoes for test. These shoes embrace every size and width known to the series of lasts on which Army shoes are made. The new shoe is an inch lower than the old style, and the shape of the last is quite different, being more after the English walking shoe. Following the criticism of Gen. Leonard Wood, that the great number of eyelet holes in the old shoe was a hindrance in lacing and the size of the holes was objectionably small, it was decided to have but six holes, and these are very much larger, so that the new shoestrings are three or four times the size of the old ones. The old bellows tongue has been done away with and canvas linings have been required. The sample shoes will be tried on in the presence of an Army board, with the chief inspector, Mr. J. H. Small, of the Boston Quartermaster's depot, assisting. It is understood that the report of this shoe board will have an important part in the shaping of

JACOB REED'S SONS

1424-1426 Chestnut Street

PHILADELPHIA

Founded 1824
by Jacob Reed

**Uniforms and
Accoutrements**

For Officers of the Army,
Navy and Marine Corps.

The Jamestown Exposition awards us a gold medal (highest award) for "the excellence of our Uniform and Equipment exhibit."

H. V. KEEP SHIRT CO.

solicits orders for fine shirts constructed upon proper lines and good materials.

Prices and samples sent upon request.

1147 BROADWAY. NEW YORK

THE MARYLAND CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL

1319 LINDEN AVE., BALTIMORE, MD.

Courses for West Point and Annapolis, for 2nd Lieutenant in Army and Marine Corps, for Assistant Paymaster in Navy, for Cadet in Revenue Cutter Service. Instruction by correspondence or in class. Send for circulars.

ARMY & NAVY COACH
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Remarkable Success in all Recent Exams.

SPECIAL COACHING for the following exams:—

WEST POINT and ANNAPOLIS entrance,
ARMY and MARINE CORPS, 2nd Lieutenant,
NAVY PAY CORPS, Assistant Paymaster,
REVENUE CUTTER CADET, and College Entrance.

For particulars, address M. DOWD, Principal, 1410 Harvard St.

Army shoe contracts hereafter tend to introduce conditions leading to more thorough competition than has heretofore existed among manufacturers who sought to get this kind of work.

The military mast that was erected on the deck of the monitor Florida, now the Tallahassee, and subjected to fire from the twelve-inch and four-inch guns of the Arkansas, is to be removed to the battleship Idaho, which is now at the Philadelphia yard. The mast withstood the force of the high explosive shells and demonstrated the fact that its peculiar woven form of construction gives it a distinct value in the equipment of the modern battleship. Although a few of the steel rods in the framework of the mast were cut in two, the structure was not appreciably weakened. A similar mast is being constructed, to be placed on the Mississippi. It is to be ninety feet high from the deck and 120 from the water-level with a mast twenty-six feet in diameter and a platform at the top ten feet square. It has been decided to place these masts on all of the battleships and cruisers, taking advantage of opportunities as the various vessels are repaired until gradually all will be thus equipped.

The draft of four-year-old colts bought in Australia for development as cavalry mounts for troops in the Philippines has turned out well. There were two hundred in the lot and practically every horse has proved sound and docile. These were turned over to Troops A and M, 1st Cav., commanded, respectively, by 1st Lieut. Clarence Lininger and Capt. Herbert J. Brees. These troops are stationed at Camp Stotsenburg, and in a few weeks' use they succeeded in breaking the new horses into very respectable mounts, the result being a credit to men as well as to beasts. The purchase of horses for our cavalry in the Philippines is no longer an experiment, and a larger number of colts will be bought in Australia toward fall.

On page 1282, in S.O. No. 81, N.D., we gave this week a statement by the Navy Department of the naval service required to secure a Spanish Campaign Badge, a Philippine Campaign Badge or a China Campaign Badge. Also in S.O. No. 82, N.D., a statement of the requirements of service in the Marine Corps. The names of 169 vessels are given, service on which at the dates stated secures a badge.

The unsettled condition of affairs in Honduras has made necessary the presence of a war vessel of the United States Navy along the coast, and it has been decided to station either the Marietta or the Paducah at Puerto Cortez until quiet is restored. There was some idea of placing the Tacoma on her way home with marines at Puerto Cortez, but that was abandoned.

E. A. Armstrong Mfg Co.

315-321 WABASH AVENUE.

Opposite the Auditorium,
CHICAGO.

**MAKERS OF THE
Finest Uniforms and Equipments
for Officers of the Army and
National Guard.**

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE C.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.—ESTABLISHED 1863. REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Office, No. 20 Vesey street, New York.
P. O. Box 558.

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED 1879. REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Cable address Armynavy, New York.

Entered at the New York P. O. as Second Class Matter.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1908.

ARMIES OF "DESTRUCTION."

A broader view of the philosophy of national defense might have been expected from so experienced a writer as Felix Agnus, who in the Baltimore American on the day before the Fourth of July said that "all the endless accomplishments of invention are enlisted in the universal race for the national equipment of destruction." If General Agnus had used the word "defense" instead of "destruction" another and truer meaning would have been given to his utterances. It is precisely the difference in the meaning of those two words that distinguishes the correct from the incorrect view of war. General Agnus would doubtless be the last man to assert that George Washington in advising constant preparation for war was counseling "equipment of destruction." He would see in the purposes and plans of the Father of his Country rather a desire to safeguard the rights of the American Republic than to infringe upon the rights of others. We fear that General Agnus has been led into the common error that ability to defend one's rights means a desire to take away the rights of others. An effective quarantining of one country does not mean a desire to thrust epidemics upon others. A great military establishment may be taken as a great quarantine force, designed not to molest others but to prevent invasion.

At a national conference held at the World's Fair in Chicago of the followers of a certain apostle of radicalism, his disciples were surprised, when the question of Chinese exclusion was brought up, to hear their leader, who had lived for years on the Pacific coast, come out flatly for the interdiction of Oriental immigration. How could he enforce it without an army, he was asked, and was he not an opponent of militarism? Driven into a corner the philosopher was compelled to admit that the instinct of self-preservation is the first law with nations as with individuals and that any theory coming into conflict with it must make way. The inevitable conclusion which his followers had to face was that if an army were necessary to enforce exclusion, there would have to be an army, and that was all there was to it, philosophy or no philosophy. So as much as the dreams of other philosophers may embrace universal peace, when they are face to face with problems that menace the existence of their political ideals and their integrity as a nation, these difficulties must be met in a practical way, in accordance with the weaknesses of human nature.

If no country were envious of the success and advancement of another, if greed disappeared from the face of the earth, if cupidity were one of the lost sins, then there might be some reason for the Felix Agnuses of our higher philosophies to advocate altruism as our guide in national policies. As long as police are needed to keep one man from infringing upon the rights of another, so long will the policeman'ship of armies be required to defend the rights of nations. There are 9,329 policemen in the city of Greater New York. This is somewhat of an army. Baltimore has a proportionate force of bluecoats to keep the peace. These men are trained to ride horses, to overcome obstreperous individuals and even to shoot. In addition to revolvers, they are armed with clubs. Yet no one imputes to the equipment of this body of men any of the attributes of "destruction" which men like General Agnus are quick to see in national armies. The policeman is called an officer of the peace, which rightly expresses his position and duty. But there is an international peace as necessary to preserve as is the peace of localities, and the soldiers and naval men of the different countries are just as truly "officers of the peace" as the brass-buttoned club wielders of our cities and towns. If attention be called to the absence of a large army in peaceful China for centuries, it should be noted that the same indifference in regard to China's ability to stand for her national rights is reflected in the absence of proper police control of the cities and in the resultant apathy in matters affecting the invasion of the individual's rights. It must be so. It is one of the laws of

human nature and of human progress that a proper respect for the rights of one's country develops and fosters a respect for individual rights. No "destruction" in the sense intended by General Agnus is intended in the latter case, and no "destruction" is intended in the former.

China's peace loving disposition, and her willingness to turn the other cheek to the smiter, has not saved her from the horrors and the humiliations of war, though it has made it impossible for her to reap the advantages more belligerent nations have derived from war. In 1840 and 1856, and again in 1858, China was despoiled by England and for the fifteen years from 1850 to 1864 a portion of her territory was devastated by the Taeping rebels and her citizens slaughtered in such numbers as to make our Rebellion of 1861-65 seem a mere bagatelle by comparison. Again in 1896 she suffered, this time at the hands of Japan, and later on she was compelled to an unwilling peace by the allies at Peking. China has at last concluded that she will put herself in a position to defy her enemies, instead of lying down in the dust at their feet at the first sound of conflict.

A NAVY CRITIC GONE ASTRAY.

The New York Sun says: "It is a pity, perhaps, that such officers as Winslow, Key, Hill, Sims and others whose testimony before the committee was so much to the point that the sittings were suddenly concluded before they were through with their communications, have since been sent to sea." The only one of these officers named who has been sent to sea is Captain Winslow, who was ordered to the command of the battleship New Hampshire in due course. The Sun further says: "There is no longer any doubt in thoughtful and well informed minds that our ships are not all they should be." There has never been any doubt during the many years we have known the Navy that our ships were not all they should be. John Ericsson in his day twice condemned to the scrap heap with his Princeton and his Monitor, not only all of our then existing Navy vessels, but those of every other naval power. Nor can there be any doubt that if the vessels of our present Navy were to be built to-day, they would be changed in many essential respects, but only to await a further change as the naval warfare of the future developed. The question has been and is whether our naval methods of construction are those best adapted to secure the most perfect result. This question can only be determined by an open-minded discussion, free from personality and the desire to "down" some individual or class, or to promote the interest of the "outs" at the expense of the "ins." It is has been humiliating to find our Navy made the tail to the kite of a sensational magazine writer, who was only exploiting in a crude and amateurish way facts well known to every student of Navy matters and which should be considered, as we have doubt they will be considered by the board now ordered, without regard to personalities or class feeling; not so much to condemn those who have been subject to the inevitable limitations of the past as to apply the lessons of the past to our plans for the future. It is far easier to criticize what is, or what has been, than it is to decide what should be. Let us ask that those who have this question to determine be given wisdom from on high, for they will surely need it.

President Roosevelt has called a meeting of the General Board of the Navy, to meet at Newport, and will himself appear before the board July 22 for the purpose of stating to the members of the board his views as to the various questions of construction that were brought up in the hearings before Congressional committees last winter. It is understood that the President has given a good deal of thought to a paper prepared specially for him by Commander Key, formerly his naval aide, and what he has to say is suggested and prompted by this appeal for consideration for the new school of constructionists in the Navy. There have been forwarded to Newport from the Bureau of Construction blue prints of plans of all the later battleships for use by the President in his address to the board. It is not to be expected that the board will reach any conclusions or go further than to make recommendations as to specific details. To do any substantial work leading to a conclusion as to the plans of the two new battleships, the Florida and Utah, would require for their assistance a considerable force of engineers and draughtsmen. There is no force at Newport to make the computations that would enter to anything like a definite planning of a battleship. All that can be done is to discuss the question of the armor belt, the spacing of the vitals of the ship and the matter of safe construction of ammunition hoists.

President Roosevelt will make the trip in the Mayflower. While ashore the President will be the guest of Rear Admiral John P. Merrell, U.S. Navy, president of the Naval War College. He will be present when the board discusses the plans for the new battleships and will deliver an address to the officers at the college on Wednesday morning, July 22. The President's subject will be "The Navy."

Over 120 applications have been made for the examination to be held Aug. 3 for appointment to fill the vacancies in the grade of assistant surgeon in the Army. These examinations will be held at various points in the country, where it is practicable to get together boards of medical officers. Those who desire to take this examination should address the Surgeon General of the Army at once for information as to the times and places where the examinations are to be held. The Department of Medicine of the University of Buffalo has announced that a course is being arranged in that well-known school for the instruction of students who may desire to undertake

the examinations from time to time for appointment as Army surgeons. Special facilities for practical study in this line are afforded at Buffalo by the army post at Fort Porter, nearby. For the first time under the new Army medical act it became necessary this week to detail surgeons from the newly established Medical Reserve Corps to active duty. Lieuts. Rozier C. Bayley and William R. Dear were selected for service at the maneuver camp at Chickamauga. Lieuts. Eben C. Hall and Armin Mueller will probably be detailed for similar duty within a few days.

RELATIVE RANK IN THE ARMY.

Some interesting facts concerning Army promotion may be gathered from an examination of the list of officers arranged according to relative rank on page 512 of the Army Register for January, 1908. Of the first fifty colonels twenty-seven are of the staff, six Cavalry officers, four Artillery officers and thirteen Infantrymen. Thirty-five of the first fifty lieutenant colonels are staff officers, four Cavalrymen, eleven Infantrymen and none belong to the Artillery, who do not put in an appearance until we come down to number sixty-six, John R. Williams, Coast Art., who was graduated from the Military Academy thirty-two years ago. Taking the majors as next in order, we find that the first thirty-nine are staff officers, twenty-eight of them being of the Medical Department. Chaplains hold the right of the line among the captains, the first thirteen captains being expounders of the gospel of peace. We have nine members of the Signal Corps sandwiched in among 331 line first lieutenants before we reach any other officer of the staff having that rank, viz., Robert H. Pierson, Med. Dept. The first representative of any other staff corps who follows is number 360, Edward W. Johnston, C.E. Number 387 is the highest position in order of relative rank to which any second lieutenant of the Corps of Engineers, Jarvis T. Bain, has ventured to aspire, and no officer of any other staff corps has lower rank than that of first lieutenant.

In the order of relative rank the numbers of the Cavalry colonels are 6, 13, 15, 17, 19, 33, 55, 56, 65, 76, 77, 80, 87, 102, 103; the Artillery colonels are 4, 11, 25, 45, 52, 54, 66, 70, 81, 83, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 99, 106, 109, 116; and the Infantry colonels 10, 22, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 48, 51, 61, 62, 64, 67, 69, 74, 75, 84, 85, 96, 97, 100, 104, 112, 115. The average of the Cavalry colonels is 53 1-2; the average of the first sixteen Artillery colonels 64+, and the average of the first sixteen Infantry colonels 33+.

The Cavalry lieutenant colonels numbers 27, 36, 38, 39, 52, 57, 73, 77, 81, 82, 84, 94, 118, 124, 136; Artillery 66, 67, 85, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 115, 116, 126, 135; Infantry 10, 13, 16, 17, 31, 33, 40, 41, 42, 47, 50, 56, 59, 63, 65, 74, 76, 86, 87, 88, 89, 91, 92, 108, 112, 113, 119, 130, 131, 134; average Cavalry, 74+; Artillery, 94+; Infantry, 38+.

Coming to the majors we find that we have to go down 209 numbers before we strike the senior Artillery major, W. C. Rafferty. Of the 208 numbers above him the Cavalry has the following: 52, 58, 70, 72, 73, 80, 83, 87, 93, 98, 99, 102, 109, 111, 119, 125, 128, 142, 144, 175, 181, 186, 191, 202, 205, 207; and the Infantry the following: 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 49, 51, 56, 59, 60, 62, 63, 64, 66, 67, 71, 74, 75, 79, 81, 88, 90, 91, 95, 96, 97, 103, 104, 115, 120, 131, 132, 134, 137, 138, 139, 141, 145, 146, 147, 149, 150, 153, 162, 163, 164, 165, 185, 193, 195, 197, 206.

The senior captain of Artillery, John P. Harris, Coast Art., is number 452 on the relative list. Of the 451 numbers above him the Cavalry hold 118 and the Infantry 218. The senior first lieutenant of Artillery, Clarence N. Jones, 3d Field Art., has 103 Cavalrymen and 148 Infantrymen above him. John Philbrick, senior second lieutenant of Artillery, is number 58 on the lineal list and has 54 Cavalrymen above him, four Infantrymen, and next follows F. I. Poindexter, Coast Art., interposing between him and the next Artilleryman on the relative list, Henry L. Harris, jr., 6th Field Art., number 529. There are 119 Cavalrymen and 393 Infantrymen ranking him.

The importance of the sensible definition J.A. General Davis has given to the word "exigencies" is shown by the fact that the promotions of eight second lieutenants of Artillery were held up during the six months 2d Lieut. W. H. Reaves was waiting for his first examination and ten more during the four months his second examination was pending. Fourteen Infantry promotions to captain of Infantry were delayed by the case of Lieut. L. S. D. Rucker, twenty-eight by that of 2d Lieut. Saul P. Herren, twenty-eight by that of 2d Lieut. H. C. Leckie and twelve by the delay in the examination of 2d Lieut. Ralph W. Drury on account of illness. Here are eighteen promotions of second lieutenants of Artillery held up, fourteen Infantry promotions to captain and sixty-eight to first lieutenant. In all, nearly one hundred officers were kept on tenter-hooks by an interpretation of the law, which is now declared to be erroneous. It is unfortunate that the decision of the Judge Advocate General could not have been obtained earlier.

The Interstate Commerce Commission report that the total number of casualties to persons on the railways for the year ending June 30, 1907, was 122,855, of which 11,839 represented the number of persons killed and 111,016 the number injured. Thus it appears that the casualties in a single year are some ten or fifteen times as great as the aggregate of casualties to our soldiers or sailors from the "horrors of war" during the thirty-

three years since the Civil War closed in 1865; a period including Indian wars, our war with Spain, and the fighting in the Philippines. Our railroads kill or injure some two hundred persons where one of our citizens is injured by war. These figures are not exact, but are sufficiently so for illustration, and, if anything, the military casualties are exaggerated. Yet it is war and not railroad traveling that excites the horror of philanthropy. The number of passengers killed in the course of the year 1907 was 610 and the number injured 13,041. During the previous year 350 passengers were killed and 10,764 injured. One employee in every 360 was killed and one employee in every nineteen was injured. With regard to trainmen—that is, engineers, firemen, conductors, and other trainmen—it appears that one trainman was killed for every 125 employed and one was injured for every eight employed.

A special board of officers, consisting of General Crozier, General Garlington and Gen. W. W. Wotherpoon, to whom was referred for consideration and report the question as to what officers and enlisted men were entitled to receive the badge authorized to be given to those who served in Indian campaigns, has concluded its labors and decided that each individual case must be passed upon according to its merits, and every officer and enlisted man who deems himself in any way entitled to an Indian campaign badge should make application to the Adjutant General, who will refer the case with all necessary data to the General Staff for decision. The board recommend that the provisions of the general order in regard to Indian campaign badges be extended so as to include officers and men who took part in the various operations named, although they may not have been on the firing line or engaged directly in fighting. Those, who were out on reconnaissance parties, who bivouacked in the field in any movement or had any part connected with the immediate campaign are to be included. This will be made the subject of a general order in the near future.

The Navy Bureau of Supplies and Accounts is making purchases and all necessary plans for supplying the Battleship Fleet with needed staples on the next leg of the cruise around the world. The supplyship Buffalo has been detained at San Francisco to load up with various articles, including fresh vegetables, 600,000 pounds of flour and 400,000 pounds of potatoes. The Buffalo will sail Aug. 15 for Manila, arriving there about Sept. 20, in time to unload before the arrival of the fleet whatever goods may need to be placed in warehouses at Cavite or cold storage. The supplyship Celtic is to be fitted at the New York yard and loaded with a large amount of provisions which she will take across the Atlantic to meet the fleet in late November, probably at Suez, in time for the last leg of the cruise back to this country. The supplyships Culgoa, Glacier, the repair-ship Panther, and the hospitalship Relief will be able to lay in stores at Melbourne. A fresh supply of meat will be bought at Melbourne, and a large amount of canned meats and other similar goods will be sent over in the Buffalo.

Recent reports on tests in progress at the Springfield armory show that to allow nitro cellulose powder in Springfield rifles would ruin the large number of new rifles now being issued in a very short time. Tests with pyro cellulose powders show but slight effect on accuracy at four thousand rounds and material accuracy defects appear only at twelve thousand rounds, while gun is still good for up to fifteen thousand or more rounds. Tests of nitro cellulose show that the accuracy of the life of the rifle is materially gone at two thousand rounds. Ordnance experts declare it would be criminal to yield to the demand for the use of nitro cellulose powder in time of peace and invite the destruction of all rifles now in use so that if war came the country would be at mercy of better guns.

It is gratifying to know that few enlisted men deserted from the Battleship Fleet. There were 446 that left the ships at the various ports on the voyage around to San Francisco, and when the fleet left for Honolulu 129 deserted or overstaid their leave ashore. It should be remembered that there is always a percentage of such delinquencies, mainly due to the attractions of the shore to sailors on liberty. The men of the fleet were so hospitably entertained wherever they went ashore on the way around that it is no surprise to learn that about four per cent. discredited themselves. Many will rejoin their ships as soon as they can, or come back into the Service and explain how it was.

The various officers who will make up the class next year at the War College have been ordered to report Aug. 25 for summer courses of study preliminary to beginning the actual work of the year's curriculum. The officers from Pacific coast posts and in the far west will spend the next two months at the Army School of the Line at Fort Leavenworth and those from posts in the East will report at the War College in Washington.

Rear Admiral Pillsbury has had an experience that is unique in the history of the Navy and the government. When recently his commission making him rear admiral reached the desk of the Acting Secretary of the Navy it was Admiral Pillsbury himself who was the Acting Secretary, and it became his official duty to countersign his own commission.

AMERICAN SHOOTERS VICTORIOUS.

American rifle and revolver shots won brilliant victories at the Olympic rifle contests at Bisley, England, July 10 and 11, against the marksmen of the world, and they certainly covered themselves with glory.

The American rifle team, of which Gen. J. A. Drain was captain, won the rifle match against seven other teams, defeating the British team, which was second, by 35 points. Only in one range, that at 600 yards, did the United States team fail to score the highest number of points. As the margin of their lead continued to grow they became great favorites, and at the conclusion of the match the Yankees were given a rousing cheer.

The victory of the men from the United States is generally considered a victory for the new short-barreled Springfield rifle used by them, as well as for their better marksmanship. The most remarkable work done by the United States team was at the 500-yard range, where their total score was but 12 points below the highest possible score of 450 points. In addition to the success of the United States team, the Yankees did well in the individual contests, Luescher and Martin leading the whole field in their aggregate score. The final scores of the leading teams at each distance were as follows:

Distance	U.S.	Gt. Brit.	Canada.
200 yards.....	428	419	412
500 yards.....	438	436	418
600 yards.....	425	426	423
800 yards.....	436	433	434
900 yards.....	405	393	385
1,000 yards.....	399	389	367

Totals2,531 2,496 2,439

The other teams finished in this order: France, 2,272; Sweden, 2,213; Norway, 2,192; Greece, 1,908; Denmark, 1,908. The detailed score of the American marksmen at the various ranges is:

Name.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	tal.
Winder	69	74	72	73	72	69	429
Casey	74	70	69	73	67	69	422
Martin	71	74	72	73	71	69	430
Leushner	71	75	73	73	67	71	430
Eastman	70	74	70	71	67	60	412
Benedict	73	71	69	73	61	61	408

Totals428 438 425 436 405 399 2,531

After the conclusion of the first day's shooting at 200, 500 and 600 yards, the Americans had a lead of ten points, the weather conditions not being favorable. On the second day's contest, July 11, the weather continued unfavorable for good scores, the wind being variable and strong. The Americans, however, at 800 yards, increased their lead to thirteen points, scoring 436, thus bringing their aggregate for the four distances up to 1,727. The English team maintained second place by scoring 433, making an aggregate of 1,714. Canada, the third team on the list, made 434, but the team lost so many points on July 10 that their total for the four distances was only 1,678.

With the longer distances reached, the contest resolved itself into a battle between the Americans and the Englishmen. Both teams were shooting well, but the Americans particularly so, and at 800 yards five of the six Americans scored 73, while Eastman got 71. This splendid showing gave the Americans a total for the 800-yard range of 436 out of a possible 450.

The American team increased its lead still further at the 900-yard range, scoring 405 for this distance, while England made but 393 and Canada 385. The aggregates then were: America, 2,132; England, 2,113, and Canada, 2,072. The aggregates of the remaining teams at the end of this range were: France, 1,996; Sweden, 1,944; Norway, 1,896; Greece, 1,721, and Denmark, 1,689.

The greatest interest was shown in the shooting of the three first teams, and when they went over to the 900-yard range and the large scoring boards used for the big events at Bisley were raised aloft it was seen that the American board was decorated with the eagle and the Stars and Stripes done in chalk.

The team firing at the last range, 1,000 yards, opened under favorable auspices, the Americans scoring 399 points at this range, while the British team scored 389, which was ten points behind. The British team finished its shooting before the American. When the last bullet had sped to its target Lord Chylesmore rushed forward to General Drain and warmly congratulated the captain of the American team on its victory. The Crown Prince of Sweden also congratulated General Drain.

General Drain, in an interview, said in part: "I have the greatest faith in our Springfield rifle, and the ammunition we use, and I certainly think our rifles and our powder gave us an advantage over our rivals; but if you ask what I consider was chiefly responsible for our grand victory, I say it was good men, team work and rifles and ammunition. I cannot say too much of the sportsmanlike attitude of the competing teams. All, of course, were anxious to win, but all were desirous that every other team should be given an equal opportunity. I consider the English combination to be one of the strongest teams ever known. The weather conditions were extremely difficult, and I am absolutely confident that the English and American teams in normal weather would have shattered every world's record made by service rifles over the distance shot. The arrangements for the competition gave us great satisfaction. We were afforded every facility for practice and everything was done to make us comfortable."

The revolver team competition was also won by America. Belgium was second and England third. The aggregate scores are as follows: America, 1,914; Belgium, 1,864, and England, 1,816. The American revolver team was composed of Gorman, Axtell, Calkins and Dietz. With a grand individual aggregate of 501 Gorman had the satisfaction of beating the Belgian, Van Aebroek. Van Aebroek was the winner in the individual competition of July 10, but on July 11 he was able to make only 493. The individual scores of the other American revolver shots were: Calkins, 473; Dietz, 472, and Axtell, 468. Dr. R. H. Sayre, of Squadron A, of New York, captain of the American revolver team, expressed gratification at the reception accorded the American team. The official announcement of the result of the 300 meter individual match, shot July 10, gives the gold medal to Helgerud, of Norway, who scored 904; the silver medal to Lieutenant Semon, of Ohio, with 886; and the bronze medal to Sather, of Norway, with 879.

The victory of the American riflemen gives great satisfaction generally. Lieut. Albert S. Jones, secretary of the National Rifle Association of America, has received the following telegram from President Roosevelt: "Ac-

cept my hearty congratulations, and extend them to the team which has done so well. Theodore Roosevelt."

Gen. William Crozier, U.S.A., Chief of Ordnance, speaking of the victory, said: "The magnificent performance of the new rifle and ammunition as shown by the victory of the American team demonstrated that the shortening of the Army rifle has not been followed by any decrease in its accuracy, as predicted, and that the ammunition used, though not of government make, nevertheless carried a sharp pointed bullet similar to the one recently adopted by this department. Consequently the results of the Olympic shoot are highly gratifying. At the coming National Rifle Association matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, it is expected that the new rifle and ammunition will establish new records at all distances."

The victory of the American Olympic Rifle Team of 1908 is naturally a source of pride to all American riflemen, and without wishing to detract from their splendid performance, it is interesting to analyze the averages made at each of the long ranges, to wit: 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, as compared with the world's record performance of the Palma Team, representing the United States at Ottawa, Canada, on Sept. 7, 1907.

The Olympic Team consisted of a team of six men; the Palma Team consisted of eight men; the Olympic Team (six men) dropped 110 points at the three long ranges; the Palma Team (eight men) dropped 88 points at the same distances; the average per man at each of the long distances are given below.

Olympic Team, 1908.	Palma Team, 1907.
800 yards, 436, possible 450—6 men=72 2-3 per man.	800 yards, 590, possible 600—8 men=73 3-4 per man.
900 yards, 405, possible 450—6 men=67 1-2 per man.	900 yards, 573, possible 600—8 men=71 5-8 per man.
1,000 yds., 399, possible 450—6 men=66 1-2 per man.	1,000 yds., 549, possible 600—8 men=68 5-8 per man.

Grand average Olympic Team, 1908—6 men=206 2-3 per man.
Grand average Palma Team, 1907—8 men=214 per man.

It will thus be seen that the world's record established by the Palma Team of 1907 is still unscathed, and it is considered by many still to be a question whether the new Springfield rifle with special ammunition (U.S., 180 grain bullet) has demonstrated its superiority over the Krag gun used by the Palma Team with special ammunition (U.M.C., 203 grain bullet).

In the competition of the N.R.A. July 13 for the Bass cup Maurice Blood, of the English team, tied with Barnett, both getting a score of 98. In the shootoff Barnett won. Captain Saville, of the English team, won the shoot for the Wimbledon cup, with a score of 74. The competition for the Waldegrave cup was won by an Englishman, Woodrow, with a score of 100, the highest possible, but second and third places, with money prizes, both went to Americans, Winder and Hesson, with scores of 98 each.

Three members of the American Olympic Team on July 15 took part in the contest for the Albert cup and two of them won second and third places. The cup went to Capt. Maurice Blood, of England, with a score of 173. Second and third, with cash prizes, went to Sergeant Jeffers and Major Harbin, of the American team. Both scored 167.

The new Ross rifle, with which F. W. Jones is shooting, is sharing honors with the new American Springfield. Mr. Jones in three days has won a place with high score in six contests.

ATLANTIC BATTLESHIP FLEET.

Rear Admiral Sperry, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Battleship Fleet, put his vessels daily through various evolutions and routine drills while en route to Honolulu from San Francisco, and wireless messages have given the position of the fleet almost daily. The fleet's position at noon on July 11 was latitude 32 deg. 47 min. north, and longitude 136 deg. 2 min. west, or about 780 miles from San Francisco and 1,300 miles from Honolulu. At half-past eight o'clock the fleet passed the Army transport Sheridan and exchanged greetings.

At 8 p.m., July 13, the fleet was in latitude 26 deg. 16 min. north, longitude 149 deg. 3 min. west, or about 585 miles from Honolulu. The vessels were speeding at nine knots an hour in squadron line formation, course south-west. Fleet evolutions during the afternoon showed increase proficiency in handling on all ships. The Nebraska was fifty miles behind the fleet, and in wireless communication with the flagship Connecticut, having averaged thirteen and one-half knots since leaving San Francisco. The fleet at 8 o'clock p.m., July 14, was 340 miles from Honolulu. The Nebraska joined the other ships at 4 p.m., July 14.

In order that the leper colony on Molokai could get a daylight view of the Atlantic Battleship Fleet, the speed of the vessels was reduced to eight knots at noon, July 15. The position at half-past two o'clock a.m., July 15, was latitude 24 deg. 10 min. north, longitude 152 deg. 32 min. west, or about 340 miles from Honolulu. The weather was fine and the course south, 41 degrees west. The vessels indulged in evolutions in steaming and competition in reduction of coal consumption from three to five o'clock.

The island of Molokai was passed at daylight on July 16 and a band played on the island and fireworks were set off in honor of the fleet. The third division, the Louisiana, the Virginia, the Ohio and the Missouri, left the other vessels after passing the leper settlement and proceeded to Lahaina for coal and water.

At 1:28 p.m., July 16, the fleet dropped anchor in Honolulu Harbor, great crowds being assembled to greet the vessels. The city was dressed with bunting and the day by common consent was made a holiday. As soon as the Connecticut anchored she was boarded by the reception committee, who formally welcomed Rear Admiral Sperry and his officers and men to Hawaii. Later in the afternoon Rear Admiral Sperry made an official visit to Governor Frear, who returned the visit. During the entire run to Honolulu the fleet had pleasant weather and smooth seas. No noteworthy incidents occurred on the voyage. The fleet never had to stop or slow down, nor did any of the ships have to fall out of formation through accidents of any kind. The health of the crews has been very good. The third division, which went to Lahaina for coal, will go to Honolulu July 19 and rejoin

the rest of the fleet. Rear Admiral Sperry is in excellent health.

When the fleet was off Diamond Head at half-past eleven o'clock, July 16, excursions from Honolulu met the fleet. The committee of welcome and a band of Japanese in a hundred decorated sampans circled the American ships and there were fireworks on the Honolulu heights. The excursion boats sailed the length of the column as the fleet proceeded to the anchorage. At the entrance of the harbor the Diamond Head lighthouse signaled a welcome.

Diphtheria cases on the Nebraska have been transferred to the Relief, but the Nebraska will remain in quarantine, and was to go on July 17 to Lahaina for coal and water. The tank ship Arethusa was in port with Rear Admiral Schroeder aboard, to report on the development of the Pearl Harbor naval station.

The supplyship Culgoa arrived at Honolulu July 10 from San Francisco. The auxiliary ships, except the Culgoa and Arethusa, will sail from Honolulu for Auckland on Saturday, July 18. The Panther, Yankton, Ajax and the Glacier will stop at Suva, the capital of Fiji.

Rear Admiral Sperry, according to a dispatch from Auckland, New Zealand, has cabled that two hundred officers will participate in all official functions there. The men will be paid in English money, and three thousand will be landed every day.

The official program of the festivities to welcome the American Battleship Fleet at Melbourne has been completed. Every day and every evening that the vessels are in port some sort of entertainment will be provided to include generous provision for the enlisted men. The official functions will include a dinner to the senior officers of the fleet on Aug. 29 by Governor Carmichael, of Victoria; a dinner in Parliament House by the Commonwealth government on Aug. 30, and a reception to the admirals and officers of the visiting fleet by the state government in the Exhibition Building on Sept. 2. At this last named function there will be seven thousand guests.

The Yokohama municipality has voted the sum of 16,000 yen to cover the expenses of the entertainment to be given to the officers and men of the American fleet while they are in that city. A reception committee of fifteen, which includes the mayor of the city, has been organized.

RESERVE CORPS SURGEONS.

Commissions were forwarded the past week to the following Reserve Corps Army surgeons appointed under the terms of the new Medical Department act:

Adair, George F.	Kennedy, James S.
Anderson, Everett A.	Kierulff, H. Newton
Archer, William M., jr.	Kress, Clarence C.
Artaud, Frank E.	Leeper, John F.
Ashburn, James K.	Le Hardy, Julius C.
Bailey, Roger C.	Lemmon, Robert
Baker, Charles L.	Lincoln, Henry F.
Barney, Fred M.	Love, Joseph W.
Bastion, Joseph E.	Love, Thomas S.
Bayley, Edmund W.	McCallum, Francis M.
Bell, Leonard P.	McCord, Donald P.
Bierbower, Henry C.	McCowa, Thomas B.
Bowman, Madison H.	MacDonald, Charles E.
Brewer, Isaac W.	McLeod, Harlow C.
Brown, Ira C.	McMillan, Clemens W.
Brown, Polk D.	McPherson, Samuel B.
Brown, Wilmont E.	Magee, James C.
Campbell, George F.	Marvin, Marion F.
Card, Daniel P.	Mead, Julian A.
Cass, William E.	Merrick, John N.
Chamberlain, George E.	Miller, Albert L.
Chase, Alpha M.	Mills, Frederick H.
Chase, Chauncey L.	Mount, James R.
Clayton, George H.	Murray, William
Coffey, Albert Med.	Myers, William H.
Coffin, Harold L.	Newlove, George
Conzelmann, Fred J.	O'Day, Sylvester F.
Cook, George W.	Parkman, Wallace E.
Craig, George G.	Pascoe, James B.
Cullen, Charles W.	Patterson, Edwin W.
Cutliffe, William O.	Peck, Luke B.
Dade, Walter H.	Phelan, Henry du R.
Davis, Oscar F.	Pinquard, Joseph
Daywalt, George W.	Pomeroy, William H.
Dear, W. R.	Porter, Elias H.
de Kraft, S. Chase	Priest, Howard
Delacroix, Arthur O.	Ramsey, William H.
de Niedman, William F.	Riegles, James
de Quevedo, Luis G.	Richardson, George H.
Dickenson, Clarence F.	Roberts, Ernest E.
Dougherty, James C.	Rousseau, Zoltique
Drake, Percy G.	Sabin, Wallace E.
Dulin, Charles T.	Sanford, Joseph L.
Dunbar, Lee Roy	Shepherd, John M.
Eber, Albert H.	Sievers, Robert E.
Eliot, Henry W.	Slater, Ernest F.
Ender, William J.	Slayter, John T. H.
Escobar, Julius A.	Smith, Rodney D.
Farrow, Edgar J.	Smith, William H.
Ferguson, James B.	Sparrenberger, Frederick H.
Ferrin, Carlisle F.	Springwater, Samuel A.
Freeland, Herbert L.	Stallman, George P.
Garcia, Leon C.	Stanton, Samuel C.
George, William R. S.	Stearns, Charles H.
Graves, Leonard K.	Stephenson, Andrew V.
Griffin, Frank O.	Stockard, James K.
Griewood, W. Church	Stuckey, Harrison W.
Hadra, Frederick	Sugge, Frank
Hall, William E.	Tenney, Elmer S.
Halliday, Charles H.	Tetrault, Charles A.
Halliday, Francis A.	Thorne, James I.
Harmon, Daniel W.	Trouholtz, Charence A.
Harris, Herbert I.	Trotter-Tyler, George
Hart, James W.	Truax, Jesse P.
Hart, William L.	Tukey, William H.
Hasseltine, Herman E.	Tuttle, Arnold D.
Hoffner, Arthur O.	Tuttle, George B.
Henning, Oswald F.	Tyler, George T.
Hereford, John R.	Van Kirk, Harry H.
Hewitt, John M.	Walker, Thomas C.
Hill, Eben C.	Wall, Francis M.
Hogan, David D.	Wallace, George S.
Holmes, Thomas G.	Warriner, Benjamin B.
Hughes, Leonard S.	Watkins, Victor E.
Hughes, Michael E.	Wells, Francis M.
Hull, Alva R.	Wertebaker, Clark I.
Jackson, Thomas W.	Weston, H. R.
Jarrett, Arthur R.	Wheate, J. Marchal
Jenkins, Frederic E.	White, J. Samuel
Johnson, Charles W.	Whitney, Walter
Johnstone, Ernest K.	Wiggin, Dayton O.
Jones, Edgar C.	Wilson, Elsworth
Jordan, Edward H.	Woolley, Herbert C.
Kellogg, Preston S.	Wren, Raphael J.
Kelly, John P.	Yemans, Herbert W.

WAR DEPARTMENT DECISIONS.

Recommendations having been made for gratuitous issue of dark blue shirts and ponchos to enlisted men of Cavalry, for maneuver purposes, it was directed that the party be informed that the new clothing order will prescribe the slicker for mounted troops and the dark blue shirt for Coast Artillery and prisoners only.

Inquiry as to the title of hospital matrons to commu-

tation of rations having been made, it was held that as the current Appropriation Act makes no reference to such commutation, and as there is no provision in the Army Regulations or in the Subsistence Manual covering the same, hospital matrons are not entitled thereto.

ARMY LIFE IN THE SEVENTIES.

The Army and the students of American history owe thanks to Mrs. Martha Summerhayes, the wife of Lieut. Col. John W. Summerhayes, U.S.A., retired, for her interesting volume, entitled "Vanished Arizona Recollections of My Army Life," published by J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, with twenty-two illustrations. It is a plain unvarnished narrative of the actual experiences of an officer's wife who followed her husband a generation ago over the mountains and plains and across the burning deserts of Arizona and Colorado. While temporarily residing in Germany as a young woman, Mrs. Summerhayes saw much of military life there and fell in love with the Army. She was assured by a "Frau Generalin" that Army life was not always so brilliant as it looked, being, in fact, "glanzendes Elend," but in spite of this warning the young woman on her return to America insisted upon joining our Army for life by uniting her fortunes with those of her "old friend Jack," a second lieutenant of the United States Army. Her first station was Fort Russell and here she received on her arrival a special greeting from "two gallant officers" as bride of the regiment. Everything was military and gay and brilliant and the dreamy strains of Italian and German music as rendered by the imported musicians of the 8th Infantry band made the sentimental bride forget for a time the very existence of practical things until the emergencies of housekeeping at a frontier post, with its three rooms and a kitchen and a "striker" for cook and housemaid, awoke her to the rude realities of Army life. The one window of the tiny sleeping room looked out over the boundless prairie where the wildcats and the coyotes prowling around the post occasionally took a flying leap through the open window across the bed. From Fort Russell the regiment was ordered to Arizona and proceeded down the Pacific coast by steamer to Point Isabel, at the mouth of the Colorado River.

There were no railroads then in Arizona and the interior posts could only be reached by marching. After twenty-three days of heat and glare, scorching winds, and stale food, Fort Yuma, with the dining room of Lieutenant Haskell, 12th Inf., seemed like Paradise. From Fort Yuma a voyage up the Colorado brought the Army bride to Camp Mojave Sept. 8, 1874, thirty-three days from San Francisco. From Mojave the journey was by mule teams. At the first camp, near Hardyville, there was not a tree or shrub to give shade. Sitting on campstools, around the mess tables in the open before the break of day, the party breakfasted on black coffee and thick slices of bacon and dried bread plentifully peppered with the flying sand of the desert. To the complaints of the Army recruit reply was made: "Soon, now, you will not mind it all. Ella and I are Army girls, you know, and we do not mind anything." Even the dumb brutes protested, however, and Major Wm. S. Worth's pet dog "Pete" committed suicide. Major Worth is excused for exclaiming "D—n my luck," on the plea that while he "was just the dearest and gentlest sort of man he had been born and brought up in the old Army, when 'men drank more and swore a great deal'."

Before she had proceeded much further, Mrs. Summerhayes gained a realizing sense of the meaning of "glanzendes Elend." Not having understood the necessity for providing herself with a sufficient number of thin wash-bodies, she "soon became black beyond recognition, as the dust boiled (literally) up and into the ambulance" and covered her from head to foot. But a supper at Anvil Rock and Camp Hualapais of hot biscuit, antelope steak broiled over the coals, with a large cup of black coffee, and sweet rest among the pines in the cool nights, made existence more endurable. Fort Whipple, the headquarters station, was found very gay and hospitable, with Col. John D. Wilkins in command. Mrs. Crook, wife of the department commander, expressed regret that General Crook could not meet Mrs. S., saying, "You are just the sort of woman he likes." As the effort to please the General later on was a failure, Mrs. Summerhayes concluded "that women are often mistaken judges of their husbands' tastes." The hospitable kindness shown at Fort Whipple by Lieut. and Mrs. Earl Thomas much affected its subject.

Revealing to the wife of Captain Brayton, of the 8th Infantry the fact that Lieutenant Summerhayes had objected to the household tinware because of its weight, "her bright eyes snapped and she said: 'Men think they know everything, but the truth is, they don't anything; you go right ahead and have all the tinware and other things; all you can get, in fact; and when the time comes to move, send Jack out of the house, get a soldier to come in and pack you up, and say nothing about it.'"

"But the weight—"

"Fiddlesticks. They all say that; now you just don't mind their talk, but take all you need, and it will get carried along, somehow."

Her wagon-train was the first to pass over Crook's Trail, Mrs. Summerhayes tells us. "The weird feeling of being up in those remote mountain passes, with but a handful of soldiers against the wary Apaches, the mysterious look of those black tree-trunks, upon which flickered the uncertain light of the camp-fire now dying, and from behind each one of which I imagined a red devil might be at that moment taking aim with his deadly arrow, all inspired me with fear such as I had never before known."

After two months of continuous travel Camp Apache was reached, then (1874) a post of log cabins built near the edge of the deep canyon. Upon unpacking it was found that a barrel containing all the family china was missing, having rolled down the mountain side along the trail with the wagon and the unfortunate team drawing it. The offer of Mrs. R. I. Dodge, of the 23d Infantry, to partially make good the loss was received "almost with tears." Hospital cots with bed sacks, an old broken-legged wash-stand, and a round table furnished forth the living room; a pine table, some chairs with raw-hide seats and some shelves, knocked against one wall to serve as a sideboard, fitted out the small hall, which was to be the dining room. "However much education, position and money might count in civil life, rank seemed to be the one and only thing in the Army, and Jack had not much of it just then."

"During the winter," says Mrs. S., "I received many a wild turkey and other nice things for the table, from the men of the company. I learned to know and thoroughly respect the man of the American Army."

The arrival of Mrs. Summerhayes's first child, at Camp Apache, was celebrated not only by the garrison, but by all the sheep ranchers and cattlemen for miles

around by a round of drinks at the sutler's store. "Their great hearts went out to him and they vied with each other in doing the handsomest thing by him according to their lights." The seventh day after his birth a delegation of squaws, wives of chiefs, came to pay the mother a formal visit. Cooling and chuckling they laid the baby into a beautiful papoose basket or cradle they had brought. Major Worth, when he saw this, said: "Well, I'll be d—d," and "his eyes shone with a gentle and tender look."

Assigned next to Camp McDowell the journey thither took the party through Sanford's Pass, where roving Apaches were reported. The husband said: "Mattie, I don't think for a minute that there are any Indians in that Pass, and you must not be afraid. We have got to go through it anyway; but—" he hesitated—"we may be mistaken; there may be a few of them in there, and they'll have a mighty good chance to get in a shot or two. And now listen: if I'm hit, you'll know what to do. You have your derringier; and when you see that there is no help for it, if they get away with the whole outfit, why there's only one thing to be done. Don't let them get the baby, for they will carry you both off and—well, you know the squaws are much more cruel than the bucks. Don't let them get either of you alive. Now—to the driver—go on."

There was many an officer during the days of our Indian wars who took similar precautions to save his loved ones from a fate far worse than death.

Says Mrs. Summerhayes: "I looked in my small hand-mirror, and it seemed to me my hair had turned a grayish color, and while it was not exactly white, the warm chestnut tinge never came back into it after that day and night of terror."

Next the travelers were mired in crossing the Colorado and after rescuing the mules and loaded wagons with great difficulty "they set to work to make a boat, by drawing a large canvas under the body of the wagon, and fastening it securely. For this lieutenant of mine had been a sailorman and knew well how to meet emergencies."

While halting further on, Mrs. S. says: "Jack and I sat down by the camp-fire, musing over the hard times we were having, when suddenly I heard a terrified cry from my little son. We rushed to the tent, lighted a candle, and oh, horror upon horrors! his head and face were covered with large black ants; he was wailing helplessly, and beating the air with his tiny arms. 'My God!' cried Jack, 'we're camped over an ant-hill.'"

The next station of Lieutenant Summerhayes was at Ehrenberg, on the Colorado River, 130 miles above Yuma. "And now came the unpacking of our boxes, which had floated down the Colorado Chiquito. This fine damask, brought from Germany for my linen chest, was a mass of mildew; and when the books came to light, I could have wept to see the pretty editions of Schiller, Goethe, and Lessing, which I had bought in Hanover, fall out of their bindings. * * * They were my pride, my best beloved possessions, the links that bound me to the happy days in old Hanover."

At Ehrenberg Mrs. Summerhayes was compelled to shock her guests by having as her butler Charley, a half-tame Cocopah Indian, whose entire costume consisted of a dark blue waistband (or sash), made from flannel raveled out and twisted into strands of yarn, and which showed the supple muscle of his clean-cut thighs, much to the scandal of some of the visitors to the house. Charley's hair was a high pompadour in white clay and a burnished knife gleamed at his waist. But this was a trifle, for Mrs. S. says: "The groups of Indians, squaws and half-breeds looting around the village and the store! One never felt sure what one was to meet, and although by this time I tolerated about everything that I had been taught to think wicked or immoral, still in Ehrenberg, the limit was reached in the sights I saw on the village streets, too bold and too rude to be described in these pages."

The experiences at Ehrenberg culminated in an earthquake. Finally Mrs. Summerhayes's health, weakened by shocks and severe strains, gave way entirely and she had to be sent home to her family in Nantucket, Mass., an emaciated invalid. Restored by eight months of home nursing and the salt sea air, Mrs. S. rejoined her husband at Fort Yuma, to receive the news that the boxes containing the treasures she had gathered in the East by the help of relatives and friends were on board the Montana, which had been burned to the water's edge in Guaymas harbor. "I had lost all the clothes I had in the world—and my precious boxes were gone. I scarcely knew how to meet the calamity."

Following this came life at Camp MacDermitt, "a colorless, forbidding sort of a place." From this time on the experiences of Mrs. Summerhayes became more civilized and thus more in keeping with Army experiences of the present day. "Railroads and automobiles have annihilated distance, the Army life of those years is past and gone, and Arizona as we knew it has vanished from the face of the earth."

"I am glad to have known the Army," says this Army wife: "the soldiers, the line, and the staff. It is good to think of honor and chivalry, obedience to duty, and the pride of arms; to have lived among men whose motives were unselfish and whose aims were high; among men who served an ideal, who stood ready, at the call of their country, to give their lives for a government which is, to them, the best in the world."

DECISIONS BY THE COMPTROLLER.

In reply to a question by the War Department, prompted by the Chief Surgeon, Philippine Division, the Comptroller decides that claims for damages done to garments laundered for private persons at the Medical Department steam laundry at Manila cannot legally be paid out of the profits of the laundry, from which on Jan. 31, 1908, \$2,399.50 were credited to the appropriation "Medical and Hospital Department." The Comptroller holds that the profits should be credited to "Miscellaneous Receipts."

The law provides that certain civil employees serving twelve consecutive months or more under the War and Navy Departments shall have fifteen days' leave in each year. The Comptroller holds that such an employee's service is not broken by a lay-off ordered by the proper officer of the government because of some exigency or necessity of the Service, and which is not due to any act or fault of the employee.

Civil Engr. J. V. Rockwell, U.S.N., is allowed eight cents per mile, \$40.96 in all, for eight round trips between Mare Island and San Francisco, Cal., while serving as a member of the board to investigate the hydraulics of the Mare Island straits and approaches.

The Comptroller decides that the pension moneys of inmates of state or territorial homes cannot be held for clothing or other expenses.

In the case of the Fairbanks Company it is decided

that actual loss and damages, and not liquidated damages, can be deducted for delay in fulfilling a contract which contains no agreement for liquidated damages. A similar decision is made in the case of a contract by Major J. F. McIndoe with A. Baldwin & Co., Ltd., of New Orleans, La.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Decoration Day dinner on board the U.S.S. Wilmington, Comdr. W. R. Rush, was an extra good one, thanks to the enterprise of Asst. Paymr. H. H. Palmer, U.S.N., commissary officer, and Coms. Steward W. H. Barowski. The menu was as follows: Minced ham on toast, pickled eggs, queen olives, radishes; soup, puree of vegetable; fish, matelote of cod, tartar sauce; roast and cold joint, roast chicken, walnut dressing, leg of mutton, caper sauce, beef cutlets, brandy sauce, spiced York ham, roast loin pork, ox tongue, ox heart; vegetables, queen potatoes, candied yams, oyster plant au palette, green peas, celery; salad, potato en mayonnaise; dessert, custard pie, pumpkin pie, chocolate layer cake, strawberry roll, wine cake sugar glaze, oranges, bananas, grape fruit, Holland cheese, walnuts, cigars and cigarettes, chocolate.

The marines at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Washington, under command of Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Pendleton, had an interesting program of sports on July 4 of twelve events, and some extra good rations in honor of the day. The officials were: Judge—Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Pendleton, U.S.M.C.; 1st Lieut. Fred A. Ramsey, U.S.M.C.; 2d Lieut. John D. Nevin, U.S.M.C. Starter—Q.M. Sergt. John Strong, U.S.M.C. The Committee on Arrangements included 1st Lieut. Fred A. Ramsey, U.S.M.C., and Q.M. Sergt. John Strong, U.S.M.C. The menu was stuffed olives, roast duck, roast chicken, sugar cured ham, dressing, tomatoes, lettuce, new potatoes, gooseberry pie, lemon pie, custard pie, strawberry ice cream, fruit, confections, nuts, cheese, cakes, wafers, iced lemonade, cigars; 1st Lieut. F. A. Ramsey, U.S.M.C., commissary, and Q.M. Sergt. John Strong, U.S.M.C., mess sergeant.

For dock construction and harbor improvement at five of her principal ports, Brazil has laid out plans that will call for an expenditure of \$160,000,000.

According to a consular report, the French government is taking up the Leblanc system of vacuum pumps for torpedo-boat installation. These pumps are very compact, and the idea has been developed through the utilization of a turbine wheel, with provision made in the casing of the wheel for connecting an aspiration pipe. Water is taken in at the center of the wheel and ejected at a high velocity by means of a reversed turbine wheel. This water diffuses into spray as it leaves the wheel and traps the air. In passing through the ejector the velocity energy of the water is transformed to pressure energy, thus enabling the pump to discharge against the atmospheric pressure. The quantity of water required for this purpose is not only small, but can be used over and over again. The pump, being of a rotary type, can be run at very high speed, making it specially suitable for driving direct. Very little space is required for the pump and practically no foundation. As it is valveless and has no waste spaces its efficiency is extremely high. For connection to a surface condenser a pump of the centrifugal or turbine type is necessary for extracting the condensed water. The pump, however, is being used largely with surface condensers. In one case an old style pump in a surface-condensing plant was replaced by one of these Leblanc pumps and the vacuum was increased from 25.6 inches to 27.2 inches, the conditions being exactly the same, but with an expenditure of only half the power. In another case the vacuum of 19.5 inches with a wet reciprocating air pump was increased to 24 inches on substituting a Leblanc dry rotative vacuum pump.

Alterations on the U.S.S. Adams, turned over to the state of Pennsylvania for a nautical schoolship, are nearing completion and the vessel should be ready for a cruise about Aug. 15. The school has arranged to begin the examination on July 16 of lads who want to take a course in preparation for service in the merchant marine. About 100 boys will be taken on the coming cruise. England, France, Gibraltar and Madeira will be visited, and the Adams will return by December. The Adams takes the place of the Saratoga, which, after eighteen years of service, was recently withdrawn as unfit. The guns were removed from the Adams, and the gun deck will be used for school purposes. The other changes include new boilers, lockers, shower baths and general alterations. This school is in charge of six directors appointed by the Governor of the state and the Mayor of Philadelphia. The president is Charles Lawrence and the superintendent is Comdr. Charles Nelson Atwater, U.S.N., who is also in direct charge of the vessel.

The following was the degree of completion on July 1, 1908, of vessels under construction for the United States Navy: Battleships—South Carolina, 51.9; Michigan, 57.2; Delaware, 31.6; North Dakota, 40.5. Armored cruisers—Montana, 99.2. Scout cruisers—Salem, 98.9. Torpedo-boat destroyers—No. 17, 31.1; No. 18, 26.9; No. 19, 33.8; No. 20, 13; No. 21, 13. Submarine torpedo-boats—No. 13, 49.3; No. 14, 49.4; No. 15, 48.6; No. 16, 48.8; No. 17, 35.8; No. 18, 32.6; No. 19, 31.7. Colliers—Vestal, 89.1; Prometheus, 66.8. Tugboats—Patapsco, 75; Patuxent, 72.2. *Delivered at navy yard, Norfolk, July 10, 1908.

The Havana Telegraph sees very little hope for any permanency of industrial and political life in Cuba until the native element responsible for the education and leading of the people becomes more sincere and persistent in its efforts. Attention is called to the splendid system of schools introduced by General Wood when Military Governor of the island, and to the deplorable state of the system when the Americans returned to Cuba four years later. Scarcely a trace of the American school system was to be found, although President Palma had time and again appealed most urgently to the Cuban congress to do something to save the people from the old-time indifference toward education, into which they were so rapidly relapsing.

Nicholas J. Cauley, fireman on the U.S. monitor Nevada, who was badly scalded by the bursting of a boiler tube on the monitor on July 6, died at Memorial Hospital, New London, Conn., July 13. Cauley was the most seriously injured of a number of men in the fire room at the time of the accident.

The first series of naval militia maneuvers with the Navy will be held in Hampton Roads, beginning July 18. The naval reserves of the District of Columbia, Maryland, North Carolina and the Camden division of the naval militia of New Jersey will participate in the exercises, which will continue for eight days. The maneuvers will be under the direction of Comdr. C. C. Marsh, U.S.N., in command of the cruiser Yankee, which will be the parent ship of the squadron. In addition to the Yankee

the Prairie and a flotilla of torpedo-boats and submarines also will participate in the drills.

Lightning struck the roof of building No. 33 at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, July 14, containing quartermasters' stores; burned a hole through the roof and set fire to some of the stores on the upper floor. The fire squad of the navy yard put the flames out.

A Russian torpedo-boat was wrecked in the Gulf of Finland July 9 by running on the rocks off Reval. The crew was saved and the boat having been temporarily repaired was towed to Helsingfors. This is the third naval accident in the gulf during the present navigating season.

The battleships Maine and Alabama, composing the special service squadron, which are bound for home by way of the Suez Canal, left Guam for Manila July 14. During the stay of the battleships at Guam a board of officers inquired into conditions on the island and the needs of the people, with a view to making recommendations as to the future government of Guam. Great enthusiasm was aroused at public hearings and mass meetings, which were preceded by processions with banners. The natives petitioned for citizenship, modified laws and schools, and were unanimous for a continuance of naval government.

What is believed to be the swiftest craft in the world is the British ocean-going torpedo-boat destroyer, the Swift, whose real function is to destroy destroyers. She has just left the Clyde shipyard for speed test. Turbine engines developing 30,000 horsepower will enable her to make a speed of possibly thirty-nine knots. She carries 180 tons of oil fuel.

The new armored cruiser Montana, recently completed by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, was formally turned over to the Government July 10, arriving at the Norfolk Navy Yard from Newport News under her own steam. The vessel will soon be commissioned under the command of Capt. A. Reynolds.

When the Montana is placed in commission at the Norfolk yard, and is ready for sea, this vessel will proceed on a "shaking down" cruise to last about one month. Upon completion of the cruise the Montana will return to the Norfolk yard.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Newberry announced on July 15 that the gunboats Princeton and Vicksburg, now at Bremerton and Mare Island, respectively, will be brought to the Atlantic coast in a short time. Both vessels are now out of commission.

Admiral Sir Lewis Beaumont, of the English navy, a guest in Newport, R.I., visited the training station on July 16 and was tendered a review of the battalion. He expressed himself as greatly pleased with the work of the young sailors.

A report has been received from officers of the Georgia in regard to Hosp. Steward H. A. Harris, who was shot in a San Francisco saloon while acting as peacemaker in a brawl between two other men. Harris was shot in the chest, and for a time was believed to be seriously hurt. He is now pronounced out of danger, and has been detained in San Francisco as a witness in the prosecution of his assailant. Harris was trying to protect a boy who was being pressed by a man to drink some liquor. The steward threw up his arm to ward off the pistol that was drawn in the fracas and received the ball in the left breast near the heart.

The Paducah has been ordered to Port au Prince, Haiti.

The Wolverine has been ordered to Gary, Ill., on July 23 to participate in the celebration of the opening of the harbor of Gary.

OPINIONS OF JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

Where a commanding officer contrary to the statement in the descriptive list of an enlisted man to the effect that the man was not honest and faithful, gave a "Good" character in the discharge, the J.A.G. holds that an executed honorable discharge cannot be revoked, no fraud appearing on part of the soldier. The opinion is offered that the soldier in question is not entitled to the privilege of re-enlistment, and it is recommended that all recruiting officers be advised of the case and notified that the man should not be re-enlisted. The officer erred in action on the theory that because the man waived his right to ask for a board to examine his record, he was free to discharge him with good character.

The commander of the Department of the Columbia having asked that a socialistic publication that is being sent regularly to soldiers be barred from the mails as coming under Section 3893, of the Revised Statutes as amended by the Act of May 27, 1908, prohibiting transmission of publications tending to incite arson, murder or assassination, the J.A.G. recommends that the matter be referred to the Postmaster General for such investigation as he deems proper.

The J.A.G. decides that the use of telephones during the inspection of the Arkansas militia may be held to be means of communication properly chargeable against appropriations for support of the Q.M.D.

In the case of a deserter from the Philippine Scouts dishonorably discharged who seeks a pardon, the J.A.G. holds that as the man was not a citizen of the United States and did not forfeit it by his desertion, it does not appear either that the man had citizenship in the Philippine Islands. His dishonorable discharge is irrevocable and as he forfeited citizenship neither in the United States nor the Philippine Islands, there is nothing upon which a pardon can operate.

THE NAVY.

LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

The following are later movements of the vessels of the Navy than those noted of the same vessels in the complete table given on page 1284 of this issue:

New Hampshire, sailed July 14 from Newport for Quebec. Denver, sailed July 13 from Shanghai for Manila. Wolverine, sailed July 15 from Muskegon, Mich., for Chicago. Prairie, arrived July 15 at Beaufort, N.C. Hartford, arrived July 15 at Newport, R.I. Albany, arrived at Annapolis July 16. Tacoma, sailed from Colon for Guantanamo July 16. Marietta, sailed from Port Antonio for Puerto Cortez July 17. First, second and fourth division of Atlantic Fleet arrived at Honolulu July 16. Third division arrived at Lahaina July 16. Yankee, sailed from Alexandria for Hampton Roads July 17.

S.O. 81 and S.O. 82, relating to campaign badges for Navy and Marine Corps, will be found on page 1282. A new pro-

vision in regard to the wearing of decorations is made in both these orders, appearing in S.O. 81, in Par. 5, reading as follows: "Hereafter a section of the ribbon of badges and medals awarded to officers by the government, five-sixteenths inch long and of the full width of the ribbon, may be worn with the frock coat and evening dress coat upon occasions when medals and badges may not be worn; to be worn in a horizontal line in the position prescribed for badges; the ribbon either to be sewn on or to be pinned on, provided no part of the metal bar or pin be visible."

G.O. 73, JUNE 26, 1908, NAVY DEPT. Announces that on July 1, 1908, the name of the U.S.S. Florida (monitor) was changed to the U.S.S. Tallahassee.

S.O. 78, JUNE 17, 1908, NAVY DEPT. Announces corrections to the "International Code List of Vessels of the United States Navy."

S.O. 84, JULY 2, 1908, NAVY DEPT. 1. The Department directs that all vessels having racing cutters on board turn in at a navy yard the sails, spars, and rigging as soon as opportunity offers, the practice of issuing sails racing cutters having been discontinued. 2. No change shall be made in the fittings attached to the hull for masts and sails by the ship's force; these fittings shall be retained in the boats with a view to their removal by the force at a navy yard where the boats can be weighed and ballasted to standard weight.

J. E. PILLSBURY, Acting Secretary.

DEATHS IN NAVY.

William James Evans, private, U.S.M.C., died June 28, 1908, while attached to the U.S.S. Severn. Robert A. George, water tender, died July 1, 1908, while a patient in the naval hospital, New York. Rufus McIlwain, 1st sergeant, U.S.M.C., died June 25, 1908, while attached to the U.S.S. Pensacola. Frank Albert Singer, coal passer, died July 8, 1908, while a patient in the naval hospital, Philadelphia, Pa. Jeremiah Sullivan, chief water tender, U.S.N., died June 28, 1908, while attached to the U.S.S. Connecticut. Tarukicho Takada, supernumerary, died July 6, 1908, while a patient in the naval hospital, Puget Sound, Wash.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JULY 10.—Ensigns C. O. Hartigan, H. B. Kelly, J. F. Connor, G. K. Davis, H. F. Glover, G. E. Lake, E. S. Moses, C. S. McWhorter, J. B. Goldman, W. H. Booth and I. C. Shute commissioned ensigns in the Navy from Feb. 13, 1908. Ensign S. H. Lawton, Jr., commissioned an ensign in the Navy from Jan. 31, 1907.

Capt. C. Campbell, U.S.M.C., commissioned a captain in the U.S. Marine Corps from May 13, 1908.

Chief Bttn. J. Leckie detached duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., etc.; to the California.

Chief Bttn. A. Rettig detached duty on California; to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

War. Mach. J. Evans detached duty naval training station, San Francisco, Cal., etc.; to the Wisconsin, sailing from San Francisco, Cal., on or about July 11, 1908.

War. Mach. G. Growney detached duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., etc.; to the Nebraska, sailing from San Francisco, Cal., on or about July 11, 1908.

War. Mach. J. J. Fuller detached duty on Nebraska; continue treatment U.S. Naval Hospital, Puget Sound, Wash.

JULY 11.—Ensigns A. A. Garcelon, Jr., and A. S. Rees commissioned ensigns in the Navy from Feb. 13, 1908.

Asst. Paymr. J. F. O'Mara detached duty on Iowa; to home, settle accounts, and wait orders.

Chief Bttn. D. Moriarty to duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Bttn. F. Miller detached duty connection Southern and Topeka, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., etc., and granted sick leave three months.

Pharm. C. E. Alexander appointed a pharmacist in the Navy from July 10, 1908; to duty on Relief.

Paymr. C. R. E. Corcoran appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty on Iowa revoked.

Cable from Rear Admiral J. N. Hemphill, U.S.N., commander Third Squadron, U.S. Pacific Fleet, Woosung, China, July 10, 1908:

Ensign J. S. Dowell, Jr., detached duty on Helena; to the Alabama.

Ensign C. W. Nimitz detached duty command of Decatur; to the Alabama.

Midshipman W. F. Newton detached duty on Denver; to the Alabama.

Midshipman C. B. Mayo detached duty on Wilmington; to the Alabama.

Midshipman W. B. Howe detached duty on Concord; to the Alabama.

Midshipman F. F. Rogers detached duty on Samar; to the Alabama.

Paymr. C. E. R. Jackson detached duty on Chattanooga; to the naval station, Olonago, P.I.

Asst. Surg. A. E. Lee detached duty U.S. Naval Hospital, Canacao, P.I., etc.; to the Concord.

War. Mach. J. F. Pennycook detached duty on the Galveston; to home.

Gun. C. H. Foster to duty on Chattanooga.

War. Mach. F. G. Sprengel, Bttn. T. McKenna and Chief Carp. F. J. Harte to duty on Galveston.

War. Mach. A. A. Smith to duty on Denver.

Ensign B. B. Smith detached duty on Chattanooga; to the Ranger.

Asst. Surg. E. O. J. Eyttinge detached duty on Concord; to the Ranger.

Lieut. Comdr. J. R. Edie detached duty on Galveston; to the Maine.

Midshipman R. W. Cabaniss detached duty on Cleveland; to the Maine.

Lieut. F. R. McCrary detached duty command Chauncey; to the Maine.

Midshipman H. F. Emerson detached duty on Concord; to the Maine.

Ensign G. V. Stewart detached duty command Dale; to the Maine.

Midshipman M. F. Draemel detached duty on Villalobos; to the Maine.

Midshipman D. W. Fuller detached duty on Galveston; to the Maine.

War. Mach. J. L. King detached duty naval station, Cavite, P.I., etc.; to the Maine.

JULY 13.—Rear Admiral J. H. Dayton detached duty as Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet, on board the West Virginia, July 31, 1908; to home and wait orders.

Rear Admiral W. T. Swinburne detached duty in command Second Squadron, U.S. Pacific Fleet, on board Charleston, July 27, 1908; to duty as Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet, on board the West Virginia, July 31, 1908.

Rear Admiral W. T. Burwell to be placed on the retired list of officers of the Navy on July 19, 1908, in accordance with the provisions of Section 1444 of the Revised Statutes.

Comdr. H. S. Knapp detached duty as chief of staff to the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet, on board the West Virginia; to command the Charleston.

Lieut. Comdr. J. T. Tompkins detached duty on West Virginia; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. E. T. Menner detached duty navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to the Dubuque as senior engineer officer.

Lieut. W. H. Allen to the Dolphin, July 21, 1908.

Lieut. N. E. Nichols detached duty on Dolphin; to the navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Lieut. T. L. Osburn detached duty in command of Barney; to duty connection fitting out the Texas.

Ensign G. C. Pezram detached duty in command of the Ad-der; to command the Barney.

Med. Dir. G. E. H. Harmon detached duty U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to temporary duty in command U.S. Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Chief Bttn. P. Hennig continue treatment U.S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

JULY 14.—Rear Admirals R. R. Ingersoll, R. Wainwright and S. Schroeder commissioned rear admirals in the U.S. Navy from July 11, 1908.

Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Price detached duty Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; to home and leave one month from July 20, 1908.

Lieut. E. E. Spafford to duty on Chicago.

Midshipman J. H. Brooks detached duty on Kansas; to the Missouri.

Midshipman G. W. Simpson detached Missouri; to the Kansas.

Act. Asst. Surg. W. M. Kerr detached duty U.S. Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y., etc.; to duty U.S. Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Prof. Math E. K. Rawson, retired, detached duty connection Naval War Records, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc., July 31, 1908; to home.

Chief Gun. C. W. Ljungquist detached duty on the Pennsylvania; to home and wait orders.

JULY 15.—Commodore G. H. Peters, retired, detached navy yard, Boston, Mass., etc.; to home.

Capt. H. Winslow detached duty in charge of the Navy recruiting station, Boston, Mass., etc.; to the navy yard, Boston, Mass., duty captain of the yard.

Lieut. Comdr. J. L. Sticht detached duty Indiana; to duty in charge of the Navy recruiting station, Boston, Mass.

Surg. J. J. Snyder detached duty New Hampshire; to Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Chief Gun. C. F. Ulrich when discharged treatment U.S. Naval Hospital, Puget Sound, Wash., granted sick leave three months.

JULY 16.—Lieut. H. C. Dinger from Bureau Steam Engineering; to home and leave three weeks from July 20.

Lieuts. B. Y. Rhodes and E. E. Spafford to Olympia.

Ensign W. Baggeley continue treatment hospital, Mare Island.

Asst. Surg. J. A. Biello from Solace; to Pacific Torpedo Fleet.

Asst. Surg. R. C. Randall from second torpedo flotilla; to Solace.

Bttn. C. C. Beach discharged treatment Medical School Hospital, Washington, and granted sick leave one month.

Chief Gun. J. R. Ward and Pharm. O. McLarty retired July 10.

J. Bergen appointed a paymaster's clerk, duty West Virginia.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JULY 8.—Capt. E. E. West, 2d Lieut. P. A. Capron and L. W. T. Waller, Jr., detached marine battalion, I.C.Z., Panama, to Mare Island, Cal., via U.S.S. Albany.

JULY 10.—Capt. L. Feland detached headquarters U.S.M.C., to command marine detachment on board U.S.S. Montana.

Major E. A. Jonas, A.Q.M., retired; to temporary duty U.S. M.C., depot of supplies, Philadelphia, Pa.

First Lieut. H. D. South detached marine barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., to duty 1st Provisional Regiment, U.S. Marines, Cuba, via transport sailing July 15.

First Lieut. W. H. Pritchett ordered to report at marine barracks, Washington, D.C., July 13 for examination for promotion.

JULY 11.—Col. F. L. Denny, Q.M., U.S.M.C., to Annapolis, Md., on tour of inspection.

Col. H. K. White granted leave for one month from and including July 17, 1908.

Capt. L. F. Harding to Washington, D.C., for temporary duty.

JULY 13.—Capt. D. C. McDougal to New York, N.Y., for temporary duty.

Lieut. Col. C. A. Doyen to Washington, D.C., duty president marine examining board. Repeated travel authorized.

Majors W. C. Neville and O. G. Long report to Lieut. Col. C. A. Doyen duty members marine examining board.

Capt. G. C. Thorpe report Lieut. Col. C. A. Doyen on July 15, 1908, for examination for promotion.

JULY 14.—Capt. H. R. Lay report Lieut. Col. C. A. Doyen duty record marine examining board.

Capt. R. Y. Rhea temporary duty member G.C.M., navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Capt. H. R. Lay detached headquarters U.S.M.C., to marine barracks, Washington, D.C.

JULY 15.—Capt. L. M. Gulick detached marine battalion, American Legation, Peking, China, to United States, via San Francisco, Cal., and report in person to the major general, commandant, U.S.M.C.

Capt. J. T. Buttrick detached marine barracks, navy yard, Boston, Mass., to marine barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Lieut. Col. C. L. McCawley, A.Q.M., to Boston, Mass., on duty inspection contract work.

The leave granted Capt. Herbert J. Hirschinger, U.S.M.C., is extended so as to terminate upon the date of departure from the United States of the transport scheduled to sail from Newport News, Va., for Havana, Cuba, Aug. 15, 1908. (July 6, A.C.P.)

Leave under exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the U.S. is granted 1st Lieut. Harry O. Smith, U.S.M.C., to take effect upon the date of arrival in the United States of the transport to sail from Havana, July 7, 1908, and to terminate upon date of departure from the United States of the transport to sail from Newport News, Va., to Havana, Cuba, Aug. 1, 1908. (July 1, A.C.P.)

Capt. George C. Thorpe, U.S.M.C., Manzanillo, will stand relieved from duty with this Army on July 7, 1908, and will proceed on the transport to sail from Havana, Cuba, on that date, to Newport News, Va., thence to Washington, for examination for promotion. (July 1, A.C.P.)

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

JULY 8.—First Lieut. C. W. Cairnes ordered to turn the Davey over to Capt. J. H. Brown, commanding depot, Arundel Cove, Md., and resume regular duties on the Dexter.

JULY 10.—Capt. of Engrs. H. C. Whitworth ordered to proceed to Chester, Pa., on inspection duty.

First Lieut. C. W. Cairnes detached from the Dexter, and ordered to the Apache.

First Lieut. L. T. Cutter detached from the Apache, and ordered to the department for duty in the division of the Revenue Cutter Service.

JULY 11.—First Lieut. of Engrs. W. E. Macoun granted thirty days' leave.

First Lieut. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd granted twenty-three days' leave.

Capt. of Engrs. F. E. Owen commissioned a senior engineer.

JULY 14.—Senior Capt. W. H. Cushing detached from duty as inspector of labor and material at the works of the Pusey and Jones Company, Wilmington, Del., and ordered to duty in charge of the vessels of the service on Puget Sound, Wash.

Capt. F. G. Dodge granted thirty days' extension leave.

Capt. W. E. Reynolds and Constr. J. Q. Walton constituted a board to inspect the Seminole, Onondaga, and Pamlico, with a view of ascertaining necessary repairs.

JULY 15.—Engineer-in-Chief C. A. McAllister granted thirty days' leave.

First Lieut. J. F. Hottel granted seven days' extension leave.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. J. M. Moore. San Juan, P.R.

ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. C. G. Carmine. Portland, Me.

APACHE—Capt. J. F. Wild. Baltimore, Md.

ARCTIC—1st Lieut. W. E. W. Hall. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. E. P. Bertholf. On Alaska cruise.

CALUMET—Senior Capt. O. C. Hamlet. At New York.

CHASE—At Arundel Cove, Md., out of commission.

COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.

DEXTER—Capt. J. L. Sill. Arundel Cove, Md.

FORWARD—Capt. F. G. Dodge. At Key West, Fla.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco.

GRESHAM—Capt. K. W. Parry. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—Lieut. of Engrs. Willets Pedrick. Baltimore, Md.
 HARTLEY—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco.
 HUDSON—Senior Capt. O. O. Hamlet. At New York.
 ITASCO—Practice cutter. Capt. J. E. Reinburg. On practice cruise.
 McULLOCH—Capt. G. M. Daniela. On Alaska cruise.
 MACKINAC—Lieut. Charles Satterlee. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
 MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. F. A. Lewis. New York.
 MANNING—Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs. At San Francisco, Cal.
 MOHAWK—Capt. B. L. Reed. Tompkinsville, N.Y.
 MORRILL—Capt. S. M. Landrey. Detroit, Mich.
 ONONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Newport News, Va.
 PAMUNCO—Capt. R. O. Crisp. Newbern, N.C.
 PERRY—Capt. F. J. Haake. On Alaska cruise.
 RUSH—Capt. D. F. A. de Otte. On Alaska cruise.
 SEMINOLE—Capt. J. H. Quinn. Newport News, Va.
 THETIS—Capt. A. J. Henderson. On Arctic cruise.
 TUSCARORA—Capt. P. H. Ueberoth. Milwaukee, Wis.
 WINNISIMMET—Lieut. of Engrs. C. W. Munroe. Boston, Mass.
 WINONA—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks. At Mobile, Ala.
 WISSAHICKON—Lieut. of Engrs. A. J. Howison. Philadelphia, Pa.
 WINDOM—2d Lieut. E. S. Addison. At Galveston, Texas.
 WOODBURY—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck. Eastport, Me.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., July 14, 1908.

The hot wave which has recently passed over the country has at last struck this section, and the weather for the past three days has been exceptionally hot, though we have a delightful breeze all the time. The troops of this command went into khaki uniform on July 8, the change from olive drab being a most welcome one.

Major H. A. Leonhauser, our new commanding officer, is occupying Quarters No. 6, pending the completion of repairs to the house formerly occupied by Major Buck. Mrs. Hentig and Miss Plummer lunched with Lieut. Col. and Mrs. E. B. Davis, in town, on Thursday. Mrs. McMillan, wife of Contract Surg. C. W. McMillan, returned Thursday from a two months' visit with her sister in St. Louis, and left the same night for Watertown, S.D., to join Dr. McMillan, who is on duty with the South Dakota troops until July 20.

The 2d Battalion, in command of Capt. M. L. Crimmins, returned Sunday from their annual target practice at Watertown, S.D.
 Mrs. G. E. Ball entertained at luncheon Friday, having Mesdames White, McAllister, Mrs. Struthers and Miss Newman as guests. Lieut. Col. W. P. Evans, General Staff, was a visitor at the post Thursday, coming out mounted from Omaha.

All the officers' quarters at the north end of the garrison, including Colonel Gardner's quarters, are being supplied with metal ceilings, much to the discomfort of the occupants. Major Buck, 13th Inf., is still at the post, but is expecting his order to proceed to Fort Leavenworth almost daily.
 Mrs. Jack Hayes was hostess at another pretty yellow and white luncheon last Saturday, at which her guests were Mrs. W. C. Bennett, Mrs. Crimmins, Mrs. White, Mrs. McAllister and Miss Newman, of Battle Creek, Mich. Miss Haas, of Lancaster, Pa., daughter of John G. Haas, arrived Thursday for an indefinite visit with her sister, Mrs. O. E. Michaelis. Lieut. A. Elliott Brown and Contract Surg. O. W. McMillan remain at Watertown, S.D., until July 20, on duty with the South Dakota National Guard. Capt. and Mrs. H. F. Dalton entertained Mrs. T. B. Hoeker at luncheon last Saturday. Major Buck, Lieutenant McCune and Miss Newman were dinner guests of Mrs. M. L. Crimmins Thursday night.

Mrs. G. H. White was hostess at a charming reception Monday afternoon, in honor of her house guests, Mrs. McAllister and Miss Newman, of Battle Creek, Mich. It was one of the largest and most delightful affairs of the season. Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Ball, Mrs. W. C. Bennett and Mrs. Crimmins assisted at the punch and tea tables. The many guests included Major Leonhauser, Major McCarthy, Major Buck, Capt. and Mrs. Gohn, Capt. and Mrs. Ball, Capt. and Mrs. Dalton, Capt. and Mrs. Chrisman, Capt. Bennett, Warfield, Crimmins, Chaplain Hillman, Miss Hillman, Mrs. Hentig, Mrs. Harrison, Miss Plummer, Miss Galbraith, Captain Bundel, Dr. Voorhees and Lieutenants Harvey, Short, Sheen, Churchill, James, Nulsen, McCune, Boswell and Riley and Miss McCune, of Omaha.

Lieutenant James dined with Lieut. and Mrs. Morison Sunday night. Mrs. J. F. Dalton, of Salem, Mass., mother of Capt. H. F. Dalton, arrived Monday for an extended visit with her son. Miss Mary Galbraith, of Omaha, was the guest of Mrs. M. L. Crimmins over Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Bennett entertained Captains Ridenour and Bundel and Lieut. and Mrs. G. H. White at dinner Friday night.

The 3d Battalion, in command of Capt. Edgar Ridenour, left on a three-day practice march this morning and camp to-night in Richfield, Neb. Capt. and Mrs. H. F. Dalton will entertain with an "at home" on Thursday evening for the officers and ladies of the regiment. Dental Surgeon Voorhees will provide an entertainment for the enlisted men of the garrison in gymnasium hall next Friday night. Dr. Voorhees has quite a reputation as a negro monologist, and a pleasing program is anticipated.

Mrs. M. L. Crimmins entertained at dinner Saturday night with Major Buck, Captain Warfield and Miss Galbraith as guests. Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Bennett gave a musicale at their quarters Sunday evening, the artists being Signor Frank Creatore and his company of Italian musicians from Omaha. All the officers and ladies of the garrison were present, beside several guests from Omaha.

Co. I, 16th Inf., Captain Bundel, has been assigned to attend the encampment of the Nebraska state troops at Ashland, Neb., July 19 to Aug. 19. This company will not participate in the march to Fort Riley with the regiment, but will go direct from Ashland by rail.

The "moon meet" of the 16th Infantry Council, held last evening, was one of the most enjoyable since this novel organization came into existence. Majors Kennedy and McCarthy, from department headquarters, Captain Van Dusen and Dental Surgeon Voorhees were guests of the Council. Capt. W. C. Bennett presided and after a most delicious repast, served at a large table on the lawn. The members were entertained with stories, songs, etc., by Major McCarthy, Chaplain Hillman and others. The 16th Infantry orchestra played during the dinner, and a delightful evening was enjoyed.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., July 13, 1908.

Col. George S. Young left Saturday for his new station at Fort Logan, Colo. Major Slavens has arrived from Washington, D.C. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Caldwell, Capt. and Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill, Mrs. J. D. Robertson and Mr. Caldwell Taylor left Saturday for Yellowstone Park and Alaska. They were accompanied to the Park by Miss Ann Ryan. Lieut. Douglas McCarthy is the guest of friends in Omaha, Neb., for a short time. Chaplain Henry Swift, 13th Inf., who has just returned from a five months' tour of duty in the Philippines, conducted the services at the post chapel Sunday. Chaplain Swift related a great many things about the Filipino and his customs at the evening lecture, which was greatly enjoyed by the large number in attendance.

The officers of the staff class and instructors who left here two weeks ago for Manassas Junction for the purpose of taking a staff ride to Gettysburg, Pa., will not return until the latter part of the month. Capt. and Mrs. Robert D. Walsh, who have been at this post for the past five years, will leave next week for Chicago, where the Captain is to be on recruiting duty.

About one hundred and sixty candidates are now here taking the competitive examination for appointment as second lieutenant in the Army. Lieut. William J. O'Loughlin has returned from a ten days' visit with friends.

Miss Aileen Gorgas, of Panama, who is visiting Capt. and Mrs. P. S. Bond, was the guest of honor at a delightful

luncheon given on Friday by Mrs. Charles F. Andrews. Among the guests were: Miss Gorgas, Miss May Nicholson, Miss Eugenie Havard, Mrs. O. W. B. Farr and Mrs. P. S. Bond. Capt. and Mrs. J. R. Slattery entertained with a most charming dinner Saturday evening in compliment to Miss Gorgas. Mrs. Farr was hostess on Friday at a bridge party. The winners of the prizes were Mrs. Goodwin Compton and Miss Bradley.

Major Charles McK. Saltzman will leave shortly for Washington, D.C. Capt. Charles P. Humphrey, 21st Inf., who has been confined to the hospital for the past three weeks suffering with typhoid fever, is rapidly improving. Captain Humphrey is a member of the class of the Army School of the Line, which graduated June 30.

The old brick sidewalk leading from Schofield hall to the main street has been torn up and is being replaced by a granite walk, the same as the walks constructed on the majority of streets at this post.

The concert given by the 13th Infantry band on the lawn near Grant's monument, Tuesday evening, was of unusual beauty and merit. Two of the numbers given had never before been played by any band at this post.

Capt. Ewing E. Booth, secretary of the Army Service Schools, left Tuesday afternoon for ten days' visit to Washington, D.C. Mrs. Joseph Pinquard is the guest of friends in Kansas City, Mo., for the week. Capt. Paul B. Malone, 28th Inf., who will arrive here next month from Cuba to enter the schools, is well known here, and, in fact, throughout the Army, for his excellent work in the literary world. Loughborough Snyder, grandson of Col. R. H. R. Loughborough, who has been seriously ill, is now convalescing.

A dividend of \$5,000 was declared Wednesday by the Post Exchange Council, this amount being a little more than \$75 for each organization stationed here.

Mrs. P. F. Hoffman and daughter, Genevieve, left Wednesday for Fort Douglas, Utah, to visit Capt. and Mrs. Thomas R. Hooker. Mrs. W. R. Van Tuyl left Saturday, to be the guest for some time of Major and Mrs. Buffington, at Fort Logan, Colo., after which she will join Mr. and Mrs. John Dodsworth in a trip through Yellowstone Park. Lieut. William Bryden is spending a few days in Kansas City, Mo. Lieut. Waldo C. Potter is enjoying a week's absence from the post. Mrs. Oren B. Meyer, of Fort Douglas, Utah, is visiting her mother, Mrs. R. E. Thomas. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dougherty will reside in the future with Capt. and Mrs. A. B. Warfield at this post.

A number of officers left Friday morning in an automobile to select suitable camping sites and the route to be taken by the 13th Infantry, which leaves for Fort Riley, July 29, under command of Colonel Loughborough. Mrs. A. B. Warfield was a guest of the Summer Bridge Club, which met Thursday with Miss Mabel Neely, at her home in the city.

A modern brick plant and a saw mill are to be erected at the United States military prison. The work will begin at once.

Lieut. John S. Chambers, who is visiting relatives at his home in Williamsburg, Ky., will return next week. An invitation has been received by the enlisted and civilian candidates for Army commissions as second lieutenants to make free use of the Leavenworth public library. The invitation is much appreciated by the young men.

The Fort Leavenworth baseball team defeated the Frankfort, Kas. team Friday afternoon by the score of 3 to 0. The game was won in the third inning by the bunching of hits by the fort team. The feature of the game was the hitting of Bangs and the fielding of Sunk and Rieder.

Misses Emily and Merry Mason, of Platte City, Mo., who have been the guests of friends here frequently, left Friday for Fort Slocum, N.Y., to be guests at a house party given by Major and Mrs. Charles H. Barth. Lieut. and Mrs. Clyde B. Crusan are at present at Atlantic City, N.J. Capt. Orren B. Meyer will arrive this week from Fort Douglas, Utah, to join Mrs. Meyer, who is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Thomas. Mrs. Harry Boyle, of Kansas City, Mo., was the guest for a few days this week of Capt. and Mrs. A. B. Warfield.

THE FOURTH AT MANZANILLO.

U.S. Marine Barracks, Manzanillo, Cuba, July 9, 1908.

Independence Day was celebrated in good old American fashion at Manzanillo, despite the fact that it is not in very close touch with the rest of the world. The Fourth was ushered in at midnight by a huge bon-fire built to a height of thirty-five feet, in a remote corner of the parade ground; a salute of twenty-one guns was fired, which was the signal for the finish of a military endurance race commenced at midnight on the 2d, lasting twenty-four hours. There were eight contestants who started, but only five finished. The course was one-eighth of a mile, and the equipment was heavy marching order with one uncooked field ration. The men were allowed to travel at any gait, sleep or eat at any time, and for as long as they desired. To the music of the band the five men who finished came in in good condition, but pretty tired, and took place as follows: Private Erdman, Co. A, first prize, \$20, distance, 43 3-4 miles; Private Jorgensen, Co. B, second prize, \$10, distance, 43 miles; Private Dosey, Co. B, third prize, \$8, distance, 40 3-8 miles; Private Bray, Co. B, fourth prize, \$5, distance, 34 1-16 miles, and Private Ducharm, Co. B, fifth place, no prize, distance, —.

The Fourth of July dinner, at 2 p.m., was an important feature; the mess hall was prettily decorated with bunting and flags and appropriate printed menus were supplied. Menu: Tomato soup; celery; olives; roast turkey, dressing, mashed potatoes; cold ham, gravy, green peas; bread and butter; iced tea; pie and cheese; ice cream and cakes; candy, apples, cigars. At 5 p.m. the municipal band furnished music for formal guard mounting, which was witnessed by a large crowd and was followed by a concert until 6:30, when an informal standing lunch was enjoyed by the command and the band as their guests.

The real feature of the day, however, was the pyrotechnic display in the evening, from 8 until 10 p.m. The music by the band was especially selected, consisting of American National airs, marches, with a few Cuban pieces interspersed, and it is not saying too much to rate this band as the best in Cuba outside of Havana. The fireworks were furnished by Pain, of New York, and were appreciated by between 2,000 and 3,000 citizens as well as the soldiers and the Americans who had made the event possible. When the last act piece, "Good night," was touched off, the band played "The Star Spangled Banner," and the celebration, as far as the general public went, came to a close.

The officers of the post and twenty or thirty American engineers and contractors then adjourned to a café, where an informal smoker had been arranged and where until a late hour goodies of both solid and liquid varieties were enjoyed. One feature of this smoker was the reading of the Declaration of Independence by the post adjutant, Lieut. P. E. Torrey, which added much dignity to the occasion by reminding his audience of the causes which had brought them together in remembrance of the day. For the success of the day great credit is due Lieut. W. E. Parker for his zeal and untiring efforts for the past few weeks making all the features of the day, as was conceded by all, a notable success.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, July 11, 1908.

Capt. Theodore Lamson, Med. Corps, post surgeon, will leave soon to spend a two months' leave in the East. Captain Samson's mother has been visiting him for some time.

The garrison is now in command of Capt. Thomas G. Hanson, 19th Inf. Since the departure of the three companies from the post to Leon Springs, Texas, to attend the encampment the post has been very quiet. Chaplain Samuel J. Smith, 19th Inf., who is away on leave, is greatly missed. Co. K, 4th Inf., Texas State Guards, left last week to attend the encampment at Leon Springs.

Ex-Congressman R. B. Hawley, of Galveston, Texas, joined his wife and daughter in El Paso last week. His daughter, Mrs. John O. Oakes, wife of Captain Oakes, U.S. Engr. Corps,

will remain in El Paso indefinitely for the benefit of her health, which it is hoped will improve in this climate.

Company D, 19th Inf., has not yet completed its annual target practice. On account of Companies A, B and C attending the state encampment it was necessary that they should use the range to the exclusion of Company D.

Owing to the revolutionary troubles in Mexico it was thought that the three companies of the 19th Infantry now at Leon Springs would have to be ordered to return here to protect the border, but it was decided that the one company would be sufficient until others could reach here. Though there are a large number of Mexican troops in Juarez, just across the river, and great vigilance is maintained, nothing of any great importance has developed as yet.

POLO CLUB'S FAREWELL TO MAJOR TREAT.

Camp Columbia, Cuba, July 8, 1908.

Yesterday Major C. G. Treat left Cuba for station at Fort Myer. Just before the sailing of the transport it was noticed that there was an unusual number of visitors to see it off, but no significance was attached thereto. But as the vessel swung clear of the dock the quartermaster's tug was seen to be crowded with officers and ladies from the camp, and as the steamer headed down the bay those on the tug, amid cheers, unfurled the team flags of the Camp Columbia Polo Club, of which Major Treat was the president for eighteen months. Captain Vidmer displayed the yellow of the champion Cavalry team; Captain Gatley the red of the Artillery, mounted on a long staff; Captain Robertson, 27th Inf., the blue of the Infantry team; Captain Gibbs the red and white of the Engineer team, on which he and Major Treat played the last game; Captain Silva, Cuban Artillery, the white and blue of the Cuban team, and Dr. Griffin, the club's secretary, the colors of the club, yellow, red and blue. As the transport and the tug steamed abreast of the Machina wharf a volley of polo balls was thrown at the steamer, some of them going aboard. The Major responded by immediately hoisting on the signal haliards the colors of the polo club, which had been presented to him before sailing. Amid the cheers of those on the tug, the waving of flags and handkerchiefs, a second volley of polo balls was fired, three of them going aboard. The Major wrote a good-bye on one and taking off his coat landed the ball squarely on the tug, where it was caught by Lieutenant Downer. From this point until outside El Morro, where the last volley was fired, there was a continual cheering and waving of flags, while the 27th Infantry band played stirring airs from the bow of the tug. As the transport gained headway outside the harbor the Major was seen on the poop-deck waving his coat. The crowd on the tug gave him three rousing cheers and a God-speed. The little vessel went about and took the members and friends of the polo club to the wharf, where, after thanking Major Baker for his kindness and Colonel Pitcher for the band, they folded up their colors and dispersed.

The Camp Columbia Polo Club, with a membership of fifty, has played polo three times a week since June 12, 1907, except when prevented by rain. It has made polo a fashionable and a popular game in Cuba, and the attendance has been so large at Saturday evening games that a guard from the post was necessary to handle it. General Barry, who, by-the-way, is a real soldier man and a dead game sport, has attended every game of the club and has given it his aid and assistance in every manner; while Colonel Pitcher and his adjutant, Lieutenant Murphy, have always anticipated the wishes of the club, all being members and knowing what was needed. Mr. Morgan, the American Minister, became so interested in polo that he put up a silver challenge cup that has been won once by the Artillery and twice by the Cavalry.

The president of the club, Major Treat, has made the club what it is to-day, the best playing club in any country, and this may be learned from the expenditure of 3,652 polo balls in eighteen months. He, with the assistance of the secretary, Dr. Griffin, and the executive committee, composed of Captains Vidmer, Gatley and Lieutenant O'Connor, has made the polo field a place of enjoyment and social intercourse every Saturday evening from four to six. It will be difficult to fill the place of Major Treat, but we hope for the best. So long as General Barry and Colonel Pitcher stay with the club it will live until its colors are taken down after the last game before this army returns to the home country.

AMIGO DE POLO.

NOTES OF GUAM.

Guam, May 23, 1908.

This has certainly been Guam's unlucky month, this month of May, for although the rains have as yet been few and earthquake shocks infrequent—nobody minds these, however—several of the best known and most popular of the officers have fallen victims to the climate and have gone home "on survey." Lieut. W. T. Conn, Ensign W. H. Lassing and Asst. Surg. J. A. Minter have all become victims of the climatic disease and have been sent to the Mare Island Hospital, where we trust they will recover their health shortly. Surg. F. E. McCullough, the genial and popular senior surgeon, head and front of our little theatricals, leaves also on his way to Vienna and Berlin previous to reporting for duty at the training station in San Francisco. The station here is thus entirely depleted of fine officers, except the governor, for much speculation exists as to who will come to fill the vacancies—if any.

The Supply sailed on May 13 for Yokohama, where she was sent to give liberty to her crew and for a change of climate and surroundings to all hands. A detail of marines, under command of Lieut. R. P. Ludlow, went on her and we hope to hear good accounts of the combination baseball team, made up of the Supply and marine teams, on the cricket ground of Yokohama. Among those who took passage on the Supply were Mrs. Lamar, mother of Paymaster Lamar, Mrs. Conn, wife of Lieutenant Conn, and Mrs. Harrington, wife of the popular superintendent of the cable station; Mrs. Evans, wife of Chief Gunner Evans, and Mrs. Seifert, wife of Pay Clerk Seifert, of the Supply, all of whom, we hope, will be much benefited by their outing.

The series of baseball games between the four clubs, the Station, the Marines, the Supply and the Guahan (natives), for the championship and the pennant, was interrupted by the departure of the Supply, but we hope will be resumed on her return. Thus far the station team is in the lead, but the series is still young.

A very successful performance was given in the Marine Barracks theater on the eve of the Supply's sailing, the principal numbers consisting of a monolog by Private Rock, a cake walk by two of the station colony, female impersonations by Private Hyames, a comical sketch by Yeoman S. Freegord and J. Sterbuck, O.S., and an exhibition of hypnotism by Dr. McCullough, always a very popular feature and greatly applauded. The performance was for the benefit of a fund for building a recreation pavilion, and quite a sum was realized. The spirits of the audience were somewhat dampened by the news that Mrs. Dorn, the wife of the Governor, had fallen on the stairway of the palace while on her way to the theater and broken her arm, and many called after the performance to express their sympathy.

The Sons of Neptune, of the Supply, an association, each of whose members must be able to exhibit his certificate from Neptune Rex that he has crossed his royal and invisible line, gave a ball in the high school building on May 9, which in every way was a grand success. The invitations were especially unique, consisting of a small square of canvas in the shape of a sail and bearing an appropriate inscription. The grand march was led by Neptune and Amphitrite, in costume, followed by the entire company, which included the Governor and Mrs. Dorn, Captain Schofield, of the Supply, and Mrs. Schofield, and all the officers of the station and their wives and many of the civil employees. The affair was most enjoyable in every way, and reflected the greatest credit, not only on the managers and members of the committee, who were untiring in their efforts to have their guests enjoy their evening, but also on the large number of the crew of the ship, whose courtesy, bearing and conduct would have done honor to any ball room.

PINE CAMP.

Pine Camp, N.Y., July 12, 1908.

The dove of peace is hovering over the plains and the end of the war is near. With the issuance of G.O. 18, Pine Camp, dated to-day, the Camp of Instruction will have ceased to be, on July 15, when all troops, both Regular and militia, will leave for home, with the exception of the 8d Battalion, 24th Inf., which will be left behind for a while to guard government property.

It has been a strenuous month for man and beast. Buffeted by shot and shell (imaginary) and sand and storm (real), the home-going troops return with torn and tattered clothing, sunned and tanned, strong and well, and with a sigh of relief that it is all over.

The last ten days have been but a repetition of the two previous ten-day periods of instruction. The same routine has been followed as to nightly lectures, daily drills and the usual problems, with bivouacs, etc. The Maryland, Pennsylvania and Connecticut troops have had ten days' hard work and experience which they will remember and which may do them some good, if they continue to soldier. The 1st Corps of Cadets, M.V.M., also formed part of the windup force, and have been put through the strenuous maneuvers along with their brothers in regimental formation.

A glance back at the work done convinces the Regular officers that the visiting troops, while here, exert themselves to meet requirements; they do not take these trips with a feeling that it is business from start to go. This is especially shown among the enlisted personnel. Many men in the regiments enlist shortly prior to yearly encampment time, just for a trip to the country; they are totally undisciplined, sick and disgusted if asked to stand long drills, and in time of war not one-third of them would be able to pass the physical examination. The officers of the visiting militia have manifested much interest and nearly all the regiments have undoubtedly learned much in the limited time allotted for the work, but, as a whole, the militia is woefully lacking in the proper military spirit, both in bearing and in the very primary principles of soldiering.

Taken as a whole, the camp has been unusually successful. There has been a lack of Regular officers, but those available have worked day and night, and everything has passed off according to program without a hitch, or without a single feature that the camp remembered other than as it stands—a camp of instruction solely. There have been no parades or reviews. State generals and prominent foreigners have been here and gone, and the troops knew them not. It was drill and problems for the camp, and business never ceased from long before daylight until long after taps. In fact, the rural visitors who have flocked in for miles around seemed disappointed that there were no fancy drills to amuse them. The American people will probably always look upon the Army as a pageant for yearly use at the county fair to add color to the pumpkins and the biggest hog. They will not be convinced that the life is real, that these hard drilled and hardened men are being trained down for a grim purpose and upon whose shoulders will rest the grave responsibility in time of need for the country's safety. So there have been no reviews—no parades, and there has not been even a single uniform of blue in the whole camp. The war is over.

The latest arrivals at the camp include Baron de Bode, Military Attaché to the Russian Embassy, who has spent a busy week taking in everything in sight, and Capt. Cornelius Vanderbill, N.G.N.Y., who has been the guest of General Grant.

General Grant is scheduled to leave here on July 15, to return to Governors Island in his touring car.

Capt. A. J. Bowley, 1st F.A., A.D.C. and Adj. Gen. of the camp, will probably leave on the morning of the 16th, and with his departure the camp will have been a thing of the past.

Major Scofield, who has had a herculean task as quartermaster, will stay behind to get rid of Government property, and Capt. F. J. Koester will also remain for a while to finish up commissary affairs.

LEON SPRINGS.

Maneuver Camp, Leon Springs, Texas, July 10, 1908.

Pursuant to orders directing the arrival of the Regulars here on June 30, the entire complement of troops came in between 7:30 and 10:30 a.m., and prepared camp, ready to receive on the following day the various commands of militia detailed to participate in the joint maneuvers throughout the month of July. By July 3 there were 110 officers of the Regular Army in camp, when the following roster was issued:

Headquarters Staff: Albert L. Myer, brig. gen., commanding; H. L. Ripley, major, chief of staff; Omar Bundy, major, inspector general; R. R. Stevens, lieutenant, chief quartermaster; Louis H. Bash, captain, chief commissary; J. B. Girard, colonel, chief surgeon; H. L. Raymond, major, chief sanitary inspector; E. C. Carey, captain, chief paymaster; C. H. Clark, lieutenant, chief ordnance officer; S. T. Mackall, first lieutenant, aide-de-camp; M. Churchill, first lieutenant, aide-de-camp, chief signal officer; T. J. Dickson, chaplain; W. F. Lewis, major, leave ten days, July 1. Medical Corps: W. A. Wickline, A. M. Whaley, R. B. Grubbs, Henry Page, captains. Signal Corps: W. H. Oury, captain; L. C. Leasure, first lieutenant.

Third Cavalry—J. H. Dunst, colonel; F. E. Tripp, major; R. B. Harper, A. E. Williams, captains; D. Allen, G. B. Comby, W. R. Taylor, J. H. Read, Jr., B. P. Disque, A. Wagner, first lieutenants; G. R. Somerville, H. B. Johnson, C. Boyd, F. K. Chapin, H. W. Wagner, A. Boone, S. D. Maize, N. A. Goodspeed, N. C. Shiverick, George E. Nelson, second lieutenants.

First Field Artillery—H. M. Andrews, colonel; C. T. Menoher, major; S. H. Bell, chaplain; T. E. Merrill, F. E. Hopkins, C. Dees, Jr., E. T. Donnelly, captains; N. E. Margetts, D. C. Cubbison, W. H. Dadds, Jr., first lieutenants; J. P. Marley, W. W. Merrill, J. N. Greeley, second lieutenants.

Ninth Infantry—C. J. Crane, colonel; W. C. Buttler, lieutenant colonel; W. E. Ayer, C. R. Noyes, John Otter, majors; A. J. Bader, chaplain; D. J. Baker, H. D. Wiese, F. R. Brown, W. T. Merry, R. Smith, captains; G. W. Wallace, K. L. Whitson, E. T. Smith, R. H. Hearn, P. M. Goodrich, H. I. Laurence, R. L. Meador, first lieutenants; C. A. Lewis, John L. Jenkins, T. J. Johnson, S. B. Buckner, Jr., second lieutenants.

Nineteenth Infantry—J. F. Huston, colonel; F. B. Jones, lieutenant colonel; E. A. Root, major; S. Burkhardt, Jr., Edward Croft, B. Enoch, captains; J. L. Bond, G. A. Hadsell, J. J. Miller, C. W. Tillotson, G. M. Allen, first lieutenants; E. C. Waddell, C. L. Davenport, G. B. Terrell, R. B. Parker, F. H. Baird, R. C. Taylor, A. G. Gutensohn, second lieutenants.

Capt. A. E. Williams, 3d Cav., was assigned to the separate squadron of the Texas Cavalry, and 1st Lieut. D. C. Cubbison, 1st F.A., to the battery of Texas Light Artillery to assist and instruct the militia during its stay in camp. Troop D, 3d Cavalry, under command of 2d Lieut. F. K. Chapin, was detailed as the guard at brigade headquarters. Battalion Sergt. Major Frank M. Baldey, 2d Battalion, 19th Inf., was detailed on special duty at brigade headquarters, assigned to the office of the chief of staff. Lieut. Marlborough Churchill, aide to General Myer, is the instructor of the Separate Infantry battalion.

The militia brigade staff officers arriving on July 1 included: Brig. Gen. Thomas Scurry, brigade commander; Gen. Luther R. Hare, military adviser of the governor; Col. L. T. Rogers, chief quartermaster; Major Phil M. Hunt, adjutant general; Major Allen Buell, ordnance dept.; Capt. A. C. Wilson, paymaster; Col. Roy W. Hearn, 3d Inf.; Major J. E. Murchett, 4th Inf.; Major A. W. Bloor, 2d Inf.; Majors B. V. Ellis and E. H. Roach, 3d Inf.; Major J. H. Nichols, separate battalion. The militia force in attendance numbered thirty-six companies, though their arrival and location in camp were by no means as prompt as those of the Regulars, the chief blame being attached to the poor railroad facilities.

One order issued by headquarters changes the manner in which hats are to be worn in camp, or rather the shape of the hats. Hereafter the campaign hats will follow the style invented out in Montana. Instead of the crease in the center of the hat there is to be the "Montana Peak." This is done to accustom if headgear worn thus will be comfortable and prac-

ticable during the weather the troops are likely to experience here.

The following is an outline of the program: First period, formations for attack and defense as follows: July 2, troops and companies; July 3, battalions and squadrons; July 6, regiments; July 7, entire command. The second period, disposition for the security and information of troops on the march. Advance and rear flank guards and patrols. July 8, troops and companies; July 9, squadrons and battalions; July 10, combined maneuvers with the militia of Texas, entire command participating; July 10, regiments; July 13, entire command. Third period, disposition for the security of and information of troops in camp and bivouac outposts and patrols; July 14, troops and companies; July 15, squadrons and battalions; July 16, regiments; July 17, entire command. Fourth period, maneuvers; July 18 and 20, entire command participating in maneuver No. 1; July 21 and 22, entire command participates in maneuver No. 2; July 23, combined maneuvers with Louisiana, New Mexico and Arkansas militia, entire command. The Southwestern rifle competition will begin on the morning of July 23. A special program has also been arranged for the work by the Field Artillery. This comprises attack, defense, advance guard, rear guard, duty with outposts, occupying positions at night.

There are six bands of music in the camp to enliven things, but of course there is not much danger of the harmonies "crossing wires," as the camp is scattered over an area of twenty square miles. One company, determined to beat the time of the railroad, got lost on the hike through the thicket and went fifteen miles out of the way. However, others had their little troubles, but when all were settled in camp the Guard numbered, with officers, 2,000 or more.

By July 6 the camp had gotten down to strenuous work, and the militia showed a measure of familiarity with drill duty. One private will remember this as a long day, however, as he did twenty-five hours' continuous guard duty, on account of sergeant and corporal of guard forgetting to relieve him. Commendable action was displayed by the officers of the guard in promptly running out of camp a group of gamblers who had come in to fleece the raw militiamen.

On July 7 all Regular forces in the camp participated in the war game, and were under command of Col. Joseph H. Dorst, of the 3d Cavalry. The formations were well executed and the exercises watched with keen interest by the guardsmen.

Of the total of 3,956 officers and men in camp on July 8, fifty-six were on sick report, none seriously ill. Very few visitors were in camp on account of lack of transportation facilities.

The combined maneuvers of Regulars and militia were held on July 10, and the opposing forces commanded as follows: Brown Force—Lieut. Col. W. C. Buttler, 9th Inf., entire umpire; Capt. G. E. Stockle, 8th Cav.; Capt. Leroy Ettinger, 1st Cav.; Capt. W. W. Van Dune, 4th Inf.; Capt. W. Howell, 8th Inf.; Capt. D. T. Merrill, 7th Inf.; Capt. Clarence Deems, jr., 1st F.A., assistant umpires.

Blue Force—Lieut. Col. F. B. Jones, 19th Inf., entire umpire; Capt. D. J. Baker, 9th Inf.; Capt. J. C. Rhea, 7th Cav.; Capt. T. B. Taylor, 3d Cav.; Capt. F. L. Wells, 11th Inf.; Capt. J. M. Graham, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. H. Dadds, 1st F.A., assistant umpires. Duty with chief umpire, Capt. F. E. Hopkins, 1st F.A.

After the Texas troops break camp and return to their homes they will be succeeded at camp by troops from Arkansas, Louisiana and New Mexico. They will arrive in camp July 15 and commence their duties July 16. Arkansas will send an entire regiment of Infantry, Louisiana will send a battalion and so will New Mexico. They will remain in camp until July 25.

NEW FOURTH CLASS AT NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., July 14, 1908.

The new fourth class of midshipmen is now almost entirely formed and has entered upon the routine of duties. The following is the roster of the class to date:

James L. Abbott, Ark.; Charles S. Alden, N.Y.; Ligon B. Ard, Ala.; Anton B. Anderson, Mass.; Joseph W. Allison, Jr., Texas.

Leon H. Black, N.Y.; Charles B. Byrne, S.D.; Richard E. Byrd, Jr., Va.; William H. Burtis, N.J.; John J. Brown, Mass.; Oliver W. Bagley, Mo.; Andrew C. Bennett, O.; Donald Boyden, Ill.; Elliott Backmaster, O.; Julian B. Bishop, at large; Lawrence P. Bischoff, Wis.; Lawrence R. Brown, N.Y.; John A. Byers, Pa.; Robert D. Brown, Tenn.; Thasles S. Boyd, Pa. Franklin B. Conger, Jr., D.C.; Edward F. Croker, Jr., N.Y.; Francis W. Cowles, Conn.; William A. Corley, Mass.; Carl L. Cohen, Ga.; John H. Culin, Ariz.; Edmund A. Crenshaw, Jr., Pa.; Roy Carson, Mich.; William E. Campbell, Jr., S.C.; Nathan B. Chase, Md.; Harry P. Curley, Pa.; William E. Cheadle, Ia.; James C. Clark, Ga.

Louis E. Centifoni, Minn.; Hassell H. Dick, S.C.; James A. Dill, Mo.; O. Lee Dounes, Del.; Randolph Dickinson, Mo.; Joseph Y. Dreisontak, D.C.; Henry B. Dawson, N.Y.; William P. Doney, Ark.; Arthur W. Dunn, Jr., D.C.; Harold Dodd, Cal.; Walter S. DeLany, Pa.; Davis DeTreville, Tex.; Lucien H. Daniel, Neb.

Emory P. Eldridge, N.H.; Joseph Eikel, Tex.; Hans Ertz, Wis.; Campbell D. Edgar, N.Y.; Robert E. P. Elmer, Ill.; John L. Foy, N.Y.; Otto M. Forster, Mo.; Hugh C. Fraser, W. Va.; Garland Fulton, Va.; Herman E. Fisher, Ill.; John H. Faye, George H. Fort, D.C.

John A. Gray, Md.; Frederick Grube, Wis.; Charles F. Greene, O.; Roy L. Gentry, Kas.; Howard H. Good, Ind.; Robert H. Grayson, Ala.; Allen H. Guthrie, Pa.; George S. Gillespie, Mich.; Clarence Gulbranson, Ill.; Thomas L. Gatch, Ore.; Virgil C. Griffin, Jr., Ala.; Lloyd R. Gray, Cal.; Tucker C. Gibbs, Fla.; William G. Greenman, N.Y.; Carl G. Gilliland, Wis.; Harold B. Gow, Mich.

Robert A. Hall, Neb.; Donald W. Hamilton, N.M.; Nelson W. Hibbs, Wash.; John D. Holtzendorff, Okla.; Walter S. Haas, R.I.; G. Chapman Hitchcock, Vt.; Karl C. Hintze, Cal.; Garnet Hulings, Pa.; Raymond V. Hannon, N.Y.; Percy C. Henry, Ark.; Robert S. Haggart, N.Y.; Huster Hoogewerf, Mass.; Hamilton Harlow, D.C.; Michael Hudson, N.C.; William H. Hurlbert, Jr., O.; William S. Hogg, Jr., Honolulu, H.I.; Rhodes H. Hawkins, D.C.

Charles N. Ingraham, O.; Raymond E. Kerr, Ore.; James L. King, Mass.; Henry M. Kieffer, N.J.; Thioeant I. Kemp, Texas.

Earl F. Leahy, Wis.; Robert A. Lavender, Ia.; George W. LaMountain, N.Y.; Jerome A. Lee, Minn.; Charles A. Lockwood, Jr., Mo.; Forest A. Lake, S.C.; Warren J. Lewis, Minn.; Alexander W. Loder, Pa.

Paul C. Marmion, D.C.; Charles W. McNair, Ga.; Henry G. Miller, Mo.; Earl R. Morrissey, Wis.; Schuyler Mills, N.Y.; Charles H. McMorris, Ala.; Robert H. Maury, Va.; James C. Montford, O.; Aaron S. Merrill, Miss.; Charles P. Mason, Pa.; Robert D. Moore, Del.; Earl K. Martin, Pa.; Edward P. McKinson, N.J.

Grady P. Oakley, Ala.; John P. Pryor, Tex.; Harry G. Patrick, Ind.; John C. Prince, Conn.; John R. Palmer, Mo.; Harold C. Pierce, Mass.; Arvid Pandleton, N.Y.; Horatio J. Pierce, D.C.; Benjamin Perlman, Pa.; Baylis F. Poe, S.C.; Ralph S. Parr, Kas.; Thomas G. Peyton, D.C.; Roy Pfaff, Okla.; Ernest M. Pace, N.Y.

Arthur F. Quinn, Pa.; Albert C. Roberts, Pa.; Jerome L. Reeves, N.C.; Robert S. Renner, N.J.; Francis P. Regan, Wis.; John K. Richards, O.; DeWitt C. Ramsey, N.Y.; Louis J. Reilly, Conn.; Stephen B. Robinson, Cal.; Seacord Roberts, Ill.; Richard S. Robertson, Tex.; Edgar A. Russell, Neb.; Francis P. Reagan, Ark.; William J. Russell, D.C.; Theodore G. Robinson, N.Y.; Robert G. Roseborough, Miss.

Harry W. Scofield, Mich.; Ernest F. Small, Cal.; Thomas S. Senn, Ala.; Rose E. Schurmann, Ill.; Calvert Smith, Pa.; W. A. Shaw, Mass.; Morton LaV. Savage, Ill.; Harold E. Saunders, D.C.; Albert Sanborn, Wis.; Robert Sanford, Conn.; James Saunders, O.; Harold K. Smoot, N.Y.; Eugene P. A. Simpson, Mass.; Harold H. Settle, N.Y.; John R. Slade, Ga.; Ingram C. Sowell, Tenn.

John A. Taylor, Mo.; Mahlon S. Tisdale, Minn.; Beriah M. Thompson, Wyo.; Abram C. TenEyck, N.Y.; William D. Taylor, Miss.; Paul S. Theiss, Mass.; Robert R. Thompson, Idaho.

Ralph Vaill, Mont.; Josiah G. Venter, N.Y.; Ray H. Wake-

man, Kas.; Henry A. Ward, Conn.; Homer C. Wick, Ill.; Charles S. White, N.Y.; Stanley O. Womble, Texas; Robert J. Weeks, N.C.; Ralph S. Wentworth, Mass.; Shirley A. Wilson, N.H.; Grady B. Whitehead, Ga.; P. VanH. Weems, Tenn.; George L. Woodruff, S.D.; Ellis M. Zacharias, Fla.; Samuel Ziegler, Jr., La.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., July 14, 1908.

Lieutenant Hepburn, U.S.N., ordered to duty at the Naval Academy, married Miss Roman, a niece of the late Governor Lloyd Lowndes. Mrs. Hepburn is well known here, where she spent a great part of the time at the Executive mansion during the four years of Governor Lowndes' office as chief executive of the state.

As a result of the competitive examination held at the Naval Academy June 22, the following appointments to positions as engineer connected with the new naval experimental station have been made: Mechanical engineer, at \$10 per day, Oliver Zell Howard, of Annapolis; mechanical engineer, at \$8 per day, F. Van Bleek, of Baltimore; chemical engineer, Dr. William N. Berkeley, of Winchester, Va. As Mr. Van Bleek was an applicant for the position at \$10 a day, it is not certain that he will accept. Mr. Howard is a graduate of Lehigh University, and Mr. Van Bleek is a graduate of Cornell. Dr. Berkeley is an alumnus of the University of Virginia and of Johns Hopkins, Baltimore. He was formerly a member of the faculty of St. John's College.

Ensign Douglas Howard, U.S.N., who has been visiting his mother and sister here, has left for the U.S.S. Montana, at Norfolk Navy Yard. Professor Yowell, superintendent of the public schools of Cincinnati, is visiting his son, Prof. Everett Yowell, of the Naval Academy, at his home on Market street. Miss Mildred Tisdale has gone to Boston on a visit to Miss Jeanette Ames, daughter of Surgeon Ames, U.S.N., now at Chelsea Hospital.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., July 9, 1908.

The battleships of the Atlantic Fleet took their departure from the harbor of San Francisco at two o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday, July 7, just two months and one day after they had made their triumphant entry, and many an aching heart has been left behind, while it will be many a long day before the people of the coast cease to miss the Navy element that has been such a prominent factor in the social life since the fleet touched at the first of California's ports.

At Mare Island things were very lively around the Fourth, the officers of the West Virginia entertaining at a large hop aboard the ship on Saturday afternoon. The entire yard contingent was represented, as well as many from Vallejo and the officers from the other ships at the yard.

Among the many farewell dinners given aboard the ships in San Francisco harbor last week was that at which Lieut. Comdr. M. H. Signor, of the New Jersey, was the host on Friday evening, those present being Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Hunt, of Vallejo, Miss Marguerite Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Greene, of San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Rosenburger, of Oakland, Lieut. Comdr. Frank Lyon, Lieut. Charles W. Farris, Lieut. Merritt S. Corning, Paymr. John H. Sanford, Lieut. W. E. Smith, U.S.M.C., and Asst. Surg. Mathew H. Ames.

Mrs. Samuel L. Graham was hostess at a large card party given at her home on Thursday evening for her house guest, Mrs. A. W. Bacon. Five hundred was the feature, and a delightful evening was spent over the card tables. On Monday afternoon Mrs. Charles M. Ray also entertained in honor of Mrs. Bacon, at seven-handed euchre, at which the prize winners were Mrs. Samuel L. Graham, Mrs. Edwin A. Anderson and Madam Cutts. Others present were: Mrs. Mary Turner, Mrs. Clarence S. Carr, Mrs. Gatewood, Mrs. John Irwin, Jr., Miss Patty Palmer, Miss Cleland N. Offley, Miss Nina Blow, Mrs. Holden A. Evans, Mrs. Arthur W. Dodd and Mrs. Henry T. O'Dell.

Med. Dir. and Mrs. Frank Anderson, accompanied by Miss Eleanor Anderson, went down to Del Monte for the Fourth. The former returned a day or so ago, but Mrs. and Miss Anderson are still there. Lieut. Merritt S. Corning returned to his ship, the New Jersey, last week, after an extended leave visiting his home in the East.

Lieut. Ernest F. Eckhardt, of the Maryland, was the host at a luncheon aboard ship on Sunday, at which the guests were Naval Constr. and Mrs. Holden A. Evans, Mrs. Elizabeth Shorb and Judge Lawlor, of San Francisco; Lieut. Harry N. Jensen, U.S.N., and Capt. Harry R. Lay, U.S.M.C., of the West Virginia, and the officers of the mess. On that same evening Lieutenant Jensen was a dinner host aboard the West Virginia, as a farewell to Capt. Harry R. Lay, who left on Tuesday for Washington Barracks. Other guests were: Major and Mrs. John T. Myers, Mrs. R. M. Cutts, Mrs. Shorb, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Evans, Judge Lawlor, Lieut. William D. Puleston, Dr. Thomas W. Raison, Lieut. Lewis B. Porterfield, Lieutenant Morrissey, Ensign John E. Pond and several others.

Capt. and Mrs. Lucien Young returned a few days ago from a week's trip, having spent the Fourth at Redondo and having motored to all the many delightful points of interest to the south. Capt. William H. Parker, U.S.M.C., left last week for Portsmouth, after having made the trip out from the East on the New Jersey. Paymr. James H. Beecher reported here the first of the week as one of the assistants to the general storekeeper, as there are now six of them. He and Paymr. Walter A. Greer have exchanged places, the latter going to the San Francisco Naval Training Station. P.A. Paymr. James F. Kutz and Asst. Paymr. Harry E. Collins, the latter from the Connecticut, also reported here as assistants to the general storekeeper within the week. Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur J. O'Leary arrived here from San Francisco on Tuesday and have taken apartments at the Hotel St. Vincent, where, while the West Virginia is here, the former reported for duty as commandant of the marine guard on that vessel, the brig Captain Lay. Lieut. Comdr. Frederick L. Sawyer, of the New Jersey, spent the week-end at the home of Naval Constr. and Mrs. H. A. Evans, who also had as their guest over the holiday Mrs. Elizabeth Shorb.

Lieut. Leighton Powell, 13th Inf., of the Presidio of Monterey, is spending a few days in San Francisco at the St. Francis. Comdr. and Mrs. Charles A. Gove spent the Fourth at the country home of Mr. and Mrs. William S. Tevis on the shores of Lake Tahoe. Miss Cora Smedberg is spending the week at the Presidio of Monterey, the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Major and Mrs. McIver. Mrs. Uriel Seebree has just returned from Denver, where she was called a few weeks ago by the serious illness of her son, Lieut. Frank B. Freyer, of the Missouri, and his bride, who was Miss Encarnacion Critcher, returned from their honeymoon trip a few days before the fleet sailed and stopped at the Fairmont. Mrs. Freyer plans to meet her husband again in Europe. Their marriage was a decided fleet romance, the couple having first met when the fleet touched at Santa Barbara on the trip up the coast.

Lieut. D. A. Weaver entertained at luncheon aboard the Connecticut Sunday afternoon, among his guests being Rear Admiral and Miss C. S. Sperry, Mrs. F. J. Amweg, Miss Helen Sullivan, Lieut. Comdr. R. MacLean and Lieut. Comdr. S. P. Fullinwider. Mr. and Mrs. George T. Marye, Jr., entertained at dinner at the Fairmont Sunday evening, complimentary to Capt. and Mrs. Edward F. Quattrough.

Mrs. Charles F. Stokes is visiting relatives in Berkeley. Capt. W. A. Powell is among the recent arrivals at the hotel Robbins in San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Henry are visiting Mrs. Henry, Jr., at the yard. Mrs. Reginald Nicholson is preparing to leave shortly for a trip around the world, and will join Captain Nicholson at the various ports at which the fleet touches. The latter commands the Nebraska, which left to-day to overtake the fleet before Honolulu is reached, having been delayed by a few cases of scarlet fever.

The sailing of the transport Thomas carried away a large number of Navy women who hastened to Honolulu to join with the officers in the festivities which the people of the

islands are planning. Among those who sailed were: Mrs. John M. Orchard, wife of Commander Orchard, and Mrs. J. E. Lewis, wife of Commander Lewis.

Lieut. W. F. Bevan, U.S.M.C., entertained at dinner aboard the New Jersey Sunday evening, the party, which was chaperoned by Mrs. Amweg, including Miss Ethel Amweg, Miss Ethel Pippy and Miss Clarisse Lyons. Mrs. Charles E. Fox has arrived from her home at Annapolis at the Hotel Robbins in San Francisco, and while the South Dakota is here will divide her time between that city and the navy yard town. Word has been received here that Mr. Dodd, the young son of Capt. and Mrs. Arthur W. Dodd, has passed the physical examination for entrance to the Naval Academy.

On Monday last a number of candidates for appointment as assistant paymaster in the Navy appeared before a board at Mare Island, the members of which were Paymaster William T. Wallace, John F. Hatch and James F. Beecher. The medical examination for appointment as assistant surgeon in the Navy is still in progress. Of the five applicants only two succeeded in passing, Dr. H. W. B. Turner, son of Mrs. Mary Turner, of Mare Island, and Hosp. Steward Minnick.

Chief Constr. W. L. Capps, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, sailed for Honolulu on one of the vessels of the fleet Tuesday and will there make an inspection of Pearl Harbor. He is expected to return to California in a couple of weeks, when he will make an official inspection of Mare Island.

P.A. Paymr. Philip J. Willett, U.S.N., left Wednesday for San Francisco where his marriage to Miss Elizabeth Sullivan, of that city, took place the same day.

Over two hundred cards have been issued for additional workmen to rush the work of installing the fire control systems aboard the West Virginia, Maryland, South Dakota and California at Mare Island. Orders to complete the installation of the systems on all four vessels before their departure necessitated the call for additional men. With the four big cruisers here things promise to be lively, both in a business and social way.

Naval Constr. Holden A. Evans, head of the construction department, is in receipt of a letter from Asst. Naval Constr. L. B. McBride, of the Georgia, in which he highly commends the work done by the Mare Island mechanics in the docking of the battleships at Hunter's Point, San Francisco. Men were sent down from here especially for the work, and so excellently did they perform their duties that Constructor McBride not only commends them but expresses the hope in his official communication that said record will be taken into consideration in any future rating which may be given the men. Constructor Evans has had a copy of the letter posted up in the various shops of his department, adding thereto words of commendation of his own.

The Maryland is the first ship lying at Mare Island to receive authority for the appointment of mail and assistant mail clerks, under the law approved by Congress May 27 last.

The clerks thus appointed from among the enlisted men are required to take the oath, furnish bonds and perform the duties of regular postal employees, being paid additional salary for said services. Much interest is being taken in the appointment of the clerks among the enlisted men.

THE 1ST INFANTRY AT VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., July 7, 1908.

The 1st Infantry arrived at Vancouver on Friday night, June 17, after a very long but most pleasant trip with but one exception. Two cases of varioloid broke out among some sailors on the transport Sherman, so we were kept in quarantine in Honolulu. And our own United States did not welcome us any better, for we were kept at Astoria in quarantine for four days. Every one was vaccinated, and no more cases developed. The Sherman is indeed fortunate in having such a fine quartermaster as Capt. Campbell E. Babcock. He is most ably fitted for his detail and makes a host of friends on every trip. He can count on the 1st Infantry as his staunch friends.

Vancouver Barracks is a most beautiful post, and the 1st Infantry is indeed fortunate to have it as a station. The only drawback is the quarters question, and there really are not enough quarters to go around. But with a little doubling up everyone is fairly well settled by now.

The 4th Field Artillery were most hospitable to us, and we will long remember their kindness. On Friday last they tendered us a most delightful hop. It was given in the gymnasium, and even those who have not been out of the world, so to speak, for the last two years pronounced everything perfect. The decorating was done under the management of Mrs. Lyon and was most effective. The supper was very tempting, and every one danced until the last strains of "Home, Sweet Home," were played.

The line were: Mrs. Dyer, Mrs. McGlachie, Mrs. Craig, Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Zimmerman and Mrs. Le Way.

Gen. and Mrs. Breech have invitations out for a dance to be given this Friday at their home. It is in honor of their daughter, Mrs. Deems, who is spending the summer here with her baby daughter, Irving Phillips, on the day after his arrival, received a telegram announcing the death of his mother. He left immediately for his home in Michigan. Mrs. Lister, wife of Lieut. Ralph B. Lister, of the 1st, is spending the summer at her home in Buffalo. A great many of the ladies will join their husbands at Tacoma this summer, which is in close proximity to American Lake, where the maneuvers will be held. Mrs. A. F. Davis's mother, Mrs. J. J. Ingalls, of Atchison, Kas., will spend the summer at Vancouver.

Janda, wife of Capt. J. F. Janda, who has been spending her husband's sojourn in the Philippines at her home in St. Paul, arrived on the post last Saturday with her young son, Robert. She has as her house guest Miss Schlick, of St. Paul, who will spend the summer here.

The 4th was very quiet, as the post commander issued an order that no fireworks be used on the reservation. A provisional company of Infantry, together with the Artillery, took part in a street parade, which occurred in the city of Vancouver on the morning of the 4th.

Colonel McGunnegle and his daughter, Miss Isabel, are taking an extended trip through Europe and will not join the regiment until fall.

The 3d Battalion will leave on the 15th for the maneuvers and the others will follow shortly. So in a few days none the post will be deserted, and no more of interest will occur here until they return in the fall.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, July 11, 1908.

Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Taylor, the parents of Mrs. Willis Uline, have arrived from Fort Leavenworth with little Jane Uline, the daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Uline, who has been with them for some months. They will spend the summer with Mrs. Uline and her children, as she remains at the post during the absence of Captain Uline. A number of the ladies have changed their plans about leaving for either the East or West within the past few days, since they have found that the weather here is delightfully cool compared to that to be found elsewhere. The post is most inviting for summer days, and although it will be rather lonely without the officers, there will be quite a summer colony of the women here.

Things have been specially lively for the past week, everyone taking a turn at entertaining in some way before the departure of the regiment. A most interesting tennis tournament is on and will be completed next week. During the afternoons of both days the bachelors kept open house, some of the ladies of the post assisting them in serving tea. The only players were the men, and in the singles the last two players were Lieutenant Farrell and Chaplain Clemens, the Chaplain winning with a score of 6-2, 7-5 and 6-1. The semi-finals and the finals in the doubles will last till time for the departure of the regiment Wednesday morning.

The hop of Friday evening, the first one for some three weeks past, and the last one till autumn, was by all odds the most successful given so far. A great many of the younger dancing set from town were present for the affair, and although the night was warm in town, the hop room was cooled de-

lightfully by the mountain breezes. Punch was served on the veranda, and later a buffet supper. A number of small dinners preceded the dance. The newly organized band did splendidly in the matter of music, and the affair was altogether a delightful one.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Arthur Williams entertained Wednesday afternoon at a most delightful bridge party at their home, their guests being really the entire garrison. All the ladies of the post were in for the game, and the officers came in later for tea. The house was decorated throughout with pink and white roses, and at the tea following the game Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Rowan poured tea and served ices. The prizes were won by Mrs. Potter, Miss Burkhalter and Mrs. James Arrasmith. The host and hostess were assisted by their daughters, the Misses Williams. Mrs. John Ward entertained the regimental bridge club at the last meeting for the summer before the regiment leaves, last Tuesday, and the afternoon was made much more elaborate than usual. Prizes were won by Mrs. Paul C. Potter and Mrs. Hugh L. Walthall. The bachelors were asked in later for tea. Mrs. Andrew S. Rowan gave a box party at the Orpheum this afternoon, followed by a tea down town. Her guests were the Misses Williams, Miss Beatty, Mrs. Edwin Butcher and Mrs. Boyers.

Mrs. Theodore A. Baldwin has arrived with her children from the Philippines, and is with her mother, Mrs. Mary Judge. Mrs. W. D. Foster, Miss Annie Adams and Miss Kate Adams will go to Logan early in the week to spend three weeks as guests of Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Perry. Mrs. W. A. Moon, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Snow, left Tuesday evening with her little daughter, Dorothy, for her home in Kansas. Mrs. Paul C. Potter leaves the first of the week for San Francisco to spend the next two months. Mrs. Albert O. Seaman left on Friday for her old home in Collinsville, Ill. Lieut. and Mrs. McGee, formerly of the 4th Cavalry, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Ward.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., July 17, 1908.

Now that the orders for the class are out and everyone has found out definitely where his home next year will be, the summer exodus from Old Point has begun. Mrs. Singles and Master Gordon Singles, and Mrs. Culler, wife of Capt. Robert M. Culler, Med. Corps, have gone to visit in Philadelphia. Mrs. Hatch and her two sons, Milton and Ashley, are spending the summer at Mrs. Hatch's home in Michigan. Mrs. Winston, wife of Major Thomas W. Winston, and family have gone North to attend the wedding of Mrs. Winston's sister, Miss Mildred Greene, and Lieut. Alexander G. Gillespie, O.A.C., on July 23. Mrs. Hopkins and Mrs. Ryan have left Old Point on a visit, and Mrs. Pence and her sons are with Captain Pence's relatives in Indiana.

A large crowd took advantage of the special rates offered by train and boats and spent the Fourth here at the hotels. The hops out in the Chamberlin pavilion are always crowded in spite of the extremely warm weather. Major and Mrs. R. P. Davis entertained at dinner the evening of the Fourth, their guests being Lieut. and Mrs. Laurence C. Crawford and Mr. George F. E. Harrison. Cadets Walter and Beverly Deems, class of 1910, U.S.M.A., spent four or five days of their furlough with Col. and Mrs. Harrison. On Monday Mrs. Harrison entertained at dinner. Her guests were: Miss Ruth Ridgway, Miss Ann Gifford, Mr. George and Cleve Harrison, and Mr. Walter and Beverly Dunn. Tuesday night Col. and Mrs. Harrison left for Fort Washington, where they visited Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William H. Coffin for a few days.

Lieut. Lee Hagood, retired, has been the guest of Lieut. Burns Magruder. Lieut. Henry T. Burgin has his brother with him. Lieut. W. W. Rose spent a short leave in Washington last week.

There was a hop in the administration building on Friday, but a good many people were kept away from it by the rain. Before the dance Major and Mrs. Ridgway gave a dinner for Miss Clark, of Chicago, who is visiting her brother, Lieut. Frank W. Clark. Mrs. Ridgway's other guests were Miss Gifford, Lieutenant Clark and Mr. George and Mr. Ross Harrison. The Misses Anne and Mildred Greble spent Saturday here on their way to the North from Cuba.

Mrs. Abernethy was hostess at a dinner party on Saturday night. Those present were: Miss Clark, Miss Gifford, Lieutenants Clark, Booth and Geiger. The Misses Hester and Katharine Allen, of Dallas, Texas, are visiting their cousin, Mrs. Halsey Dunwoody. Lieut. and Mrs. Dunwoody entertained beautifully for them at supper Saturday night. Those invited were Lieut. and Mrs. Laurence C. Crawford, Lieutenants Gibson, Burgin and Coulter, and Captain Seaman.

Col. William C. Rafferty and Major Elmer W. Hubbard have been here for about a week on the examining board; also Lieutenants George Ruhlert, Stuart Williams, Eglin and Mori, who were being examined. Major and Mrs. Ridgway entertained Colonel Rafferty, Major Hubbard and Captain Heiner at dinner on Tuesday evening. Lieut. and Mrs. David McC. McKell have as their house guest Mrs. McKell's sister, Miss McGuinness. Monday evening Mr. and Mrs. McKell gave a huge swimming party in the moonlight. Practically the whole post was invited, and everybody voted the affair great success. After there was a picnic supper on the beach.

Joseph E. Matson has been at home the past week on leave from the hospital in Washington.

FORT WORDEN.

Fort Worden, Wash., July 7, 1908.

Mrs. Albert S. Cummins gave a large and brilliant dancing party in the administration building on Friday afternoon, the affair being one of the most notable this extraordinarily gay season has witnessed. Mrs. Cummins is a wonderfully deft and charming hostess, and the only thing that marred the pleasure of the afternoon was the fact that everyone realized that it was in the nature of a farewell to the district given by Col. and Mrs. Cummins before they leave for their future home in Michigan. The administration building was used for dancing and music was furnished by the 6th Artillery band. Delicious punch and refreshments were served. Col. and Mrs. Cummins received their guests, who were: Major and Mrs. Harroll, Chaplain Easterbrook, Capt. and Mrs. Reeder, Capt. and Mrs. Masteller, Dr. Porter, Dr. Harris, Lieut. and Mrs. Miller, Misses Cummins, Martin, Abbott, Masteller, Reed, Dowd, and Mrs. Preston. Messrs. Hall, Henderson, Stimpson, Hopkins, Strong, Captains Buckley, Pope, Abbott, Newton, Lieutenants Vose, Willford, Burt and Prigden.

On Friday evening Mr. and Mrs. Preston entertained with an elaborate dinner in honor of Col. and Mrs. Cummins. A wealth of pink roses prevailed on the table, around which were gathered Mr. and Mrs. Preston, Col. and Mrs. Cummins, Miss Cummins, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Miss Abbott, Captains Buckley and Pope.

Saturday, the 4th, the children in the garrison began early in the morning to fire their crackers, and at reveille the 6th Artillery band struck up the national airs. In the evening the entire garrison assembled at Colonel Cummins's quarters, and from there departed for the beach, where a sumptuous supper was prepared and served by the ladies, while the officers built an immense drift-wood fire, around which everyone gathered and sang the old songs. Those who participated in the outing were: Col. and Mrs. Cummins, Major and Mrs. Barroll, Capt. and Mrs. Reeder, Capt. and Mrs. Masteller, Dr. and Mrs. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Preston, Lieut. and Mrs. Miller, Misses Cummins, Abbott, Masteller, Reed, Dowd, Messrs. Hall, Henderson, Stimpson, Hopkins, Strong, Captains Buckley, Pope, Abbott, Newton, Lieutenants Vose, Willford, Burt and Prigden.

On Friday the ball team from Fort Worden, accompanied by Capt. K. C. Masteller, made a trip to Friday Harbor, where they defeated that team at a good, close game of ball.

Lieut. James O'Neal left Fort Casey for the East, where he will spend his leave before starting for Monroe.

In honor of Misses Cummins, Martin and Abbott, Mrs. K. C. Masteller entertained all the young people of the garrison with a delightful dinner on Sunday evening. In the dining-room pink roses and greens were abundantly and daintily used. The place cards were most attractive, and all the guests were

given an opportunity to hear themselves as others hear them, for on the cards were written the most used expression of each guest, who quickly recognized where they belonged. The guests of honor are all three exceptionally handsome young ladies, with the greatest charm of manner, and it is sincere regretted that they are not permanent fixtures at the post. Mrs. Masteller's guests included Misses Abbott, Cummins, Martin, Reed, Masteller and Whinnery, Captain Abbott, Dr. Whinnery, Lieutenants Burt, Vose and Willford. Dr. Jean Whinnery, U.S. dental surgeon, has arrived here and is occupying temporary quarters. Miss Whinnery, his attractive sister, of Omaha, is visiting him. Lieut. Robert Vose was the genial host at a dinner given at St. Rest, on Monday evening. The party of fourteen drove out early to Discovery Bay in the afternoon and returned by moonlight. Those who enjoyed Mr. Vose's hospitality were: Capt. and Mrs. Masteller, Misses Martin, Cummins, Reed, Masteller, Whinnery, Abbott and Sturgis, Captain Buckley, Lieutenants Willford and Burt and Dr. Whinnery.

Mrs. Sturgis, Misses Sturgis and Mrs. Cross, of Waco, Texas, who spent last summer here as the guests of Captain Abbott, and whose friends here are legion, returned to this garrison on Monday and will remain a few days before Captain Abbott leaves for Monroe.

FORT OGLETHORPE.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., July 12, 1908.

Major and Mrs. Charles B. Ewing entertained with a charming party last Friday in honor of their guests, Misses Riley, Goodin and Robinson, of Philadelphia. The 12th Cavalry band played, and after the reception the guests were led to the basement, which was transformed into a typical rathskeller, where a charming course supper was served. Those present were: Major and Mrs. Horatio G. Sichel, Major and Mrs. Henry J. Goldman, Capt. Robert E. L. Michie, Capt. and Mrs. Joseph E. Cusack, Capt. and Mrs. John Morgan, Capt. and Mrs. John W. Craig, Lieut. and Mrs. Richard Walker, Lieut. and Mrs. Levi G. Brown, George B. Hunter, Charles L. Scott, William A. Dallam, Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph Talbot and Lieut. and Mrs. R. F. Migdalski, Lieut. and Mrs. George W. DeArmond, A. W. Robins, R. F. Garrison, Major James A. Goodin, Lieut. John M. Fulmer, Stockmar G. Bendel, Albert Gilmer, John F. Franklin, Charles W. McClure and Major Frederick P. Reynolds. Major and Mrs. Ewing entertained Brig. Gen. Ramsey D. Potts, Mrs. Reynolds F. Migdalski and Lieut. George B. Hunter at dinner last week.

Miss Florence Stratton, of Alabama, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Burroughs. Lieut. and Mrs. Burroughs entertained with a delightful dinner Wednesday evening, when their guests were: Major Archibald Campbell, Capt. John T. Toffey, Jr., Major Charles B. Ewing, Capt. James D. Heysinger, Lieut. Alvin S. Perkins and Lieut. George B. Hunter.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. F. Migdalski entertained Lieut. Frederick J. Ostermann and Mr. George Dodd at dinner during the week. Mrs. Perkins entertained with bridge last Thursday. Those present were: Mrs. Sichel, Mrs. Burroughs, Mrs. Cusack, Mrs. Goldman, Mrs. Talbot, Mrs. Frank C. Baker, Miss Edwards, Mrs. John Craig, Miss Dora O'Keefe and Miss Josephine O'Keefe.

Mrs. J. M. Burroughs entertained with a charming bridge party Saturday morning followed by a delightful course luncheon. Her hospitality was extended to Mrs. John Morgan, Mrs. Ewing, Mrs. Sichel, Mrs. Migdalski, Mrs. Cusack, Mrs. Goldman, Mrs. Talbot, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Frank Baker, Mrs. Craig, Mrs. Perkins and Misses Dora O'Keefe, Josephine O'Keefe, Edwards and Baker. Miss Dora O'Keefe won first prize, Miss Josephine O'Keefe second prize, and Mrs. Craig consolation prize.

The following young ladies spent Sunday at the maneuver camp, chaperoned by Lieut. and Mrs. R. F. Migdalski: Miss Robinson, Miss Goodin, Miss Riley and Miss Ewing. Lieut. and Mrs. R. F. Migdalski entertained with a hop supper Saturday evening after the hop, when their guests were: Capt. and Mrs. Frank C. Baker, Lieut. and Mrs. James M. Burroughs, Lieut. and Mrs. Levi G. Brown, Miss Baker, Miss Stratton, Miss Riley, Miss Robinson, Miss Goodin, Miss Ewing, Miss Dora O'Keefe, Miss Josephine O'Keefe and Miss Edwards. Lieutenants Robins and Scott, Capt. Robert E. L. Michie, Lieut. George B. Hunter, Capt. Francis LeJ. Parker, Lieut. John J. Fulmer, Albert Gilmer, Girard L. McIntee, Jr., and George A. Wiczorek. Lieut. and Mrs. James M. Burroughs entertained Lieut. Charles L. Scott and Lieut. Levi G. Brown at dinner Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. Joseph E. Cusack entertained Gen. Ramsey D. Potts, Major Burt, Lieut. Robert M. Culler, Campbell and Lieut. Gordon N. Kimball at dinner Friday. Miss Jane Goldman returned Saturday after an absence of several weeks.

NOTES FROM CARDENAS.

Headquarters 5th Infantry, Cardenas, Cuba, July 1, 1908.

Major F. P. Fremont arrived in June at this post, assuming command of the 3d Battalion. On June 30, the Ladies' Card Club was entertained by Mrs. Cowles, the ladies remaining for the concert by the regimental band. So many of the ladies of the station have left for the States, this will in all probability be the last meeting of the club for this season. Lieutenant Partello left on July 3 for duty with the provisional government at Havana.

Mr. Steiner, for many years the leader of the regimental band of the 5th, returned from furlough the middle of June, and was retired from active service on June 30. The 5th Infantry loses a splendid band leader in the retirement of Mr. Steiner. He goes to the University of Alabama to take charge of the band of that institution. Our good wishes go out to him.

Memorial service was held and address delivered by Chaplain Chouinard on July 28 in memory of Ex-President Cleveland. Lieutenants Goodwin and Truesdell, of the 5th, stationed at Sagua La Grande, stopped at regimental headquarters en route from the States to their station. Corporal Grace, of Co. I, is convalescing after a severe case of typhoid, the only case since the 3d Battalion came to Cardenas. He sailed on July 7 for Plattsburg Barracks.

Swimming parties have been quite the rage lately among the ladies of the post. The ambulance has been placed at their disposal, and they go to the beach three days of each week. Captain Prescott, accompanied by Mrs. Prescott, left for Havana on July 6, where Mrs. Prescott will take a Ward liner for New York, going thence to Plattsburg Barracks to spend the summer. Capt. and Mrs. Sturtevant sailed on the Kilpatrick July 7. Captain Sturtevant goes on three months' leave, and will spend his well-earned vacation in and about New York. Lieutenant Dickinson arrived on July 7 and has been assigned to Co. M.

Colonel Cowles, Lieutenants Williams and Crystal and Chaplain Chouinard attended the athletic meet at Camp Columbia the first week in July. The meet at Camp Columbia was one of great enthusiasm, and far-reaching in its results, not only in the benefit it has wrought to individual soldiers and the various commands, but as an object lesson, both to the Army and to the people of Cuba. The athletic events were of interest throughout, and attracted large and enthusiastic crowds of spectators, but the climax of the entire week was reached in the splendid review held on the morning of the 4th of July, representing as it did all branches of the Service.

Company G, of the 5th, is to be congratulated on its splendid showing in the competitive drill, in which, in spite of various handicaps, they made the decision for first honors a most difficult one. The regiment acquitted itself well in all respects. The 10-foot wall scaling team and the relay team are worthy of special notice, while Lorch, in the middleweight wrestling, though in the finals second to Dabbs, of the 28th Inf., who won by a fall, manifested most clearly that he was not outclassed at any stage of the game, and that any triding advantage would turn the tables either way. The regiment was well represented in the retiring sharpshooters' contest by Corporal Wierspack, of Co. M, and in the hurdle by Sergeant Bessmer, of Co. K, and by White in the obstacle



White Rock

"The World's Best Table Water"

Funniest book of the year, "Richard's Poor Almanack," beautifully bound and illustrated, sent for 10c. Address White Rock, Flatiron Building, New York.

race. Among the various organizations the 5th took its place in the first division.

During June the rainy season was on in full blast, necessitating the postponement of the weekly entertainments, inasmuch as they are held in the open of the patio of the library building.

The 4th was spent quietly in Cardenas; a party of officers and friends chartered a launch and spent the day on a picnic jaunt to Varadero beach and about the bay of Cardenas.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., July 15, 1908.

Another break in the long stretch of heat and dust of this record-breaking July weather, another ebbing of the hot wave, and we are enjoying, in an oasis as it were, cool breezes, rain-washed foliage and verdure. As this is Saint Swithin's Day, the cadets in camp are the only persons desirous that the clouds shall bring rain, for the prospect of forty days of rain is one that appeals to cadets only.

Colonel Larned and his family left last Wednesday for Twilight Park in the Catskills. Mrs. Fieberger and Miss Julie also joined the summer exodus last week. Mrs. Edwin St. John Greble and the Misses Greble, who have been spending the winter at Major Greble's station, Cuba, are now at the Point for the remainder of the summer, occupying Colonel Gordon's quarters. Col. and Mrs. Gordon are in Canada. Dr. Holden is spending the hot months at Fisher's Island.

Cadet Philoon and Mrs. George S. Patton (whose son is the cadet adjutant) received the guests at the hop on Friday evening. The Misses Brand, Hopkins, Winchester, Stevens, Root, Patton, Nance, Foote, Simpson, Lynch, Chynoweth, Hawkins, Edgerton and Barnum have been among guests from a distance attending recent hops.

On Saturday morning the Infantry forces started on a practice march at 7 a.m., the Cavalry following in the afternoon after inspection.

In the evening Mrs. Asencio entertained for her sister Miss Root. Miss Marjorie Page assisted in receiving the guests, the young ladies of the post and their guests and cadet friends of the first and third classes. During the recent hot weather entertainments for cadets have taken the form of evening affairs, as afternoon teas between 3 and 5 would hardly have been compatible with enjoyment. Mrs. Larned, as already noted, gave a dance for her daughter on July 2. Mrs. Edgerton entertained for her daughter, Miss Gladys, on July 4; Mr. and Mrs. Moffett (at the "Rocks"), for their daughter on July 7, and Mrs. Asencio for her sister, Miss Root, on July 11; all of these entertainments were given in the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. George S. Patton (whose son is the adjutant of the corps), Miss Patton and Miss Wilson, who have been guests at the hotel since May (Mr. Patton having been a Presidential appointee on the Board of Visitors for 1908), sail to-day on the Adriatic, contemplating a two months' tour abroad and a return to West Point en route to their home at Los Angeles, Cal. Capt. W. R. Smith, Artillery, and Mrs. Smith, guests of Mrs. Paine; Lieut. Clyde B. Crusan, 4th Inf., and Mrs. Crusan have been among this week's visitors.

BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Revere, Mass., July 14, 1908.

Mrs. Lomax returned to Fort Andrews on Monday from a two weeks' visit with her mother, Mrs. Bradford, in Portsmouth. Captain Lomax went down for the week-end, returning home with her. Mrs. W. C. Davis went to New York on Monday to meet Major Davis. They returned to Fort Revere on Saturday. Major Davis, who just received his promotion, will be in the district for several weeks testing the searchlights. Mrs. William O. Otto, of Buffalo, N.Y., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Oscar I. Straub, at Fort Strong.

A most attractive reception and dance was given on Thursday evening in honor of Colonel Homer, his daughter, Miss Skillings, and his niece, Miss Dyer, by the officers and ladies of Fort Warren. It was a very pretty party, but the pleasure was marred by the fact that it was a farewell to the Colonel, who goes on a three months' leave on the fifteenth of the month, before retiring in November. Everyone in the district is sorry to have him go, and he will leave behind many memories of the good he has done, and happy wishes will follow him in his new life. He has taken a home at South Natick, Mass.

The mine planter Knox is at Fort Warren, in command of Capt. Frank G. Mauldin and Lieut. J. A. Green. Miss Heard and Mr. Heard, who is a cadet at the U.S.M.A., class of 1910, daughter and son of Major John W. Heard, of the Cavalry, who is on recruiting duty in Boston, were Mrs. Henry C. Davis's guests on Thursday evening for the Fort Warren hop; also Miss Cornish, of New York. Lieut. G. L. Gearhart left Fort Strong on Thursday for Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

On the 8th of the month a son was born to Lieut. and Mrs. M. L. Brett at Fort Banks. The boy was named for the maternal grandfather, James Quayle. Major and Mrs. Henry

C. Davis entertained at dinner on Sunday for Colonel Homer, Miss Skillings and Miss Dyer. On Saturday evening they were the guests of Captain Mauldin on board the Knox.

Field day was held at Fort Revere on Wednesday. The music was furnished by the 10th U.S. Artillery band, and later in the evening they gave a concert at the Hull Yacht Club. Sergeant Dowdle, of the 83d Co., won three first prizes. A baseball game was played in the afternoon with Fort Strong, and Fort Revere won with a score of 13 to 1. The Fort Revere team played Saturday with Cambridge A.A., winning by the score of 6 to 3, and playing a second game with the Sausage Independents. They again won with the score 7 to 1. The Fort Revere team has won twenty-six games this season, losing but four games.

On Sunday evening Capt. and Mrs. Zollars had as their guests at supper Lieutenant Taylor, of Fort Andrews, his brother, Mr. Taylor, and Lieutenant Wilson. Mrs. Henry C. Merriam entertained Colonel Homer, Miss Skillings and Miss Dyer at supper on Sunday evening. Captain Yost's sister, Mrs. Kinzer, of Canton, Ohio, is visiting him at Fort Strong.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., July 12, 1908.

The Misses Taylor entertained at a beautiful luncheon July 6 in honor of Miss Appel and her bridal party. The color scheme was green and white. A large white wedding bell was suspended from the chandelier and broad green ribbons brought down to the four corners of the table. A huge bunch of white carnations and fern formed the centerpiece. Four-leaf clovers decorated the place cards and tiny dolls were the favors, Miss Appel drawing "the bride." The guests were Miss Morrison, Miss Armstrong, Miss Appel, Miss Adele Vincent, Miss Tanner, Mrs. Eskridge and Mrs. Persons. Capt. and Mrs. Cotchett entertained at a five hundred party on July 6 in honor of the bridal party. Miss Taylor and Colonel Appel were the fortunate winners of the prizes.

Major and Mrs. Kieffer entertained at an informal supper July 12 in honor of Miss Adele Vincent. Mrs. Tanner, Mr. Clark and Mr. Riner were among the guests. Lieutenant Colonel Foster, Majors Van Deusen and Blatchford returned from Des Moines July 11, where they attended a G.O.M. Major Blatchford left the following day for Crow Creek.

Mr. Edward Clark, of Cheyenne, was host of a delightful little dinner party July 10. His guests were Capt. and Mrs. Jones and Capt. and Mrs. V. K. Hart. Lieut. M. H. Shute came in from camp during the week. July 10, he entertained at a theater party in honor of Miss Vincent, of New Orleans.

FORT SLOCUM.

Fort Slocum, N.Y., July 13, 1908.

Mrs. Wessells, wife of Brig. Gen. Henry W. Wessells, U.S.A., retired, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Thomas B. Dugan. Miss Ross, of Plattsburg, and Mrs. Randall have been the guests of Mrs. Peter Murray. Miss James, of Brooklyn; Miss Elsie Walker, daughter of Major Walker, retired, and Mr. Wallace McCutcheon have been the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence B. Ross. Capt. and Mrs. John O'Shea, 4th Cav., who have just returned from Europe, were the guests over night of Capt. and Mrs. Patrick H. McAndrew. Miss Myra Mathews has been visiting Capt. and Mrs. Charles B. Drake. Miss Pardee, of New York city, spent several days last week with Lieut. and Mrs. Nathan Horowitz.

Mrs. Whitman, mother of Mrs. Henry A. Shaw, will leave here this week for Worcester, Mass., where she will visit her son. Mrs. Tripler, mother of Mrs. William H. Bertsch, leaves here on Tuesday, July 14, for her home in San Francisco. She will stop over for several weeks in Chicago, where she will visit relatives. Mrs. Peter Murray has been called to Bethlehem by the illness of her cousin. The new contract dental surgeon, Dr. Waddell, visited the post recently and will report here for duty early this week.

The 4th of July dinners at the general mess and at the hospital were remarkably good, and greatly appreciated by the soldiers. An exciting baseball game took place here on Saturday, July 11, between Slocum and Totten. Slocum won, the score being 7 to 6. It was the thirtieth game the Slocum team played this season, out of which it has won twenty-seven games, lost two, and one game was a tie.

CAIBARIEN NOTES.

Caibarien, Cuba, July 8, 1908.

With the return to the States of most of the ladies on the post went the informal gaieties that have made our circle so enjoyable during the past winter. The last to return was Miss Florence S. Doremus, who has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. A. C. Tipton since last January. Miss Doremus returned to her home in Newark, N.J., the 1st of June, and with her went Lieut. and Mrs. Tipton for a three weeks' leave. Mrs. Tipton's home is in the same city as that of Miss Doremus.

Co. G, Capt. Oliver Edwards commanding, went to Havana to attend the field meet, taking with them a few of the men from Co. H, who were especially proficient. This left Lieutenant Nolan, who commanded Co. H, in charge of the post until the return of Lieutenant Tipton, which occurred just in time for him to relieve Lieutenant Nolan, who had been ordered to Fort Slocum, N.Y., on recruiting duty.

The 4th of July was properly celebrated here. At reveille and retreat the National Air was played by the Municipal band of Caibarien. The evening was devoted to fireworks, while the same band gave us a very enjoyable concert. All the American colony, both civilian and Army, joined forces in making this day as noisy and jubilant as it would have been in the States.

Capt. and Mrs. Price arrived on June 6. Captain Price is to take command of Co. H. Captain Trott, the former commander, is at present at West Point serving a four year detail.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., July 15, 1908.

The troops, 2d Battalion, 12th Infantry, Col. W. H. C. Bowen commanding, are expected to leave Pine Camp to-day, en route for target practice at Plattsburg, which is to take about two weeks. The staff are coming directly to Governors Island. Capt. William T. Johnston, A.D.C., arrived to-day, and others are to follow at once.

Gen. and Mrs. F. D. Grant are spending a few days at Secretary Root's country place, Clinton, N.Y. The 5th Artillery band gave a farewell concert Tuesday evening from 8:30 to 10 in front of the Officers' Club. Capt. A. F. Halpin gave an informal lecture and series of stereopticon views at the club last week, of Governors Island and New York scenes, which were much enjoyed by an assembly of officers and their families.

Mrs. L. S. McCormick has returned to Governors Island. Mrs. A. T. Smith has returned from a visit in Washington, and Mrs. A. C. Read has gone to Plattsburg. Lieut. Charles Mason has been visiting at Chaplain Edmund B. Smith's during the past week and left on Sunday for Pasadena, via Washington. Lieutenant Mason arrived in New York on the Kronprinz via Europe from Manila, on leave, having spent en route considerable time in India.

BORN.

BRETT.—Born to the wife of Lieut. M. L. Brett, C.A.C., a son, James Quayle, at Fort Banks, Mass., July 8, 1908.

GRIER.—Born to the wife of Lieut. H. S. Grier, 25th Inf., at West Point, N.Y., on July 7, 1908, a daughter, Dorothy Margaret Grier.

HALSTEAD.—Born at Fort Missoula, Mont., to the wife of Captain Laurence Halstead, 6th U.S. Inf., a son, Mervin Mans.

HARRELL.—Born at Fort Porter, N.Y., July 11, 1908, to the wife of Lieut. William F. Harrell, 12th U.S. Inf., a daughter, Mary Louise Harrell.

LANDERS.—Born at Fort Du Pont, Del., on July 5, 1908, to the wife of Capt. H. L. Landers, C.A.C., a son, Edward Hoskins Landers.

MARIX.—Born at St. Paul, Minn., on Friday, July 10, 1908, to the wife of Capt. A. T. Marix, U.S.M.C., a son.

PECK.—Born at Fort Ontario, Oswego, N.Y., to Mrs. Mabel S. Peck, wife of Capt. R. H. Peck, 24th Inf., a son, July 10, 1908.

RICHARDSON.—Born at San Francisco, Cal., July 5, 1908, to the wife of Capt. Lorrain F. Richardson, 22d Inf., a daughter.

SMYTHE.—Born at Milwaukee, Wis., July 4, 1908, a daughter, Martha Leigh, to Grace Munson, wife of Mr. E. E. Smythe, and daughter of Major J. F. Munson, U.S.A., retired.

WOLF.—Born at Cincinnati, Ohio, July 14, 1908, to the wife of Capt. Paul A. Wolf, 4th U.S. Inf., a daughter, Margaret Hobart.

MARRIED.

DE COURT—LLOYD.—At Banks O' The Dee, Maryland, July 11, 1908, Lieut. Julian De Court, P.S., and Miss Alma Elizabeth Lloyd.

FRACKELTON—HAMILTON.—At Milwaukee, Wis., July 8, 1908, Miss Grace Lansing Hamilton, daughter of Lieut. Col. William R. Hamilton, Coast Art., U.S.A., to Dr. Albert Frackelton.

ROBERTSON—BIXBY.—At Los Angeles, Cal., July 9, 1908, Lieut. Comdr. Ashley H. Robertson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Juliette G. Bixby.

WILLETT—SULLIVAN.—At San Francisco, Cal., July 8, 1908, P.A. Paymr. Philip J. Willett, U.S.N., and Miss Elizabeth Sullivan, of San Francisco.

DIED.

DENSLOW.—Died at Kansas City, Mo., July 8, 1908, Mrs. Elizabeth Graham Denslow, widow of John H. Denslow, and mother of Capt. Edgar E. Denslow, 8d Regt. Inf., N.G.M.

HAMILL.—Died at San Juan, Porto Rico, July 1, 1908, Col. T. J. Hamill, Chief of the Insular Police, and who resigned as a captain in the Porto Rico Regiment in 1903.

JONES.—Died at Manila, P.I., July 5, 1908, Lieut. Arthur R. Jones, 1st U.S. Cav.

SANFORD.—Died at New York city, July 13, 1908, Col. George Bliss Sanford, U.S.A., retired.

SANFORD.—Died at Brussels, Belgium, Mrs. James Clark Sanford, mother of Lieut. Col. J. S. Sanford, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.

WATTS.—Died at San Diego, Cal., July 3, 1908, Mrs. Ella A. Watts, mother of Mrs. Douglas Settle, wife of Captain Settle, U.S.A.

WESSON.—Died at her residence, 1576 Jefferson avenue, Detroit, Mich., in the eighty-second year of her age, Mrs. Lacyra E. Wesson, widow of the late William B. Wesson and mother of Mrs. Stephen Y. Seyburn.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Co. K, 2d Inf., of Michigan, having the highest figure of merit on indoor rifle practice for the season of 1907 and 1908, is awarded the McGurrian Shield, to be retained by them for the coming year. "This being the second time they have won this trophy," says Adjutant General McGurrian, "the company is to be congratulated for their attention to this important duty, and it is hoped that their action will be emulated by others during the coming season."

The first squadron of cavalry of Massachusetts went into camp at South Framingham, July 11. The following is the commissioned roster of the squadron: Major William A. Perrins, commanding; 1st Lieut. John W. Hall, adjutant; 2d Lieut. George W. Flagg, quartermaster and commissary. Detailed from the departments: Major George W. Mills, surgeon; Capt. Alfred M. Blinn, paymaster; 1st Lieut. Samuel J. Wilde, U.S.P.; 1st Lieut. Arthur G. Scobier, assistant surgeon. Troop A, National Lancers; Capt. Fred R. Robinson, 1st Lieut. John S. Barrows, 2d Lieut. Charles B. Appleton; Troop B, 1st Lieut. John A. L. Blake, 2d Lieut. S. Huntington Wolcott; Troop D, Roxbury Horse Guard, Capt. Charles A. Schmitz, 1st Lieut. William L. Swan, 2d Lieut. Frank J. Poogins. Previous to the arrival of the cavalry the Signal Corps, under Capt. G. Harrison, arrived en camped across the field near brigade headquarters. The corps is made up of fifty-seven officers and men. During the tour the troops will subsist on Army rations. The table issued by Brig. Gen. James G. White, commissary general, allotted each man twenty ounces of fresh beef, sixteen ounces of bread, beans, potatoes, prunes, one and one-half ounces of coffee, three fresh eggs, sixteen ounces of milk, and other wholesome articles of diet, the food being ample and of the best quality.

The New York troops who took part in the coast defense exercises, camp and field service, with Regular troops this season, received their state pay very promptly, especially considering the difficulties the pay officers labored under, and some persons who grumbled because the pay was not received in camp the same time as the pay due from the War Department, have really no cause to grumble. It must be remembered that, after the Army pay has been received, the pay roll is then turned in to the Adjutant General of the state, who as disbursing officer has to see that each man's account must be computed so that he can receive the balance of his pay from the state. Then the checks for the amount due must be made out, and they must be sent to the headquarters of the corps. There were troops at four different posts in New York Harbor, at Pine Plains, and at Peekskill, all under canvas at the same time, and this entailed a large amount of rush work on pay rolls for Adjutant General Henry and his few assistants, and the fact that the troops received their state pay some ten days after their service is, under the circumstances, a very creditable record. As to whether it would be feasible to pay the troops in cash instead of by check seems open for discussion, some being of the opinion that it should be done, while others deem the check system the best.

Battery A, 1st Battalion, Field Artillery, of Massachusetts, Capt. H. L. Rogers, will not perform its tour of duty with the battalion at South Framingham, but has been authorized to take the battery to Peter's Pond, near Sandwich, for its annual tour. The battery will leave Boston on Saturday, July 18, and return the following Saturday, making the return trip over the road.

The 3d Regiment, of Camden, N.J., arrived at Sea Girt, N. J., July 11 for a camp tour. Shortly after their arrival the regiment formed in line, and with Col. John A. Mather at the head, it marched by the governor's cottage in review, where the governor stood on the porch, accompanied by his staff. After being reviewed the command took possession of the camp, which was erected early in the week by the employees of the state grounds. Beside the 3d Regiment, the 2d Troop of Red Bank was on duty for a week.

Brig. Gen. C. F. Schwarz, adjutant general, Major E. H. Phelps, asst. adjt. gen., Capt. Brad P. Cook, asst. Q.M., Nebraska National Guard, with the necessary office force will proceed to the state rifle range, near Ashland, Neb., Saturday, July 18, 1908, to prepare for and have general direction of the Regular Army in a way that cannot fail to bring forth good results. It has been a strenuous tour, and while enjoyable, no one was sorry when the last gun was fired and the recall sounded. While the officers of the militia thanked the officers of the Army for their assistance, the latter were equally enthusiastic in congratulating the militia on the excellence of their work, and it was the unanimous opinion that

The address of Capt. William T. Littlebrant, 12th U.S. Cav., to the officers of the 1st Regiment of Missouri National Guard, while in camp on Aug. 23, 1907, at St. Joseph, Mo., has been published in pamphlet form. The subject of the lecture was the library and course of instruction for a National Guard regiment, and was a very instructive one.

The Boston Globe, in referring to the recent tour of duty of Massachusetts troops in coast defense exercises, says: "This has been a most successful tour of duty for the militia and has brought them into touch with the officers and men of the Regular Army in a way that cannot fail to bring forth good results. It has been a strenuous tour, and while enjoyable, no one was sorry when the last gun was fired and the recall sounded. While the officers of the militia thanked the officers of the Army for their assistance, the latter were equally enthusiastic in congratulating the militia on the excellence of their work, and it was the unanimous opinion that

the two regiments have few equals in any state in the country." The command on duty were the Coast Artillery Corps and the 9th Infantry.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The assignment of the National Guard of the District of Columbia for joint coast defense exercises with troops of the U.S. Army at Fort Washington, Md., and Fort Hunt, Va., under the direction of Lieut. Col. W. H. Coffin, C.A.C. U.S.A., commander of the Artillery District of the Potomac, is as follows: Fort Washington: At Battery Meigs, Cos. A, B, O and D, 2d Regt., with 17th Co., Coast Art., as reserves; at Battery Emory, Cos. I and K, 2d Regt., with 145d Co., Coast Art., as reserves; at Battery Humphrey, Cos. L and M, 2d Regt., with 44th Co., Coast Art., as reserves; at old fort, Cos. E and F, 1st Regt., as supports; in rear of Battery Decatur, Cos. G and H, 1st Regt., as supports; on athletic grounds, Cos. I, K, L and M, 1st Regt., as supports, and south of parade ground, the Brigade Band and the corps of field music. Fort Hunt: Battery Mount Vernon, Cos. E, F and G, 2d Regt., with 47th Co., Coast Art., as reserves; east of primary station, Cos. A, B, C and D, 1st Regt., as supports; in rear of Battery Sater, 1st Separate Battalion, as supports; east of barracks, Ambulance Corps and Signal Corps; in open field, 1st Battery, Field Art. The Regulars at the forts will leave the barracks and go into camp July 23. The National Guard organizations will reach the forts and establish camp Sunday, July 26.

INDIANA.

Major T. Bentley Mott, Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Major Alfred O. Frost, U.S.A., retired, who made the annual inspection of the Indiana militia, have made interesting reports, extracts from the general remarks being as follows:

"In this state the care of property has received much attention. As a general rule, losses have been reported and acted upon as soon as they were discovered. In many of the companies the lockers have been supplemented by a pigeon-hole system, the pigeon-holes being in a storage room which is not accessible to the men.

"The requirement of gallery and range practice has made the position of the company commander more difficult. How to arouse and retain the interest of the men in gallery and range practice is the perplexing problem at this time. Indiana companies have been provided with the Winder gallery outfit, which is a good substitute for a range where none is available.

"The state of Indiana furnishes the officers with arms, uniforms and equipments free of charge—a most commendable policy. Each company has a good library of professional books, most of which show that they are being used. State armories should be provided for deserving companies as rapidly as possible.

"In Indiana officers are not obliged to stand for re-election. Under the law an officer whose service has been satisfactory may have his commission 'continued' for another term by the commander-in-chief, in his discretion.

"For the most part the companies gave a good impression as to physique of men, rudimentary knowledge on the part of the officers and interest in the work. Every organization was practically armed, clothed and equipped for the field at any season of the year, and all supplies were, in general, well kept and cared for.

"Some of the armories are deplorable both as to size and storage arrangements. As most of the companies are in small towns, suitable rooms, say where from sixteen to twenty-four men could maneuver, are often most difficult to find, and the rent is frequently surprisingly high. In the summer season much of the drill in these towns takes place in the street, and this seems to me in some ways an advantage.

"Orders were given by the state authorities to hold these inspections in light marching order. I think this a mistake, and suggest that the department commander take steps hereafter to see that the men turn out in heavy marching order, whether the uniform worn be blue or service. A good deal of time is spent in getting ready for these inspections, and the militia can hardly get too much practice in packing their kits. I think that the great stress laid upon 'strength present at inspection' leads to a harmful practice. Captains recruit up with great diligence just before the annual inspection and use every inducement to get the men all present. I saw many companies which could not maneuver at all on account of the large number of men in ranks who had never handled a musket or had an hour's drill.

"If the return of strength had a column showing average aggregate attendance during the year's drills this harmful practice would be checked. At present captains believe that they are chiefly judged by 'strength present at inspection,' and they work to make a showing in this item. The information furnished the War Department is misleading.

"Almost none of the companies have really good arm racks; most of them are improvised, and in many cases the rifles are kept in the lockers with the clothing. It seems regrettable that the Army rifle is not used for gallery practice. The Indiana troops all use the Winder rifle for this purpose, two being issued each company.

"A quite general interest in range practice is observable, but this practice is voluntary for the most part, and this results in the development of a few good shots rather than the instruction of all the men in shooting. Company D, 2d Infantry, at Indianapolis, has, however, a remarkable record in shooting, twenty-seven out of twenty-eight riflemen, and every man in the company being expert, distinguished, sharpshooter or marksman.

"The officers should inspect the arms more frequently, making sure that rust is prevented, rather than letting it accumulate and then having a general clean-up. Almost without exception the arms I inspected were either rusty, especially in the barrel, or, where clean, showed evidence of serious accumulations of rust which had been recently removed. This seems a most serious matter, and one needing the attention of the state authorities.

"During the three months' gallery practice prescribed for the winter season practically no drilling of the men takes place; the men assemble, and as many as can do so with only two rifles, shoot with the Winder muskets. I think that at least the manual of arms should be practiced on these occasions and from time to time the ceremony of inspection performed. Hardly a single organization or captain went through this ceremony correctly.

"It is not found practicable to issue the men shoes, as they are hard to keep track of, the men wearing them when not on duty. But I am convinced, from the shape of the shoes worn by nearly all hands at inspection, that many men would be incapacitated after a day's march in them. The matter is so important that I think the militia officers should try to solve the problem, difficult though it is.

"It is more true in the militia even than in the Army that 'a good captain makes a good company,' and every reason exists for the authorities to exercise the greatest care and discretion in selecting the company commanders. In some communities the best classes of townspeople have been made to feel that it was a privilege and a recommendation for a young man to belong to the local company, but in most places I think this feeling was lacking. Where it did exist, the organization invariably was of the superior quality, instruction and esprit. There is one means by which the Regular establishment can greatly aid the militia officers in producing this healthy sentiment of local pride in the company, and that is by furnishing the men with properly made and decently fitting uniforms.

"The blue uniform now exists of kersey trousers and the old style 'recruit blouse.' All the Indiana troops are fully outfitted with these garments. It is difficult to describe the pitiful appearance of these militia soldiers dressed in this coat worn just as issued from our arsenal and without alteration from its original grotesque lines. It is of course out of the question to do anything about these coats now. They are issued and charged for, they are serviceable against the weather, and they must be used until worn out. But the dissatisfaction with their shapeless, unmilitary look and poor material is quite general.

"The question of arming all three of the Indiana batteries with the new three-inch material is now being agitated. There

BLACK, STARR & FROST

Diamonds, Pearls, Jewelry, Silverware, Watches, Clocks and Bronzes.

Special Designs for Badges, Medals, Class Rings and Insignia for the Services.

Our Stationery Department will submit samples and estimates for Wedding Invitations Visiting Cards, Correspondence Cards, and all kinds of Personal and Service Stationery.

438 FIFTH AVE., COR. 39th ST.

NEW YORK

are arguments offered for and against the proposal. Battery A is a remarkably efficient organization, even from the purely artillery standpoint. If the others could be made equally so, it would be a decided advantage to give them the new material. Whenever a battery is given the new material I believe it of the highest importance that its officers be first sent on a march and to a target practice camp with some regular battery. The captain of Battery A spent at his own expense two weeks with Captain Gaffney's battery, and he believes that this experience was worth everything else put together in the development of his battery.

"The care, use and fire direction of the new guns cannot be learned from a book; what is needed is a practical example and pattern. If a battery armed with the new material cannot recruit up to at least 100 men and show its ability to use the material, the guns should be given to some other organization. This material is too expensive to lie idle.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

H. STEWARD asks: I have a permanent appointment as hospital steward in the Navy from May, 1907, and re-enlisted June 22, 1908. My impression is that I am entitled to a monthly pay of \$84, but so far I have not received benefit of the \$11 for permanent appointment, nor \$5.50 for re-enlistment in addition to the \$1.36 plus ten per cent. authorized by the last Congress. The pay I am receiving at present is \$67.50. When am I likely to share in the same benefits of pay and allowances as other chief petty officers? Answer: This matter is now under consideration, and early decision is looked for.

P. H. asks: (1) Does the time served in Cuba with the Army of Cuban Pacification count as double time upon retirement? Answer: Yes. (2) Exact date when the last American troops left Porto Rico? Answer: The last organizations of the Regular Army to leave Porto Rico were the 59th and 56th Companies of Coast Artillery, May 12, 1904, since which time the only armed force in the island has been the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment.

G. F. asks: Where can I get a roster of the ship's company and a record of her cruise of the U.S.S. Lackawanna, from 1872 to 1875? Answer: Address the Secretary of the Navy.

NATIONAL GUARD asks: (1) Do the officers of the New York National Guard now receive the same pay as the Regular Army when ordered out for duty by order of the Governor? (2) If the officers receive the Army pay, are they entitled to additional pay for longevity? (3) If entitled to longevity pay, would service in a state other than New York hold good for pay of an officer in the New York National Guard? Answer: (1) Yes. Section 210, Military Law, provides that all commissioned officers shall be entitled to and shall receive the same pay and allowances as commissioned officers of the Army and Navy of the United States of equal grade and term of service. (2) Yes. In computing longevity pay, service on active list only is considered. (3) No. Service in the active militia of New York only is considered.

T. D. asks: How will contract surgeons and contract dental surgeons be carried on the new form morning report? They cannot be carried as officers or enlisted men and there are no columns provided for other than those. Answer: Submit this question to your G.O. Remember contract surgeons soon disappear, and as there are but thirty contract dental surgeons in the Army, but little work would be involved in using the "Remarks" column on the bottom of the form.

R. B. A. asks: Am I entitled to the Congressional medal for enlisted service in the Regular Army—the medal provided for by the Act of Congress approved June 29, 1906, published in Par. 2, G.O., No. 125, W.D., July 9, 1906? Re-enlisted in Troop C, 4th Cav., at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., May 10, 1898. Sailed for Manila July 15, 1898; arrived at Manila, P.I., Aug. 21, 1898. I was at Manila, P.I., at the expiration of the war with Spain and at the outbreak of the Philippine insurrection I did not avail myself of the privilege of discharge conferred under the provisions of Par. 2, G.O., No. 40, Hdqrs. of the Army, A.G.O., May 10, 1898. I was in every battle, skirmish, engagement and expedition that my troop took part in against insurgents until relieved by troops from the United States. I was subsequently honorably discharged as sergeant from Troop C, 4th Cav., at Manila, P.I., Aug. 19, 1899, under the provisions of Par. 2, G.O., No. 40, Hdqrs. of the Army, A.G.O., May 10, 1898, per special order No. 224, Hdqrs. of the Pacific and 8th Army Corps, Manila, P.I., Jan. 8, 1901, by reason of G.O., No. 145, C.S., Hdqrs. Div. of the Philippines, 1900; service no longer required. Answer: Yes. You will get a badge. Apply to the A.G.O.

E. H. S. asks: Will the 54th Co., C.A.C., leave Fort Totten before long? Answer: There is no present prospect that it will.

T. C. L. asks: What regiment relieves the 25th Infantry, when does the 25th sail for the States, and where will it take station? Answer: The 25th Infantry would naturally be due to return to the United States in September, 1909, but there has been no action in the matter yet.

A. S. T.—Civil War service badge. Whether retired officer of Marine Corps and Navy is entitled to badge? Answer: There is no regulation to prevent a retired officer or enlisted man receiving a campaign badge. Address Bureau of Navigation.

J. M. asks: Am I eligible for a medal for a West Indian campaign, and also am I eligible for admittance to the Veterans of the Spanish War? I enlisted in the Navy Oct. 22, 1899. I served aboard the U.S.F.S. New York until the autumn of 1900, when that ship was put out of commission. Made one winter cruise to the West Indies with this ship, was in Cuba during the beginning of the reconstruction period, was also in Porto Rico, and was on the New York when we raised the flag in Culebra. Later I was aboard the battleship Massachusetts until 1903, making several summer and winter cruises. I made a summer cruise aboard the New York also. Answer: You are entitled to a West Indian campaign badge. The Navy badges are not yet ready for distribution. Address Bureau of Navigation. For membership in the order of Spanish-American War Veterans, address the recorder-in-chief, Major Frank Keck, 78 Broad street, New York.

B. L. B. asks: I have recently passed the examination for fireman at Fort Totten, N.Y. When may I reasonably expect an appointment to that position? Answer: You will be appointed when vacancies occur and your name is reached. Just how soon that will be we cannot say.

A. P. asks: Am now out of the Service; served at Santiago, Cuba, in 1898, with 9th U.S. Infantry; again in 1899 in the Philippines; was wounded at Tientsin in 1900; served in Samar in 1901; was discharged March, 1902; am I entitled to badge? Answer: No, being out of the Service.

R. F. B. asks: Will cooks in Hospital Corps receive their increase in pay? I am cook in the Hospital Corps and only receive \$16 per month, while all other cooks in the line are paid at the rate of \$30 per month. Also will I receive back

pay from May 11, when the bill was signed by the President? Answer: This depends on an amendment of Army Regulations, which will be made as soon as the new revised Regulations are out.

READER asks: Am I entitled to re-enlistment pay, or am I entitled to a bonus, as I was discharged a private April 21, 1906, three years nine months continuous service, and re-enlisted Feb. 20, 1908? Answer: No.

C. G. asks: (1) Am I entitled to a Philippine insurrection medal? I enlisted April 30, 1901; went to the Philippines and served from Jan. 11, 1902, to Dec. 11, 1902; sailed for United States on Dec. 15, 1902; served in Alaska from May 16, 1903, to date of discharge, April 29, 1904; stayed out of the Service till Dec. 12, 1905, re-enlisting in Cavalry. (2) What pay will I get after Dec. 12, 1908? I was discharged per G.O. No. 9, c.s., for convenience of the government, to attend the Blacksmiths' and Farriers' School, Fort Riley, Kas. After Dec. 12, 1908, I will be on my fourth year continuous service. Answer: (1) You are entitled to a Philippine campaign badge. (2) You are in your first enlistment period.

M. A. G. asks: Is a private, first class, Hospital Corps, discharged on his first enlistment, entitled to the three months bonus pay upon re-enlistment? Answer: Yes; all privates except musicians receive the bonus on re-enlistment within three months from discharge from first enlistment.

A VETERAN asks: I served twenty-five years' continuous service, now retired. My pay as such on May 1, 1908, was \$48; on June 1, 1908, I received \$61, and on July 1, 1908, \$67.50. What is my correct pay? Answer: Your pay under the new act is, as you state, \$67.50, the pay you received on June 1 being for one-third of a month at old rate and two-thirds at new rate, which went into effect May 11.

P. L. M. asks: I served in the U.S. Army in the Philippines from Feb. 3, 1902, to Feb. 15, 1904. Am I entitled to a Philippine campaign badge? Answer: No.

READER asks: I enlisted Feb. 15, 1902, and was honorably discharged Feb. 26, 1905; served on the island of Mindanao from Nov. 28, 1903, to date of discharge. Am I entitled to a campaign badge? Answer: No; you are not entitled to a badge.

I. X. L. asks: I served twenty-five years in the Army and went out; staid out over the limit; came in for \$16 per month as private and \$21 as sergeant; served three years; was discharged and re-enlisted the next day; served two years more and then received \$18 as private and \$23 as sergeant; I served ten months and nine days and retired. What is my pay as duty sergeant in Cavalry—five years, one month and nine days? Answer: You are in your third enlistment period; pay, \$36.

J. B. asks: When will the candidates who took the preliminary examination for master gunner in May be notified; also how many applicants were there? Answer: See Par. 3, S.O. 134, W.D., c.s., on file at your headquarters.

INQUIRER asks: Did 1st Sgt. A. T. Houck, 3d Cav., pass examination for quartermaster sergeant? Answer: He passed.

X. asks: (1) Did C. S. Crowl pass the examination for passed quartermaster sergeant? (2) Are appointments made according to figures of merit? (3) Are appointments made according to figure of merit and due regard to number of appointments from each arm of the Service.

SUBSCRIBER asks: Is it true that in time of war a hospital ship commanded by a line officer would be subject to capture, whereas under the command of a medical officer she would be immune? Answer: There is nothing said in the Hague Convention, published in G.O. 4, A.G.O., 1902, as to what kind of officer shall command a hospital ship to render it immune from capture, but the names of the ships used for hospital purposes must be made known to the belligerents at the beginning or during hostilities, and the ships must hoist, together with the national flag, the white flag with a red cross, provided by the Geneva Convention. Such ships must remain strictly neutral and in no way hamper the movements of the combatants. During and after an engagement such ships will act at their own risk and peril.

M. D. H. asks: In the revised Infantry Regulations Par. 54, ninth part, reads thus: "If at the order the piece is brought to the right shoulder at the command 'march,' etc. Should not cavalry when drilling dismounted conform to this rule; also, as far as practicable, to the other changes made in the Drill Regulations by the 1904 revision? Answer: The Drill Regulations have been extensively amended to cover this and many paragraphs in change since the 1904 revision. G.O. 70, W.D., 1906, says: "By direction of the President, for cavalry organizations armed with U.S. magazine rifle, model 1903, the Cavalry Drill Regulations, 1902, are amended by the substitution of the word 'rifle' for 'carbine' wherever the latter word occurs; by replacing paragraphs 68 to 126 (inclusive) and 168 to 178 (inclusive), Cavalry Drill Regulations, except so much of paragraph 125 as relates to 144 (all inclusive), by paragraphs 54 to 68, 75 to 79, and 119 to 144 (all inclusive), Infantry Drill Regulations, 1904, and by modifying paragraphs 379 to 387 (inclusive), Cavalry Drill Regulations, to conform to similar movements dismounted."

OLD SOLDIER asks: Is the hospital at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., called cadet hospital or post hospital? Answer: There is a "soldiers' hospital" and also a "cadet hospital."

J. S. Y. asks: At about what time will I be ordered up for examination for the position of ordnance sergeant, I having been notified by the Chief of Ordnance that my application had been received and placed on file? Answer: You will be ordered for examination soon.

D. W. H. asks: What will be the insignia of the newly organized Medical Reserve Corps as regards the uniform of contract surgeons? Answer: The matter has been under consideration, but no satisfactory design has been forthcoming thus far.

W. J. P. asks: For what enlistment period am I entitled to pay? Enlisted March 1, 1892; discharged Feb. 20, 1898. Re-enlisted March 19, 1898; discharged March 18, 1899. Could not re-enlist on account of the Proctor act, which was repealed in 1894. Re-enlisted Oct. 31, 1894; discharged Oct. 30, 1897. Re-enlisted Oct. 31, 1897; discharged Oct. 30, 1900. I had sixteen years continuous service in 1900. Enlisted Feb. 18, 1902; discharged Oct. 19, 1902. Enlisted July 31, 1903; discharged July 31, 1906. Re-enlisted Aug. 1, 1906, up to May 11, 1908. I had four years, nine months and ten days; I am Q.M. sergeant; what should my pay be now? Answer: You are in your third enlistment period.

M. M. L. asks: Where do I stand on the eligible list for appointment as post quartermaster sergeant? I passed the examination for this position April 27, 1908. Answer: You are in the first ten on the eligible list of sergeants of your arm of the Service, two other Coast Artillery eligibles having been examined before you were.

L. E. S. asks: (1) Was there a bill passed at the last session of Congress allowing the governor of each state to appoint either an enlisted man or an officer of the militia of his state to a military college? (2) Would such men, on the completion of their course, be allowed to take the examination

for a commission in the Regular Army? (3) I am nineteen years old; am a corporal, and have passed the first class gunner's examination for a 12-inch gun company. Could I be appointed to such college at this age? Answer: What you have in mind was an invitation from President Roosevelt, acting on the part of the governors of the states to designate members of the National Guard to take the examination at Fort Leavenworth for appointment as second lieutenants in the Army. It is too late for you to be designated this year, as the candidates have reported at Fort Leavenworth. You would not be eligible until you are of age. Apply to the War Department for full information in regard to these appointments.

J. R. P. asks: When a relief bill is acted on unfavorably by a committee of the House, does that end it, or does it go to the Senate, and in case of favorable action there, does it have to be reconsidered by the House? Answer: A House bill does not go to the Senate until passed by the House. But the same matter may be introduced as a Senate bill, before or after its rejection by the House committee. Passing either house, the bill is reported to the other body, and referred to a committee for report before being finally voted upon. Some bills are introduced and re-introduced from year to year until Congress acts or the supplant tires out.

NAVY AND MARINE CORPS BADGES.

S.O. No. 81, NAVY DEPT., WASH., JUNE 27, 1908.

1. By authority of the President, campaign badges with ribbons will be issued to officers and enlisted men of the Navy who are now or may hereafter be in the naval Service, to commemorate services that have been or may hereafter be rendered in campaign.

2. Upon announcement that service in a campaign is to be rewarded by a badge, commanding officers shall forward direct to the Bureau of Navigation lists of officers and enlisted men

(a) Civil War Campaign Badge—To be issued to officers and enlisted men of the Navy who served in the Navy during the Civil War, between April 15, 1861, and April 9, 1865.

(b) Spanish Campaign Badge—To be issued to officers and enlisted men of the Navy who served in the Navy in Cuban and Porto Rican waters, and were attached to one of the following vessels between the dates mentioned:

Name of vessel, length of service (which includes dates given). 1898.

Abarenda, from June 7 to June 26.
Alexander, June 19-June 30.
Amphitrite, April 21-Aug. 12.
Annapolis, April 25-Aug. 12.
Apache, Aug. 4-Aug. 12.
Armeria, June 4-June 23; July 26-Aug. 12.
Accomac, April 21-Aug. 12.
Badger, July 1-Aug. 12.
Baltimore, April 21-Aug. 16.
Bancroft, May 9-Aug. 12.
Brooklyn, May 18-Aug. 12.
Boston, April 21-Aug. 16.
Brutus, July 28-Aug. 12.
Buccaneer, Aug. 6-Aug. 12.
Caesar, June 6-July 7.
Calumet, July 21-Aug. 12.
Castine, April 21-Aug. 12.
Celtic, June 18-July 30.
Cincinnati, April 21-May 30; July 15-Aug. 12.
Charlotte, June 20-Aug. 12.
Cheyenne, Aug. 4-Aug. 12.
City of Pekin, June 20-July 30.
Columbia, June 30-Aug. 12.
Concord, April 21-Aug. 12.
Cushing, April 21-Aug. 12.
Detroit, April 21-Aug. 12.
Dixie, June 18-Aug. 12.
Dolphin, April 21-June 29.
Dorothea, June 30-Aug. 12.
Dupont, April 21-Aug. 3.
Eagle, April 23-Aug. 12.
Ericsson, April 21-Aug. 12.
Fern, April 21-Aug. 12.
Fish Hawk, July 24-Aug. 12.
Foote, April 21-Aug. 12.
Frolic, July 31-Aug. 12.
Gloucester, June 3-Aug. 12.
Gwin, July 8-Aug. 12.
Hamilton, May 1-Aug. 12.
Hannibal, June 15-July 13; July 30-Aug. 12.
Harvard, May 11-June 2; July 1-July 10.
Hawk, April 23-Aug. 12.
Hector, June 30-July 24.
Helena, April 21-Aug. 12.
Hist, June 25-Aug. 12.
Hornet, April 23-Aug. 12.
Hudson, May 5-Aug. 12.
Indiana, April 21-Aug. 12.
Iowa, April 21-Aug. 12.
Justin, June 2-July 2.
Lancaster, May 31-Aug. 12.
Lebanon, May 28-Aug. 12.
Leonidas, June 11-July 3; July 30-Aug. 12.
Leyden, April 12-Aug. 12.
Machias, April 21-Aug. 12.
Manning, May 7-Aug. 12.
Mangrove, April 21-Aug. 12.
Maple, May 15-Aug. 12.
Marblehead, April 21-Aug. 12.
Marietta, June 4-Aug. 12.
Mayflower, April 21-Aug. 12.
Massachusetts, May 18-Aug. 12.
Massasoit, July 21-Aug. 12.
McKee, July 25-Aug. 12.
McCulloch, April 21-Aug. 12.
McLane, April 21-Aug. 12.
Merrimac, May 4-June 4.
Miantonomah, May 5-Aug. 12.
Minnesota, May 17-June 6.
Monadnock, Aug. 3-Aug. 16.
Monterey, July 23-Aug. 12.
Montgomery, April 21-Aug. 12.
Morrill, May 1-Aug. 12.
Morris, July 12-Aug. 12.

S.O. No. 82, Navy Dept., Washington, June 27, 1908.

1. By authority of the President, campaign badges with ribbons will be issued as articles of uniform to officers and enlisted men who are now, or may hereafter be, in the Marine Corps, to commemorate services which have been or shall hereafter be rendered in campaign.

2. On announcement that service in a campaign is to be rewarded by a badge, commanding officers of posts in the Marine Corps (except in the Philippine Islands, where this duty shall be performed by the brigade commander), will forward to the major general commandant lists of those officers and enlisted men of their present commands who served under conditions entitling them to a badge, with a statement in the case of each individual, showing time and place of service, organization in which such service was rendered, and the highest rank held while such service was being performed. The commanding officers of marine detachments attached to vessels of the Navy will also take similar action.

3. Badges for each campaign will be numbered serially, and a record will be kept by the adjutant and inspector, showing the name, rank and organization of the person to whom each badge was issued, for what service, and the highest rank held by him during such service.

4. Campaign badges and the sections of ribbon hereinafter prescribed are a part of the uniform for the officers and enlisted men to whom issued and will be habitually worn as follows:

(a) On the full dress coat the badges will be worn in the manner prescribed by regulations.

(b) With the undress uniform a section of the ribbon of prescribed badges, five-sixteenths inch long and of the full

width of the ribbon, will be worn in lieu of the badge by those entitled thereto. These ribbons will be sewed on the undress coat in a horizontal line in the position prescribed for badges on the full dress coat; in lieu of being sewed on the section of ribbon may be pinned on, provided that no metal in connection therewith be visible.

5. Commanding officers will note on the descriptive lists of the men to whom badges have been issued the character of the badge and its number.

6. In case of the loss of a badge by an enlisted man his immediate commanding officer will investigate and report upon the circumstances attending such loss, and will make recommendations regarding the issue of a duplicate badge. In each case such commanding officer shall specifically recommend whether or not the cost of such reissue shall be checked against the account of the recipient of such reissued badge. The report will be forwarded to the major general commandant, and six months from the date of such forwarding, if the badge has not been found, application for a duplicate may be made by the marine's immediate commanding officer.

7. The badges and ribbons herein prescribed and the bars from which badges are suspended will be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department, and will be issued gratuitously to officers and enlisted men. Gratuitous issues of ribbons for badges to enlisted men will be limited to one ribbon for each badge during an enlistment. Any issue of ribbons in excess of this allowance will be charged to the marine at cost price.

8. Neither badges nor ribbons will be worn by officers under suspension, or by enlisted men serving a sentence of confinement, during the period of such suspension or confinement.

9. Wherever the term "commanding officers" is used herein, in directing the performance of a duty under this order, the same shall be understood to comprehend the following, viz:

1. The senior aide-de-camp, concerning men in the office of the major general commandant.

2. Heads of staff departments at headquarters, U.S.M.C., concerning men in their respective offices.

3. The senior officers of the various staff departments at Philadelphia, Pa., and San Francisco, Cal., with reference to men in their respective depots or offices.

4. Recruiting officers of the Marine Corps, with reference to men under their immediate command.

10. Campaign badges of the patterns in the office of the quartermaster, U.S. Marine Corps, will be issued as follows, viz:

(a) Civil War campaign badge—To be issued to officers and enlisted men of the Marine Corps who served in the Marine Corps, Regular or Volunteer Army, or in the militia of the United States, during the Civil War, between April 15, 1861, and April 9, 1865.

(b) Spanish campaign badge—To be issued to officers and enlisted men of the Marine Corps who served on vessels of the Navy, or on shore in the Philippine Islands, or in the islands of Cuba or Porto Rico, between May 1, 1898, and Aug. 16, 1898.

(c) Philippine campaign badge—To be issued to officers and enlisted men of the Marine Corps who served on vessels of the Navy, or on shore in the Philippine Islands, between Feb. 4, 1899, and Dec. 31, 1904.

(d) China campaign badge—To be issued to officers and enlisted men of the Marine Corps who served ashore in China with the Peking relief expedition, between May 24, 1900, and May 27, 1901, and the Legation guard at Peking.

J. E. PILLSBURY, Acting Secretary.



You need this Soap Box every day

For a limited time we are packing one free with every 4 cakes of Williams' Jersey Cream Toilet Soap.

If your druggist does not supply you, send us 60c. in stamps and we will mail you, postpaid, 4 cakes of the soap and this handsome nickeled soap box, for use when camping, traveling or at your club.

Jersey Cream Soap is sister product to Williams' Shaving Soaps. It is like the latter in creaminess of lather and in its pleasing effects upon the skin. The Soap Box is a beauty.

Address THE J. B. WILLIAMS COMPANY, Department A, Glastonbury, Conn.

6. Campaign badges will be issued by the Bureau of Navigation to officers and enlisted men of the Navy who served in the Navy between the dates mentioned, and attached to the ships named in the appended list. Commanding officers shall forward to the Bureau of Navigation lists of officers and men entitled to these badges, as prescribed in Par. 2 of this order.

J. E. PILLSBURY, Acting Secretary.

the frock coat and evening dress coat upon occasions when medals and badges may not be worn; to be worn in a horizontal line in the position prescribed for badges; the ribbon either to be sewn on or to be pinned on, provided no part of the metal bar or pin be visible.

30, 1900; Dec. 22, 1900-March 2, 1901.

New Orleans, Dec. 21, 1899-Feb. 19, 1900; May 22, 1900-Aug. 15, 1900.

New York, May 20, 1901-June 25, 1901; Aug. 27, 1901-March 13, 1902.

Nashville, Dec. 31, 1899-June 8, 1900; Feb. 2, 1901-June 22, 1901.

Olympia, Feb. 4, 1899-May 20, 1899.

Oregon, March 18, 1899-Oct. 7, 1899; Nov. 8, 1899-Feb. 13, 1900.

Pampanga, June 8, 1899-Sept. 29, 1900; Dec. 15, 1900-June 18, 1901; March 2, 1906-March 10, 1906; March 11, 1904-April 12, 1904; May 4, 1904-May 11, 1904; May 30, 1904-July 9, 1904; July 30, 1904-Dec. 2, 1904.

Panay, June 2, 1899-July 4, 1902.

Paraguay, May 22, 1899-July 4, 1902; Nov. 2, 1904-Nov. 29, 1904; March 15, 1900-April 2, 1905; April 23, 1905-May 30, 1905.

Petrel, Feb. 4, 1899-Aug. 17, 1899; Jan. 13, 1900-June 12, 1901.

Piscataqua, April 24, 1901-July 4, 1902.

Princeton, April 16, 1899-Aug. 8, 1899; Oct. 15, 1899-June 26, 1900; Dec. 4, 1900-Oct. 26, 1901; Dec. 31, 1901-July 20, 1902; Feb. 9, 1903-April 5, 1903.

Queros, March 14, 1900-Aug. 2, 1902; Aug. 31, 1902-Nov. 25, 1902; Jan. 30, 1903-May 3, 1903; June 29, 1903-July 15, 1903.

Rainbow, April 3, 1902-July 4, 1902; Nov. 28, 1904-Dec. 4, 1904.

Samar, May 26, 1899-Oct. 10, 1901; June 19, 1902-Nov. 29, 1902; Jan. 31, 1903-Feb. 8, 1904; March 22, 1904-Aug. 5, 1904.

Solace, Dec. 11, 1900-Dec. 22, 1900; Jan. 15, 1901-Jan. 24, 1901; May 27, 1901-June 12, 1901; July 19, 1901-July 28, 1901; Dec. 20, 1901-Dec. 31, 1901; Jan. 18, 1902-Jan. 25, 1902.

Urdaneta, June 22, 1899-Sept. 17, 1900; May 12, 1900-Sept. 26, 1900; Oct. 3, 1900-July 4, 1902.

Vicksburg, Feb. 2, 1901-Nov. 13, 1901; June 12, 1902-July 4, 1902.

Villalobos, March 5, 1900-July 4, 1902.

Wilmington, Jan. 20, 1901-May 10, 1901.

Wompatuck, April 24, 1901-July 4, 1902.

Wheeling, April 14, 1899-Jan. 13, 1900; March 10, 1900-March 21, 1900.

Yorktown, Feb. 23, 1899-July 12, 1899; Aug. 1, 1899-April 9, 1900; Sept. 17, 1900-May 23, 1901; Sept. 17, 1901-Sept. 28, 1901; Nov. 17, 1901-April 15, 1902.

Yosemite, July 18, 1899-Aug. 1, 1899; June 14, 1900-June 30, 1900; Aug. 7, 1900-Aug. 12, 1900.

Zafro, Feb. 4, 1899-June 10, 1899; July 6, 1899-Aug. 4, 1899; Aug. 20, 1899-Oct. 19, 1899; Nov. 3, 1899-Nov. 10, 1899; Nov. 27, 1899-March 21, 1900; June 3, 1900-June 21, 1900; Oct. 20, 1900-Aug. 27, 1901; Oct. 11, 1901-Feb. 15, 1902.

Officers and men on duty at:

Cavite, P.I., Feb. 4, 1899-July 4, 1902.

Olongapo, P.I., Feb. 4, 1899-July 4, 1902.

Pollok, P.I., Feb. 4, 1899-July 4, 1904.

Isabella de Basilan, P.I., Feb. 4, 1899-July 15, 1903.

(d) China Campaign Badge—To be issued to officers and enlisted men of the Navy who served in the Navy in Chinese waters and were attached to one of the following vessels between the dates mentioned:

Brooklyn, from July 7, 1900, to Oct. 12, 1900.

Buffalo, Aug. 3, 1900-Aug. 6, 1900.

Iris, June 29, 1900-July 14, 1900.

Morocay, June 14, 1900-May 27, 1901.

Nashville, June 18, 1900-Sept. 27, 1900.

New Orleans, Sept. 14, 1900-May 27, 1901.

Newark, May 27, 1900-July 23, 1900.

Solace, June 18, 1900-July 29, 1900.

Wheeling, April 5, 1900-May 1, 1900.

Yorktown, June 15, 1900-Sept. 19, 1900.

Zafro, July 10, 1900-Oct. 11, 1900.

Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co.

Regulation Collar Ornaments of Superior Finish

The Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company possess dies for ornaments of all the arms of the service.

Made in their own factory, the highest character of workmanship is assured. 14-K. Gold, silver gold-plated and bronze, at very moderate prices. Miniature ornaments mounted as ladies' brooches are attractive souvenirs.

The Insignia Catalogue mailed free on request

contains illustrations and prices of the regulation and miniature collar ornaments, also of insignia of the Military and Naval Orders of the United States and of the principal patriotic and historic-commemorative societies.

1218-20-22 CHESTNUT ST. PHILA., PA., U. S. A.

MANILA NOTES.

Manila, P.I., June 9, 1908.

Decoration Day, May 30, was celebrated in Manila by the arrival shortly after two p.m. of the transport Sheridan. After an absence of almost two years, spent by this ship in the boat hospital at California, it was heartily welcomed. The efficient Captain Stinson made a record run in twenty-five days. Among the passengers were Col. Edward T. Brown, 5th Field Art., who has assumed command of his regiment, with station at Fort William McKinley. A portion of the 5th is now at Camp Stotsenburg. Mrs. Brown is with Colonel Brown.

There are many changes among the residents of Military Plaza, Malate, and at Officers' Row, on Calle Nozalea. Lieut. Col. Francis H. French, I.G., accompanied by his wife and sister, Miss French, are at No. 5, Military Plaza, lately occupied by Major Thomas U. Raymond and family. Capt. George P. Howell, C.E., and family have No. 6. Major Eugene O. Fecht, Signal Corps, with Mrs. and Miss Fecht, will start for the homeland on the Sheridan on the 14th. The efficiency of the cable to the far away posts, with many other improvements to the signal system, is due to the energy and technical knowledge of Major Fecht. His quarters, No. 11, Military Plaza, were closed on June 1, Major Fecht and family staying at the Bay View Hotel. The division commander's part of the Plaza begins to look natural again. Mrs. Stephen Cosby Mills, Dorothy and Katharine Mills, have returned from their stay at Baguio, and are beautifully fixed in their quarters, No. 3. Capt. Harry F. Rethers, 9th Inf., aide to Major Gen. John F. Weston, with Mrs. Rethers, came down from Baguio on Sunday and found a warm welcome awaiting them at No. 4, their own. Capt. Stephen C. Mills has been filled in Manila for a few weeks, hard at work, not only on his own numerous duties, but also as chairman of three important military boards. Capt. Malvern-Hill Barnum, 8th Cav., aide to General Weston, and Mrs. Barnum, little Master Barnum and Miss Scribner, their guest, have been at their home, No. 2, for some weeks, from Baguio.

The Calle Nozalea Officers' Row has been added to most pleasantly by the arrival of Lieut. Col. Eugene F. Ladd, A.G. D., who has relieved Major Ira A. Haynes as adjutant general at the Department of Luzon. Lieut. Col. Mrs. and Miss Ladd are at quarters so pleasantly remembered as the home of Major and Mrs. William Lassiter and Major Haynes, at No. 10, Calle Nozalea. No. 4, Nozalea, formerly the hospitable home of Major and Mrs. Hugh J. Gallagher, has been filled by Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Franklin. Captain Franklin has succeeded Major Gallagher as chief commissary of the Department of Luzon, the duties of which office were ably filled during the interim after Major Gallagher's departure by Capt. Lawrence B. Simonds.

At a special meeting of the members of the Army and Navy Club held at the club house, Calle Palacio, Intramuros, a few evenings ago, Capt. Thomas C. Tiffin, Sub. Dept., was elected as secretary to succeed Capt. Louis M. Nuttman, Sub. Dept., who leaves shortly for the States. Captain Nuttman's reign at the club has been most successful, and he retires from that responsible position with the thanks and best wishes of every member. A brilliant administration is predicted for Captain Franklin.

Capt. and Mrs. William Elliott entertained delightfully at a dinner party on Tuesday evening at quarters No. 12, Military Plaza, Malate. Major and Mrs. Z. W. Torrey, Capt. and Mrs. Charles C. Billingslea, Miss Elliott, Miss Huston, Capt. and Mrs. Walter E. Gunster, 18th Inf., Col. Stephen C. Mills and Col. Edward E. Dravo were the guests. Mrs. Elliott is justly famous for her beautifully arranged home entertainments. Misses Dorothy and Katharine Mills, daughters of her parents, on Saturday afternoon. The little girls spent their own pin money in providing tempting articles, and made a number of them, and great was their pleasure at realizing twenty-five pesos for charity. They will send twelve pesos to the Children's Fresh Air Fund of New York city, and the remainder to the Free Dispensary of the University Hospital of Manila.

The season of baseball for this part of the world has just closed. At Fort William McKinley the championship pennant has been closely contested by teams composed of picked nines from the various regiments stationed there, and only at the game on Saturday last, played at the ball diamond of the brigade, was the final decision reached. This final game was between the team of the 10th Cavalry and the 30th Infantry, with a result in favor of the 10th Infantry, 6 to 0. So this regiment is to be excused just now for putting on a few well earned airs, and is receiving congratulations on getting the baseball pennant for this year. Capt. Leon B. Kromer, 10th Cav., is general manager of the Fort William McKinley Baseball League, and is most efficient.

Captain Kromer was initiated as a member of Stotsenburg Post, Veteran Army of the Philippines, at a recent meeting of that large and growing organization. Mrs. Kromer is a daughter of the late General Stotsenburg, after whom this post is named, so this was a delicate compliment to her.

In the baseball league of Manila the quartermaster's team carried off the pennant for this year, with civil government nine as second and the 26th Infantry ball players as third. These games were contested at the league grounds, corner of Calle Isaac Perez and growing Marcelo, Pace, with Mr. John Schree as president of the league. Lieut. Wait C. Johnson, 26th Inf., was coach and captain of the team from his regiment. Lieutenant Johnson is a very popular member of the 26th Infantry, as well as with everyone.

According to plans and hopes, a new club house for the Army and Navy Club has been spoken of on the new field just off from the Luneta. The Elks' Club has also been granted concessions on this newly made terra firma. The Elks began to lay a foundation for the club house, but the pile-driver after going down through the semi-dry earth with

large piles for a distance of eighty meters, was unable to strike anything resembling a firm foundation, so the erection of this club house has been abandoned for the present. The Army and Navy Club will have to do likewise. During the late typhoon a small break was washed in upon this latest addition to Manila's real estate, and it was feared for a time that some serious damage might be sustained in the washing off of all or a part of this fill-in of Manila Bay. The filling has ruined the Luneta to a large extent, in removing the water out of reach and almost out of sight of anyone walking on the Luneta.

Bishop Charles H. Brent, of the Episcopal Church, who was recently selected by the House of Bishops to succeed the late Bishop Satterlee at Washington, D.C., has just cabled his refusal of the important post, and will remain as Episcopal bishop of all the Philippines. A meeting of the congregation recently held asked the Bishop to remain here, where he has done so much good, and he has finally decided to continue his labors in this fertile field, although there are many of Bishop Brent's friends who feel that he has sacrificed too much in refusing to go to Washington.

This afternoon for a few hours there will be held at the Emerson Memorial church, the First Presbyterian church of Manila, on Calle Padre Faura, Ermita, a tea given by the ladies of the church. During the absence of Dr. and Mrs. Stealey B. Rositer, on vacation, until next October, Mr. Lewis B. Hillis is in charge of the church, with Rev. George William Wright as president of the Ellingworth Seminary.

The island of Luzon, Manila, in particular, for the last three days of May was in the grasp of a severe typhoon, said to be the worst that has visited this section for many years. Although the wind is strong at intervals, it does not last long, and no serious casualties were reported, either of life or to property.

The official season at Baguio, Benguet province, has closed for this year. The Governor General declared the sitting of the commissioners at Baguio at an end on the 21st of this month, when all of the civil powers that he returned to their homes in this city. This year at Baguio has been very brilliant and successful, the hotel accommodations being taxed to the uttermost, and not room for a single other person to be made at Camp John Hay. Much credit is due to Lieut. Milosh R. Hilgard, 16th Inf., the acting quartermaster at Camp John Hay, who used every means within his power to make all comfortable and happy while at the camp. A very enjoyable evening, many of them, but one particularly, was originated by Lieutenant Hilgard, called the "Tacky party," which gave no end of amusement.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Albert L. Mills entertained delightfully at dinner not long ago at their quarters, number 1 Calle Nozalea. Major Ira A. Haynes, Capt. and Mrs. William Brooke, Mrs. Edward A. Roche and Mrs. Hamilton were their dinner guests. Mrs. Roche was a house guest of Mrs. Mills for a time before leaving Manila. Brig. Gen. Charles L. Hodges, commanding the department of the Visayas, with headquarters at Iloilo, Panay, spent a few days recently in Manila, taking dinner with Gen. and Mrs. Mills on Sunday evening.

Capt. and Mrs. Lawrence B. Simonds entertained charmingly at dinner a few evenings ago at their quarters, number 219 Calle Real, Malate, when Col. and Mrs. Z. W. Torrey, Miss Huston and Major Charles P. Stivers were their guests. Lieut. George J. Oden, 10th Cav., stationed at Fort William McKinley, gave a handsome dinner on a recent ladies' night at the Army and Navy Club, Manila, in honor of Mrs. Fred W. Bugbee, wife of Captain Bugbee, 25th Inf., who is stationed at Parang, Mind., and Miss Ellis. Other guests were: Col. Charles A. Booth, 26th Inf.; Mr. and Mrs. Martin Egan, Capt. and Mrs. Leon B. Kromer, 10th Cav.; Lieut. and Mrs. Sheldon W. Anding, 30th Inf.; Mrs. C. W. Mead, Lieut. and Mrs. William A. Carleton and Lieut. Louis P. Schoonmaker, 10th Cav.

Capt. H. H. Rutherford, Med. Corps, recently visiting friends in Manila, received the honor of a degree from the University of California at Berkeley, as a recognition of his excellent work during the period following the earthquake at San Francisco.

The late rains, particularly this typhoon, have interfered very seriously with the department target practice on the range near Fort McKinley. The period set apart for the annual practice, March 15 to June 15, for the troops in this division, will have to be extended on account of the delay caused by the rains flooding the range. Major Henry D. Styer, 29th Inf., is officer in charge of the range during the practice, and has again proven his efficiency, working early and late to bring this year's practice beyond that of any season in the Philippines. The general average of the men and officers is very encouraging to Major Styer.

A detachment of the long time prisoners confined in the stockade at Fort William McKinley have been sent to the island of Corregidor to work on the roads and help to clear the sites for the new quarters at that fast growing naval station. This is a most excellent arrangement, as the prison house that is building at Fort William McKinley is not yet completed and the men will be healthier for outdoor work. Provision was made for the comfortable housing of the prisoners before they were sent to Corregidor.

Capt. Hubert L. Wigmore, C.E., ordered to Manila, is the officer in charge of the government coal mines now being successfully worked on the island of Bataan. The recent output of these mines has been most encouraging, naval tests proving the coal to be far preferable to the Australian coal now being used in these islands. The Australian coal sells in Manila for pesos 13.50 per ton, while the Bataan coal sells for pesos 6.50 a ton stowed away in the bunkers. The Bataan coal has been found to contain more gaseous substances than the other brand, but is lighter in weight and in burning is almost smokeless, giving forth less ashes than the Australian coal.

PORT SANTIAGO.

Fort Santiago, Manila, P.I., May 22, 1908.

A slight explosion occurred in the Fort Santiago arsenal last week, resulting in the injury of two native employees and considerable alarm for a short time. There was nothing serious in the accident, but it merely went to prove that the recommendations made by the ordnance authorities here for modern magazines have been too long neglected. The arsenal is not equipped for storage of modern explosives, and needs attention.

The chief quartermaster of the division is now receiving bids on 580,000 yards of khaki cloth for uniforms. It is most remarkable that the entire Army is not supplied with khaki bought here. After the cloth is bought bids will be taken for the making of uniforms.

A board of officers, of which Col. Steven C. Mills is president, left the city Monday on the Mindanao, en route to select a site for a new post on the island of Cebu. Colonel Mills returned to Manila during the latter part of the week after an inspection of the coal fields of Bataan. He found that the miners' machinery has been installed, and the prospects are very bright. Colonel Mills believes the mines will be of great value to the Army and Navy, and that the work already done on them has demonstrated their value to be a thousand times more than the price the government paid for them.

The first steps toward the permanent improvement of the space on the filled land in Manila that has been allotted to the military were taken Wednesday, when a board, consisting of Col. Steven C. Mills, Gen. Staff; Col. Edward E. Dravo, chief commissary; Col. Louis M. Maus, chief surg.; Lieut. Col. William Miller, chief quartermaster, and Capt. George P. Howell, chief engineer, was appointed to make the plans and allot the space on the new land. The board met at once and began by agreeing upon streets to be laid and spaces to be allotted. The land allotted extends from the office of water transportation to the banks of the Pasig to the East transport docks. The erection of various government buildings will begin as soon as possible.

General Reade has interested himself in the grave of Lieut. Col. Ricardo Navarro Y. Ruiz, formerly a governor of Zamboanga, who died in 1890. The grave at present is situated near the quartermaster's corral, and preparations are being

The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company offers Army and Navy officers the same liberal policy of insurance that it issues to civilians, and at exactly the same rates. No extras, conditions or restrictions of any character are imposed because of employment in either branch of the service.

For full information and specimen policy send date of birth.

THE PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

PHILADELPHIA.

Organized 1847.

Insurance in force \$450,000,000

WHY RISK your Securities and other Valuables, when going from Post to Post, and from Country to Country when you can protect both for the small sum of \$5 to \$10 Per Annum by renting a safe in

National Safe Deposit Company of New York, 32 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK.

Boxes and trunks stored for \$6.00 and \$12.00 per annum, or \$1.00 per month.

Reduced Rates to the Army and Navy.

Can make the offices of this Company—their headquarters while in the City.

made to have the remains removed to the San Roque cemetery. Capt. David P. Cordray, 26th Inf., and Lieut. Robert H. Sillman, 15th Inf., who have been on leave in China, returned Saturday and reported for duty at Fort Santiago. Lieutenant Sillman will be relieved shortly and ordered to the States to join his regiment. Sergt. Francis P. Casey, Troop K, 6th Cav., has received notification by cable of his promotion to second lieutenant of Scouts. Mrs. Rand, wife of Capt. I. W. Rand, U.S.A., returned from China Monday morning on the Taming, and has been the guest of the Bay View while in the city, and will leave Tuesday for Mindanao, where her husband is stationed.

The Tuesday evening meeting of the euchre club was an enjoyable occasion at the University Club, with Mrs. J. W. Cairns as hostess of the day. The first and club prize, a perfume bottle of cut glass and silver, was won by Mrs. William Brook. Mrs. Thomas B. Esby, as farewell gift to the club, left with the president, Mrs. James M. Phalen, to be presented as second prize, an embroidered shirt waist pattern, which was awarded to Mrs. Sheldon W. Anding. There were five tables of ladies present, among them being Mrs. Gonzalez S. Bingham, Mrs. Charles A. Low, Mrs. Owen L. Ingalls, Mrs. William C. Borden, Mrs. James M. Phalen, Mrs. M. L. Stewart, Mrs. Harris L. Roberts, Mrs. Z. W. Torrey, Mrs. William Brook, Mrs. James B. Kerr, Mrs. Alexander M. Miller, Mrs. William A. Carlton, Mrs. W. G. Shields, Mrs. L. W. Cairns, Mrs. Ralph R. Stogsdall, Mrs. Benjamin J. Edgar, Mrs. Moody, Mrs. Barry Baldwin, Mrs. Charles C. Billingslea, Mrs. Lincoln F. Kilbourne and others.

Clyffard Game, daughter of Major and Mrs. E. G. Shields, will join Captain Game, 1st Inf., as a passenger on the Sherman bound for the homeland. Mrs. Game has been visiting her parents at 482 Calle Nueva, Malate, for the past year. Col. George K. McGunagle, 1st Inf., and Miss McGunagle will take the Rubi, leaving here next Saturday, connecting at Hong Kong with a German Lloyd steamer bound for Europe. Col. and Miss McGunagle anticipate traveling upon the continent, reaching New York about September next. While in Manila Col. and Miss McGunagle are guests at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Lawrence B. Simonds.

Capt. and Mrs. William W. Forsyth, 6th Cav., announce the engagement of their daughter, Polly, to Lieut. E. R. Warner McCabe, 6th Cav. Capt. and Mrs. Alexander E. Williams entertained at dinner, Thursday, Mrs. Harris L. Roberts, Mrs. Charles C. Billingslea, Col. Louis M. Maus, Captain Billingslea and Major Roberts. The decorations were in lavender, flowers and shades being beautifully arranged. Another dinner of the week was at the Army and Navy Club, when Major and Mrs. E. G. Shields entertained Mrs. Lawrence B. Simonds, Mrs. Clyffard Game, Miss McGunagle, Miss Shields, Col. George K. McGunagle, Major Samuel Reber, Mr. Horne and Mr. Putnam. Mrs. McGunagle and Mrs. Shields tendered this dinner to Col. and Miss McGunagle as a farewell to them on leaving the islands.

JOLO.

Jolo, P.I., May 25, 1908.

Our sleepy old town has been thoroughly awakened the last few nights by firing from the outposts in Asturias, the sub-post of Jolo, where the 3d Battalion of the 23d Infantry is stationed. Though another local outbreak among the Moros is feared by some, we, who have been here longer, believe the attack on the sentinels was by ladrones; Bud Dajo has not yet been forgotten.

One who was prominent in that historic fight, Dato Jokanin, has just died of dropsy, hastened by excessive use of opium. He was the most powerful of the Sulu datus. There was no time during the last fifteen years that he could not have asserted his supremacy over the weak present Sultanate.

The Sultan of Sulu has left us, temporarily, departing on the Borneo for his Singapore summer 4,000-peso palace. He took with him a large and brilliant retinue—over two hundred—but all men. His harem remains at Maribun, while he enjoys the pleasure of meeting, after a long absence, and of basking in the smiles of his Mandalay wives, some ten of whom anxiously await the arrival of the little pot-mocked scion of the old, very old, but decadent royal household of Mahomet.

The Seward, just in, failed to bring back our popular C.O., Col. Alexander Rodgers, who has gone to Manila to bring back from China Mrs. Rodgers, who accompanied her sister that far en route to her New York home. It did bring Lieut. John P. Hasson, 6th Cav., and Mrs. Hasson, who have been on duty at Jefferson Barracks. He arrives just in time to take command of Troop I, vice Capt. W. W. Forsyth, who becomes a major by the retirement of Colonel Pitcher, much to the joy and delight of all his friends, especially as he is to remain in the 3d Squadron of the 6th Cavalry, transferring with Major Cheever, so we hear. His daughter, the beautiful, sweet and charming Miss Polly, has consented to become the bride of Lieut. E. R. W. McCabe, 6th Cav., one of the best and most deservedly popular officers in the post. Their engagement has just been announced, the marriage to take place in November.

The engagement of Miss Dodge, sister of Captain Heiberg's wife, to Lieut. Rodman Butler, also of the 6th Cavalry, has just reached us from Camp Overton. Still another engagement, which is to culminate in an early marriage, is that of Miss Polly Gale, daughter of Lieut. Col. G. H. G. Gale, of the 10th Cavalry, to Mr. McGhee, provincial treasurer of Sulu. As Miss Polly lived in Jolo when her father was stationed here as a major, and as Mr. McGhee resides here, we Jolitoes are very much interested in this twentieth century romance.

The Misses Claggett, who have been visiting their cousin, Lieut. H. B. Claggett, 23d Inf., have returned to Manila, and we all miss them immensely.

The post has been quite gay lately—poker, euchre and bridge parties galore. Lieut. Col. and Miss Gayle gave a brilliant, successful euchre to the whole post. The ladies wore beautiful gowns, that of Mrs. Anderson being unusually becoming, a blue just dress with fifty-year-old lace collar, while Mrs. Lott, wife of our efficient, hard-working Q.M., wore an entirely new creation which a mere man cannot properly describe. The first prize was won by another strik-

About Dentifrices

While cost of production varies 25 to 50 per cent., all grades retail at practically the same price.



If you simply ask for a good dentifrice the ambitious clerk is apt to give you a brand on which the profit is largest.

Choose a brand of recognized purity and merit, and insist upon having it every time.

Doctor Sheffield's Creme Dentifrice

has been since 1850, and is to-day, the purest and best of all tooth pastes. Dr. Sheffield's Tooth Powder possesses equal merit.

Sold the World Over.

When not immediately obtainable, send three one-cent stamps for sample tube (1-6 size), or 25c. for full size—postpaid. Sheffield Dentifrice Co., 106 Broad St., New London, Conn.

ingly dressed lady, Mrs. Rich. Lieut. E. DeL. Smith, 4th P.A., won the "booby." Everybody enjoyed the party, and the punch in particular, especially those energetic officers who foolishly ran out to Asturias upon hearing a shot fired!

The change of station of the 1st Squadron, 6th Cavalry from Malabang to Jolo has not taken place, but we expect them soon, probably in June. Captain Anderson takes a trip to Borneo in a few days, while Mrs. Wonde is making arrangements to return to New York, via Suez, in August, and several officers are busy with pen and paper trying to determine just how much of their increased pay they will spend in Manila and Japan, thanks to the pay bill. My! isn't it fine news! Lieutenant Turner (old "4 Indians bit the dust") of the 23d Inf., is going to take his family to China soon, and everybody is delighted at our good luck—except the paymaster, who has more work now than ever.

CAMP JOSSMAN.

Camp Jossman, P.I., May 17, 1908.

After two years and a half in the United States, the 4th Infantry sailed for the Philippines on the U.S.A. transport Thomas on the 5th of last March. During this last tour at home the headquarters remained at Fort Thomas, Ky., but parts of the regiment regularly garrisoned ten different stations scattered from the Presidio on the Pacific, to Fort Slocum, near New York, and from Fort Brady, on the Canadian border, to Fort Thomas. In coming west en route to the Philippines the battalions from Kentucky traveled south almost to New Orleans and then west through Texas. So the 4th has covered the States very thoroughly without considering maneuvers, competitions, National Guard encampments, etc.

Headquarters and two battalions arrived in San Francisco March 4 from Fort Thomas, coming up through Southern California. The 1st Battalion from Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., were already on board the transport, having arrived the preceding day. This brought the regiment together for the first time since its return from the islands in August, 1905.

The voyage across the ocean was pleasant and uneventful. The Pacific was good enough to remain as calm as a mill pond most of the time, to the great relief of a frankly honest minority and to the secret satisfaction of the great majority who were trying heroically to maintain reputations as good sailors. Even the officers of the squadron of the 1st Cavalry who crossed with us found the motion of the boat bore an embarrassing dissimilarity to that of the hurricane deck of a horse and frequently disappeared for prolonged intervals of time even during fair weather.

The Thomas stopped at Honolulu the better part of three days, allowing everyone a chance to see something of this beautiful city and its environs. A dance was given at one of the large hotels in honor of the transport people, which was greatly enjoyed and appreciated by all. Between Honolulu and Guam several mild cases of measles and mumps appeared, spreading from the casuals to the Regular organizations. Several of the children on the upper deck were affected. At Guam, where the boat arrived March 26, it was doubtful for a time if anyone would be allowed ashore, but it was finally arranged so that the adult cabin passengers could land. In the evening the Governor gave a grand ball in honor of the arrival of the transport.

Friday, March 27, Major General Greely reached the statutory age for retirement. The General was a passenger on the Thomas. To celebrate the culmination of his long and successful career on the active list, the saloon was draped in flags and greens and the dinner that evening partook of the nature of a banquet. The menus were artistically designed souvenir cards. At the conclusion of the addresses came a reception to Gen. and Mrs. Greely.

On the morning of April 1 the Thomas dropped anchor off Iloilo, but orders were received for all to remain on board in quarantine until further notice. A short distance away, moored against the wharf at Buena Vista, were several great lighters filled with the property of the 8th Infantry ready for immediate loading. The 8th were all packed and prepared to leave Camp Jossman on the arrival of the Thomas. The officers and ladies had made all preparations for a dance and reception to be held the night the 4th arrived. This was to be a welcome to us and a celebration of the end of their tour. The establishment of the quarantine effectively kept the people of the 4th away, to the keen disappointment of both regiments. On the following Friday the 4th disembarked and marched up the road to Camp Jossman, where the regiment went into camp under strict quarantine regulations and surrounded by a cordon of sentries. The officers and their families were given a corner of the post buildings. Captain Wolf, Lieutenant Farnham and Lieutenant Weeks returned to the States on the Thomas without landing at Guimaras. They were ordered back to participate in the rifle competition. Lieutenants Ball, Abel and Scott went on to Manila to report for duty connected with the military map of the islands.

The 8th left Camp Jossman April 11. During the quarantine when both regiments were here, the only intercourse allowed was over the "dead line." The officers and ladies of the 8th would come up evenings and visit from a safe distance of ten paces.

Companies C and E, of the 4th, are stationed in Iloilo. The post there is in the old Fort San Pedro. Captain Holley is in command. Lieutenants Cowan, Hewitt, Bubbs and Taylor are on duty there. Saturday, May 25, Major General Weston inspected the garrison at Camp Jossman. The social life of the post has begun in a series of dinners and card parties. April 25 a number of the post people attended a baile at the Panny Club in Iloilo.

Camp Jossman is located on well drained, sandy ground. So there has been no mud, even immediately after a rain. Mosquitoes have been conspicuous only by their absence. A constant breeze from the northeast keeps the post pleasantly cool. At present target practice is the main interest. Every effort is being made to complete all firing before the advent of the rainy season, which will begin in June, according to the provisions of G.O. 16, an order which governs all things here.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Victor H. Metcalf.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Truman H. Newberry.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Major Gen. George F. Elliott.

VESSELS OF U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected up to July 14, 1908. Changes after that date occurring before we go to press appear on another page.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, Commander-in-Chief.

The following itinerary is announced by Rear Admiral Sperry for the Atlantic Fleet for the trip to Australian and Asiatic waters. The dates given are subject to change through stress of bad weather or other unexpected circumstances. The itinerary for the voyage from Manila to the Atlantic coast of the United States will be published later.

Fleet itinerary: Leave San Francisco July 7; arrive Honolulu, Hawaii, July 16, 1908, leave July 23; arrive Auckland, New Zealand, Aug. 9, leave Aug. 15; arrive Sydney, Australia, Aug. 20, leave Aug. 27; arrive Melbourne, Australia, Aug. 29, leave Sept. 5; arrive Albany, Australia, Sept. 11, leave Sept. 17; arrive Manila, P.I., Oct. 1, leave Oct. 10; arrive Yokohama, Japan, Oct. 17, leave Oct. 24; arrive Amoy, China, 2d Squadron, Oct. 29, leave Nov. 4; arrive Manila, P.I., 1st Squadron, Oct. 31; arrive Manila, P.I., 2d Squadron, Nov. 7.

1. The mail address of all vessels of the Battleship Fleet and of the Panther, Glacier, Culgoa, Relief and Yankton will be as follows: Until Oct. 27, 1908, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.; after Oct. 27, 1908, care of Postmaster, New York, N.Y.

2. The Commander-in-Chief will make all arrangements for the forwarding of mail addressed as above to the vessels of the fleet.

3. Mail sent to the above addresses must be prepaid, with domestic postage, and must bear the name of the ship for which it is intended.

4. Express packages must not be sent to the above addresses, as there is no way of forwarding them, and they will simply be returned to the sender at his expense.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, Commander.

First Division.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Sperry.) Capt. Hugo Osterhaus. Sailed July 7 from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu.
KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles E. Vreeland. Sailed July 7 from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu.
VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William F. Potter. Sailed July 7 from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu.
MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John Hubbard. Sailed July 7 from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, Commander.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Wainwright.) Capt. Edward F. Quailtrough. Sailed July 7 from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu.
NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Reginald F. Nicholson. Sailed July 9 from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu.
NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William H. Southernland. Sailed July 7 from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu.
RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Joseph B. Murdoch. Sailed July 7 from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral William H. Emory, Commander.

Third Division.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Emory.) Capt. Kossuth Niles. Sailed July 7 from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu.
VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Alexander Sharp. Sailed July 7 from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu.
OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Thomas B. Howard. Sailed July 7 from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu.
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Robert M. Doyle. Sailed July 7 from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Schroeder.) Comdr. Frank E. Beatty. Sailed July 7 from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu.
ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. John M. Bowyer. Sailed July 7 from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu.
KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Walter O. Cowles. Sailed July 7 from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu.
KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Hamilton Hutchins. Sailed July 7 from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

AJAX (collier), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At Honolulu.
ARETHUSA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Blon B. Bierer. At Honolulu.
CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. John B. Patton. At Honolulu.
GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. William S. Hogg. At Honolulu.
PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Valentine S. Nelson. At Honolulu.
RELIEF (hospital ship). Surg. Charles F. Stokes. At Honolulu.
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Comdr. Charles B. McVay. At Honolulu.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, Commander-in-Chief.

Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne to command July 31. Send mail for war vessels stationed at points in the Pacific addressed to the person, with the name of the ship and "Pacific Station, San Francisco, Cal." On Aug. 24 the First Squadron of the Pacific Fleet together with the Charleston, Solace, and eight destroyers will sail from San Francisco for Honolulu, Samoa, and return.

First Squadron.

First Division.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dayton.) Capt. Alexander McCrackin. At Mare Island, Cal.
COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Edmund B. Underwood. At Bremerton, Wash.
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Moses L. Wood. At Mare Island, Cal.
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank A. Wilner. At Bremerton, Wash.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Uriel Seabree, commander.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Seabree.) Capt. Bradley A. Fiske. At Bremerton, Wash.
CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Vincendon L. Cottman. At Mare Island, Cal.
SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles E. Fox. At Mare Island, Cal.
WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Austin M. Knight. At Bremerton, Wash.

Second Squadron.

Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, Commander.

Third Division.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Harry S. Knapp. At Bremerton, Wash.
MILWAUKEE, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At Bremerton, Wash.
ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. Sailed July 10 from San Francisco, Cal., for Bremerton, Wash.

Uniforms cleaned



We clean whole or parts of dress or service uniforms by the newest French process, without removing straps or chevrons. Our way doesn't shrink the fabric nor soil the most delicate decorations. Neither do we affect the original set of the uniform.

We clean chapeaus just right. Curl and dye feathers, too.

In fact, we'll clean anything from "rookies' leggins to the daughter of the regiment's favorite ball room gown.

Write for particulars.

A. F. BORNOT & BRO..

French Scourers and Dyers,
17th & Fairmount Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
1535 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
N.E. Cor. 12th & Walnut, Philadelphia.
1714 N. Broad St., Philadelphia.
1224 F St. (N.W.), Washington, D.C.
716 Market St., Wilmington, Del.

Fourth Division.

ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Henry T. Mayo. Sailed July 12 from Panama for Annapolis, Honduras.
YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. James H. Glennon. Cruising in Bering Sea, patrolling the seal fisheries.

Third Squadron.

Rear Admiral Joseph N. Hemphill, commander.

First Division.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Edward E. Wright. At Cavite, P.I.
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Walter McLean. At Wosung, China.
DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William B. Caperton. At Wosung, China.
GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Marbury Johnston. At Cavite, P.I.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Joseph N. Hemphill, Commander.

RAINBOW, 6 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Hemphill.) CALLAO, G., 1 gun. Lieut. Guy Whitlock. At Hong Kong, China.
CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. James H. Sears. Cruising on the Yangtze river.
HELENA, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Richard M. Hughes. At Shanghai, China.
SAMAR, 2 guns. Ensign Reed M. Fawell. At Hong Kong, China.
VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. James H. Comfort. Cruising on the Yangtze river.
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. William R. Rush. At Hong Kong, China.

Vessels in Reserve.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Marcus L. Miller. In reserve at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Is in ordinary.

Tugs.

PISCATAQUA. Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. Cavite, P.I.
WOMPATUCK. Bosn. Thomas F. Greene. Olongapo, P.I.

First Torpedo Flotilla.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Ensign Joseph V. Ogan. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
DAVE (destroyer), 2 tubes. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
DECATUR (destroyer). At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

IRIS (collier), merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
JUSTIN (collier). Henry T. Meriwether, master. At San Francisco, Cal.
NANSHAN (collier), merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Shanghai, China.
POMPEY (collier), merchant complement. James Smith, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
SATURN (collier), merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At San Francisco, Cal.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser). Comdr. Burns T. Walling. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Is in reserve.
BUFFALO, A.C., 6 guns. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
CAESAR (collier), merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At Manila, P.I.
CHESTER (scout cruiser). Comdr. Henry B. Wilson. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Templem M. Potts. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Thomas Washington. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas S. Rogers. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
EAGLE, C.G., 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George R. Marvell. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
FORTUNE (tug). Lieut. Edward W. Todd. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
GRAMPUS (submarine). Lieut. Edwin W. Dodd. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Is in reserve.
IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Samuel W. B. Diehl. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. John B. Collins. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Is in reserve.
IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Has been ordered out of commission.
LEBANON (collier), merchant complement. Jeremiah Merithew, master. At Hampton Roads, Va.
MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William J. Maxwell. Arrived July 12 at Port Antonio, Jamaica. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas Snowden. At Whitestone Landing, N.Y. Address there.
MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. John O. Fremont. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Edward Simpson. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
MORRIS (torpedoboot). At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
NERO (collier), merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At Bradford, R.I.

BORDEN'S MALTED MILK



It Has No Equal

The Essence of Rich Milk
and Wholesome Cereals

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK COMPANY

Est. 1857 "Leaders of Quality" New York

NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. William A. Marshall. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Cameron McR. Winslow. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. Will be sent to Quebec to take part in the celebration of 300th anniversary of landing of Champlain.
PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas D. Griffin. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PEORIA, Btsn. Harold Olsen. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
PIKE (submarine). Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
POTOMAC (tug). Chief Btsn. Frederick Muller. At the naval station, San Juan, Porto Rico. Address there.
PRAIRIE, C.C., 13 guns. Comdr. Albert A. Ackerman. Sailed July 13 from Tompkinsville, N.Y., for Beaufort, N.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
RANGER. Ordered placed in commission at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Will be sent to Boston and transferred to the Massachusetts Nautical School.
SCORPION, G.G., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Fahs. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. Placed in reserve June 15.
STERLING (collier), merchant complement. Gustav E. Peterson, master. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Is in reserve.
SYLPH, C.G.. Lieut. Roger Williams. At Oyster Bay, N.Y. Address there.
TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John Hood. At Colon, R. of P. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
TEXAS, 2d C.B.S.. Ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Will be sent to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C., for duty as receiving ship at that place.
UNCAS (tug). Chief Btsn. August Wohltman. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
WOLVERINE, C., 6 guns. Comdr. William P. White. At Muskegon, Mich. Address there.
YANKEE, C.C., 8 guns. Comdr. Charles C. Marsh. Arrived July 13 at Alexandria, Va. Itinerary of the U.S.S. Yankee: Arrive Alexandria (to get D.C. militia), July 13, leave July 17; arrive Hampton Roads July 18, leave July 19; arrive Chesapeake Bay July 19, leave July 27; arrive Alexandria (to land D.C. militia) July 28, leave July 29; arrive Hampton Roads July 30, 31; arrive Newport (to get Mass. and R.I. militia) Aug. 2, leave Aug. 8; arrive Gardiners Bay Aug. 8, leave Aug. 17; arrive Newport (to land Mass. and R.I. militia) Aug. 18, leave Aug. 19; arrive Boston Aug. 20. Mail and telegraphic address until July 31, Fort Monroe, Va.; mail and telegraphic address from Aug. 2 to Aug. 19, Newport, R.I.

Special Service Squadron.

Capt. Giles B. Harber, commander.

Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Giles B. Harber. Sailed July 14 from Guam for Manila.
ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. Sailed July 14 from Guam for Manila.
ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. Edward W. Henricks, master. Sailed July 14 from Guam for Manila.

Proposed Itinerary of the Special Service Squadron:

Port.	Arrive, 1908.	Leave, 1908.	Days in port.
Manila	July 21	July 28	7
Singapore	Aug. 3	Aug. 7	4
Colombo	Aug. 14	Aug. 15	4
Aden	Aug. 27	Aug. 30	3
Suez	Sept. 5	Sept. 6	1
Ismaïlia	Sept. 6	Sept. 10	4
Naples	Sept. 16	Sept. 26	10
Gibraltar	Sept. 30	Oct. 4	4
Horta	Oct. 9	Oct. 12	3
Hampton Roads	Oct. 22		..

Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Send mail to Mare Island, Cal.

Third Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell, Flotilla Commander.

Send mail to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

STRINGHAM (torpedoboot). Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
BARNEY (torpedoboot). Ensign George C. Pegram. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
TINGEY (torpedoboot). Lieut. James O. Richardson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
DE LONG (torpedoboot). Lieut. Frank H. Sadler. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
THORNTON (torpedoboot). Lieut. Charles A. Blakeley. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Naval Academy Practice Squadron.

Send mail to New London, Conn.

Comdr. William S. Benson, Commander.

OLYMPIA, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. William S. Benson. At New London, Conn.
CHICAGO, P.C., 13 guns. Comdr. John A. Hoogewerf. At New London, Conn.
ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry M. Dombagh. At New London, Conn.
HARTFORD (practice ship). Lieut. Comdr. Henry J. Ziegemeier. At New London, Conn.
NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry McL. P. Huse. At New London, Conn.
ABARENDA (collier), merchant complement. W. C. Fincke. At Newport News, Va.
The headquarters of the Naval Academy Practice Squadron has been changed from Hampton Roads to New London, Conn. Prior to the return of the squadron to Annapolis a cruise will be made up the New England coast as far as Bath, Me.
Itinerary of Naval Academy Practice Squadron, summer, 1908—Leave New London July 27; arrive Newport, R.I.,

July 31, leave Aug. 14; arrive Boston, Mass., Aug. 6, leave Aug. 11; arrive Portsmouth, N.H., Aug. 11, leave Aug. 14; arrive Bath, Me., Aug. 14, leave Aug. 19; arrive Hampton Roads, Va., Aug. 22, leave Aug. 24; arrive Annapolis, Md., Aug. 27. Midshipmen go on leave Aug. 28. Note.—The squadron will leave New London each Monday morning while in that vicinity and will return each Friday afternoon.

FIRST SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Ensign Prentiss P. Bassett, Commander.

Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York City.

PLUNGER. Ensign Prentiss P. Bassett. At Buzzards Bay, Mass.
NINA (tender). Chief Btsn. Stephen McCarthy. At Buzzards Bay, Mass.

SECOND SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Charles E. Courtney, Commander.

Send mail to the navy yard, New York.

HIST (tender). Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. At the navy yard, New York.
VIPEER. Lieut. Donald C. Bingham. At the navy yard, New York.
CUTTLEFISH. Lieut. Edward J. Marquart. At the navy yard, New York.
TARANTULA. Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. At the navy yard, New York.
OCTOPUS. At the navy yard, New York.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA IN RESERVE.

In commission under command of Lieut. Louis O. Richardson. At Norfolk Navy Yard—Torpedoboots Ericsson, Foote, MacKenzie, Porter, Biddle, Cushing, Dupont, Gwin; Somers, Bailey, Nicholson, Shubrick, Stockton, O'Brien, Blakely, Winslow, Rodgers, Manly, Talbot, Craven, Dahlgren, Wilkes and Bagley; destroyers Macdonough and Worden, and the submarines Adder, Holland and Moccasin, and the cruiser Atlantis used at a barracks for the men of flotilla.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Comdr. William A. Gill, commander.

Send mail to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

SOLAOE (supplyship). Comdr. William A. Gill. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

First Flotilla.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. John G. Church. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Ernest Friedrich. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Frank McCommon. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Second Flotilla.

PAUL JONES. Ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
PREEBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Frederic N. Freeman. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Third Flotilla.

DAVIS (destroyer). Ensign Ernest A. Swanson. At Eureka, Cal.
FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
FOX (torpedoboot). Lieut. Milton S. Davis. At Eureka, Cal.
LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Alfred G. Howe. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
GOLDSBOROUGH, T.B.. Lieut. Daniel T. Ghent. At Eureka, Cal.
ROWAN (torpedoboot). Lieut. Charles E. Brillhart. At Eureka, Cal.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIP.

ALLIANCE, sails, 4 guns (station and storeship). Comdr. George R. Salisbury. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ANNAPOLIS, G., 6 guns (station ship). Capt. John F. Parker, retired. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
CONSTITUTION (stationary training ship). Comdr. William F. Fullam. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Cumberland and Reina Mercedes are auxiliaries to the Constitution. The Reina Mercedes is repairing at the navy yard, New York.
FRANKLIN, R.S.. Capt. Albert O. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. The Richmond is used as an auxiliary to the Franklin.
HANCOCK (transport receiving ship). Capt. Nathan E. Niles. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
INDEPENDENCE, R.S.. Commodore John M. Robinson, retired. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
LANCASTER, C., 8 guns, R.S. Capt. Albert G. Berry. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
MOHAWK, C., 6 guns (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Marcus L. Miller. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
PENSACOLA, R.S.. Lieut. Comdr. Edward W. Eberle. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Intrepid is used as auxiliary to the Pensacola.
PHILADELPHIA, P.C. (receiving ship). Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Niagara is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia.
RICHMOND (auxiliary to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
SEVERN (station ship). Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
SOUTHERY (receiving ship). Chief Btsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
SUPPLY (station ship at Guam), 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Frank H. Schofield. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. McCormick. At Manila.
FISH HAWK. Btsn. William Martin. At Wood's Hole, Mass.

TUGS.

Accomac, Pensacola, Fla.
Active, San Francisco, Cal.
Alice, Norfolk, Va.
Apache, New York.
Chickasaw, New York.
Choctaw, Washington.
Hercules, Norfolk, Va.
Iroquois, at Honolulu.
Iwana, Boston, Mass.
Massasoit, Key West, Fla.
Mohawk, Norfolk, Va.
Modoc, League Island, Pa.
Narkeeta, New York.
Navajo, Puget Sound, Wash.
Nezincot, Portsmouth, N.H.
Osceola, Key West, Fla.
Pawnee, Newport, R.I.
Pawtucket, Puget Snd., Wash.
Penacook, Norfolk, Va.
Pentucket, New York.
Pontiac, New York.
Powhatan, New York.
Rapido, Cavite, P.I.
Rocket, Norfolk, Va.
Samoset, League Island, Pa.
Sebago, Charleston, S.C.
Sioux, navy yard, Boston, Mass.
Sotoyomo, Puget Snd., Wash.
Standish, Annapolis, Md.
Tecumseh, Washington, D.C.
Triton, Norfolk, Va.
Unadilla, Mare Island, Cal.
Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.
Waban, Pensacola, Fla.
Wahnetta, Norfolk, Va.

LIST OF VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Adams, at League Island.
Amphitrite, at League Island.
Ararat, at Cavite.
Baltimore, at New York.
Rarry, at Cavite.
Constitution, at Boston.
Columbia, at League Island.
Detroit, at Boston.
Dixie, at League Island.
Engage, at Norfolk.
Elcano, at Cavite.
Elfrida, at New York.
Frolic, at Cavite.
General Alava, at Cavite.
Gwin, at Newport.
Hornet, at Norfolk.
Katadin, at League Isl.
Leonidas, at Portsmouth, N.H.
McKee, at New York.
Manila, at Mare Isl.
Marblehead, at Mare Island.
Massachusetts, at New York.
Miantonomoh, at League Isl.
Mindoro, at Cavite.
Minneapolis, at League Isl.
Nashville, at Boston.

THE CHAMPAGNE of the 20th Century

MOËT & CHANDON

WHITE SEAL

of the

Marvellously Grand Vintage

of the year

1900

Superior in Quality, Dryness and Bouquet
to any Champagne Produced Since
the Great Vintage of 1884

Geo. A. Kessler & Co., Sole Importers

New Orleans, at Mare Isl.
New York, at Boston.
Bennington, at Mare Isl., Cal.
Boston, at Puget Sound.
Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Pa.
Cantine, at Portsmouth, N.H.
Celtic, at Boston, Mass.
Cincinnati, at Mare Island.
Oregon, at Puget Sound.
Paragus, at Cavite.
Pampanga, at Cavite.
Paul Jones, at Mare Island.
Petrel, at Mare Island.
Princeton, at Puget Sound.

VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Alleen, New York city.
Albat, San Francisco, Cal.
Alvarado, New Orleans, La.
Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.
Dorothea, Chicago, Ill.
Elfrida, New Haven, Conn.
Essex, Toledo, Ohio.
Gloverster, Boston, Mass.
Gopher, Duluth, Minn.
Granite State, New York city.
Hawk, Cleveland, Ohio.
Huntress, at St. Louis.

Queros, at Cavite.
Raleigh, at Mare Isl.
Ranger, at Cavite.
Restless, at Norfolk.
San Francisco, at Norfolk.
Siren, at Norfolk.
Stiletto, at Newport.
Talbot, at Newport.
Tallahassee, at Norfolk.
Terror, at League Island.
Topeka, at Portsmouth, N.H.
Vesuvius, at Boston.
Vicksburg, at Mare Island.
Wheeling, at Puget Sound.
Wyoming, at Mare Island.

THE ARMY.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Philippines Division—Major Gen. John F. Weston. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of Luzon—Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills. U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. Charles L. Hodges. U.S.A. Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Department of Mindanao—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. Tacker H. Bliss, U.S.A.
Department of California—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston. U.S.A. Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Will take command of the Army service schools at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., in July.
Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas. U.S.A. Hqrs., Denver, Colo.
Department of the Columbia—Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Bruah. U.S.A. Hqrs., Vancouver Bks., Wash.
Department of Dakota—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Edgerly, U.S.A.
Department of the East—Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant. U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., ordered to command.
Department of the Gulf—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts, U.S.A.
Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Major Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A., ordered to command. Hqrs., new Federal building, Chicago, Ill.
Department of the Missouri—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, U.S.A.
Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas.

Army of Cuban Pacification—Hqrs., Havana, Cuba. Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., commanding.

ENGINEERS.

Band, Washington Bks., D.C.; A. Ft. Mason, Cal.; B, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; C and D, Manila, P.I., arrived in P.I., Aug. 4, 1907; E and H, Washington Bks., D.C.; F and G, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Havana, Cuba; B, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; C, Washington Bks., D.C.; D, Manila, P.I.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Hqrs., Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, D and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdes, Alaska; G, Ft. Wood, N. Y.; E, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I, address Havana, Cuba; F and L, Manila; F arrived Nov. 2, 1905, and L, March 2, 1905; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.; arrived P.I., Jan. 2, 1908.
2d Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.
3d Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Clark, Texas, and Troops I, K, L and M at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
4th Cav.—Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Snelling, Minn. Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade.
5th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; H, I, K, Ft. Wingate, N.M.; E, F, G, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; L, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.
6th Cav.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.; Cos. A, B, C and D arrived Oct. 9, 1907; D, Jan. 2, 1908; E, Oct. 9, 1907; F, Jan. 2, 1908, and G, H, I, K, L and M, Oct. 9, 1907.
7th Cav.—Ft. Riley, Kas.
8th Cav.—Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K and L, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; F and G, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; E and H, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.
9th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, H, I, K, L and M, Manila; M, arrived Sept. 1, 1908, and the other companies May 31, 1907; Troop G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
10th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and L,

SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER



imparts a sensation so exquisite and lasting. It cleans the teeth and gives tone to the mouth. Ask your dentist.

Manila, P.I.; A, C, D, E, F, G, H, K and L arrived in P.I. April 2, 1907, and B and I, July 3, 1907; M, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

11th Cav.—Hqrs., and I, K, L and M, Pinar Del Rio, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; A, B, C and D, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

12th Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

13th Cav.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Myer, Va.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

14th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; E, F, G, H, I and M, Presidio, S.F.; K and L, Boise Bks., Idaho.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Havana, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B and C, Ft. Sill, O.T.; D, E and F, Presidio, S.F., Cal.

2d Art. (Mountain)—Hqrs., A, B, C, E and F, Ft. Russell, Wyo. Battery D, Manila, P.I.

3d Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; C, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; D, E, F, Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Art. (Mountain)—Hqrs., A, B, Vancouver Bks.; C, D, Manila; C arrived March 4, 1907, and D May 31, 1907; E, F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

5th Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B and F, Manila, P.I.; Battery F will sail from Manila Nov. 15, 1908, for station at Fort Leavenworth; C, D and E, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C will sail for Manila Oct. 5, 1908.

6th Art. (Horse)—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, Ft. Riley, Kas. *On detached service in Cuba.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Company and Station.

1st. Ft. Levett, Me.

2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.O.

4th. Ft. DuPont, Del.

5th. Ft. Williams, Me.

6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

7th. Ft. Banks, Mass.

8th. Ft. Preble, Me.

9th. Ft. Warren, Mass.

10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

11th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.

12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

13th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

14th. Ft. Greble, R.I.

15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.O.

17th. Ft. Washington, Md.

18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.

19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

21st. Ft. Howard, Md.

22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

23d. Ft. McKinley, Me.

24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

25th. Ft. Milley, Cal.

26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.

29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

32d. Ft. Fort Cal. Cal.

33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.

34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.

35th. Manila. Arrived May 5, 1908.

36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.O.

37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

39th. Ft. DeSoto, Fla.

40th. Ft. Howard, Md.

41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.

42d. Ft. Mott, N.J.

43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

44th. Ft. Washington, Md.

45th. Ft. DuPont, Del.

46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.

47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.

48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

49th. Ft. Williams, Me.

50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.

53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

54th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

57th. Manila, P.I. Arrived Sept. 6, 1907.

58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston.

60th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.

62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.

63d. Ft. Casey, Wash.

64th. Ft. Milley, Cal.

65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

66th. Ft. Barry, Cal.

67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.

69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.

72d. Ft. Scriven, Ga.

73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.

74th. Ft. Scriven, Ga.

75th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.

76th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.O.

79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

80th. Key West Bks., Fla.

81st. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.

82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

83d. Ft. Reverse, Mass.

84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

*Torpedo companies.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Vancouver Bks., Wash.

2d Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; Coa. I, K, L and M, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

3d Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Wright, Wash.

4th Inf.—Manila, P.I.

5th Inf.—Hqrs., E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, address Havana, Cuba; A, B, C and D, Plattburg, N.Y.

6th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.

7th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Brady, Mich.

8th Inf.—Hqrs., and Coa. A, B, I, K, L and M, Ft. McDowell, Cal.; C, D, E, F, G and H, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

9th Inf.—A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

10th Inf.—Hqrs., band and Co. F, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; O and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; H and K, Ft. Davis, Alaska; A and L, Ft. Lisicum, Alaska; B and M, Ft. Egbert, Alaska; G and I, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; Co. E, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

11th Inf.—Hqrs., and B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

12th Inf.—Hqrs., E, F, G and H, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.

13th Inf.—Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

14th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Arrived Feb. 3, 1908.

15th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

16th Inf.—Hqrs., band and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Crook, Neb.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Logan, Alaska; Ark.

17th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. McPherson, Kan.

18th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Arrived Nov. 3, 1907.

19th Inf.—Hqrs., band, and A, B, C, D, Ft. Bliss, Texas; E, F, G, H, Ft. McIntosh, Texas; I, K, L and M, Ft. MacKenzie, Wyo.

20th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; E, F, G and H, Honolulu, H.T.

21st Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, H, I, K, L and M, at Ft. Logan, Colo.; F, Whipple Bks., Ariz.

22d Inf.—Hqrs., band and Coa. A and F, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Coa. C and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; Coa. K and L, Ft. Lisicum, Alaska; Coa. H and I, Ft. Davis, Alaska; Coa. B and E, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; Coa. G and M, Ft. Egbert, Alaska.

23d Inf.—Address Manila, P.I. Arrived March 4, 1908.

24th Inf.—Hqrs., band and Coa. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Coa. E, F, G and H, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.

25th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Arrived Sept. 13, 1907.

26th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Arrived July 3, 1907.

27th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

28th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

29th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Arrived Sept. 1, 1907.

30th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Arrived Aug. 4, 1907.

Porto Rico Provisional Regiment—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D and E, San Juan; F, G and H, Henry Bks., Cayey.

Philippine Scouts—Coa. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in Cuba should be addressed to Havana, Cuba. Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

ARMY MINE PLANTERS.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. Haldan U. Tompkins, C.A., commanding. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX—Capt. Frank G. Mauldin, C.A., commanding. Ft. Strong, Boston, Mass.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. F. K. Fergusson, C.A.C., commanding. Address, until Aug. 15, Ft. McKinley, Me.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Lieut. Lloyd B. Magruder, C.A.C., commanding. Fort Monroe, Va.

BANDS.

Engineer band, Washington Bks., D.C.; Military Academy band, West Point, N.Y.; Artillery Corps band—1st, Ft. Moultrie, S.O.; 2d, Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d, Presidio S.F., Cal.

4th, Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th, Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Key West, Fla.; 10th, Ft. Banks, Mass.; 11th, Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th, Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th, Ft. DuPont, Del.; 14th, Ft. Scriven, Ga.

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Reference has been made in these columns to the shortage of horses in the British army, and the various plans proposed to overcome the deficiency. It appears from latest reports that the matter is growing more serious as a result of foreign activity in the buying up of available material for the use of the armies on the Continent.

It is said that the next statistics will show the British supply some 16,000 short. It is pointed out that Austria-Hungary spends annually \$650,000 and more on horse breeding, and even the smaller peasants keep mares of a tolerable stamp since they have the use gratis of government stallions. England, which contains the most perfect breeding grounds in the world, spends \$21,000, and a fair percentage of the colts so obtained are at once bought by the foreigner.

From its ownership in 1885 of 0.23 per cent. of the world's sailing fleets, Japan has taken her place among the nations of the world as tenth instead of seventeenth, and now owns 2.32 per cent. of the world's sailing tonnage. With reference to steam tonnage, reckoned in net register tons, the share of Japan in 1885 was 0.88 per cent., while in 1907 it had grown to 3.33 per cent. In 1885 her rank in steam was fourteenth, now it is sixth.

In eleven years the coal output of Japan has increased from 200,000 tons annually to 11,500,000.

Rear Admiral Alencor, Brazilian Minister of Marine, is credited with the statement that all of Brazil's battleship building is for her own navy, which it is intended to make a perfect one, and that his only fear is that the country will not have a supply of properly trained men when the ships are ready. From the London Engineer we take the following: "Brazilian work in this country forms an important fraction of the warship tonnage under construction. Two battleships of an improved Dreadnought type, the Minas Geraes and St. Paulo, under construction at Elswick and Barrow, respectively, as well as two scouts, and about ten destroyers in various stages at Scotstoun, are a substantial basis for the new navy of a Power like Brazil. A third battleship will be laid down at Elswick before long.

The Austrian Government is building a special type of scout of 3,500 tons and twenty-six and one-half knots designed speed. The length is to be 425 feet and the beam forty-two feet. The Stabilimento Tecnico of Trieste is responsible for hull and machinery, of which the latter includes turbines and sixteen Yarrow boilers.

July 1 the German telegraph service added wireless to its equipment.

The statistics of the Suez Canal traffic for 1907 show that out of a total of 4,267 ships passing through the canal, aggregate tonnage 14,728,434, the American flag was flown by only nine ships, with a tonnage of 12,537.

The top-liners were the British (2,651 ships), German (580), French (239), Dutch (123), Austrian (129), while the only maritime nations distanced by America were Belgium, China, Egypt, Siam and Portugal.

The British army is considering the adoption of the Utermohlen system of first aid surgical dressings, which have been in use in the Dutch army for several years. The packets are small and light. One dressing is so designed that a man can unpack and place the antiseptic pad upon his wounded arm by using the other hand only, the packet being unloosed by pulling certain strings with the teeth and shaking the dressing out of the containing paper. It consists of a square pad, to which are attached bandages, and these being pulled apart enable

SKIN TROUBLES CURED

First Had Itching Rash—Threatened Later With Blood-Poison in Leg.

RELIED ON CUTICURA REMEDIES

"About twelve or fifteen years ago I had a breaking-out, and it itched and stung so badly that I could not have any peace because of it. Three doctors did not help me. Then I used some Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Resolvent and began to get better right away. They cured me and I have not been bothered with the itching since, to amount to anything. About two years ago I had la grippe and pneumonia which left me with a pain in my side. Treatment ran it into my leg, which then swelled and began to break out. The doctor was afraid it would turn to blood-poison. I used his medicine but it did no good; then I used the Cuticura Remedies three times and cured the breaking-out on my leg. J. F. Hennen, Milan, Mo., May 13, 1907."

the dressing to be fixed by wrapping and to be tied with great celerity. The larger packets contain two similar dressings, which can be applied to the orifices of entry and exit of a bullet.

According to the Popolo Romano important maneuvers are to take place in the Italian navy as a further development of the series which began in 1904. Successive maneuvers have dealt with tactical and strategic problems, the defense of the Italian coast, and the installation and equipment of temporary naval bases.

In the present year a large number of vessels will be engaged, forming two fleets, of which one will be twice as strong as the other. Geographical conventions have been laid down to form a basin in the Tyrrhenian Sea, the borders of which will include the territories of the opposing forces and the coast of a neutral state. The territory of the stronger Power, A, will be the eastern coast of Sardinia, the northern coast of Sicily, and the mainland coast from Cape Spartivento to Monte Circe.

The weaker Power, B, will have its coast line from the French border to Porto Ercole, including some of the islands to the north of the parallel of the latter place. The neutral State will have its coast between those of the opposing forces, that is from Porto Ercole to Monte Circe.

There will be a tactical and strategic scheme, with the co-operation of land forces, commercial blockade, events involving the rights of neutrals and a study of circumstances affecting the conditions of international law.

The German Admiralty is endeavoring to increase the period of service from three to three and a half years, in order to remove the difficulty which arises from so frequent influx of raw recruits. The Navy League, the people's educator in things naval, is expected to favor the plan.

In the matter of efficiency reports and promotions, it is noted that in the Japanese army there is a book for each officer, which he is privileged to see, and in which are recorded remarks as to his progress and efficiency in each rank, so that it is known whether he is fit for promotion or not as he rises in the service; and, consequently, a selection committee does not exist in Japan. In this way any officer would be aware of his chances of rising to high rank, as only those whose records were good would succeed, the duffer going out automatically.

In the British Post-office Department there is what is known as the nautical adviser to the secretary of the post-office. Applications for the post may be made by captains or commanders of the Royal Navy, and the duties are more or less technical. The salary of the nautical adviser is £260 a year, increasing annually by £15 to £380 a year, and this salary is payable in addition to any retired pay which the officer appointed may be receiving. The limits of age are thirty-five to fifty years.

Respect for the King's uniform was shown to a marked degree in a British court recently, when a magistrate refused to pass sentence on a man for the simple reason that he wore the uniform of the Royal Navy, and he made to keep the uniform out of the dock. Mr. Haldane having recently circularized the magistrates to this end. When Tommy Atkins goes wrong he must be reappareled in citizens' attire before facing the judge.

This year's Imperial maneuvers in Austria will be attended by eighty-four battalions, forty-two squadrons, forty-eight batteries (thirty-six field, twelve field howitzer), two (two-gun) sections of heavy howitzers, and fourteen companies of engineers of the common army, the Hungarian Honved being represented by two or three infantry divisions, and two cavalry brigades. Trials will be made of traveling kitchens, a light type of automobile for the transport of sick and wounded and of ammunition, and of a new pattern wagon for balloon sections.

On account of the increasing unpopularity of khaki as a uniform dress, the question of a substitute has for some time engaged the attention of the British military authorities. Khaki is looked upon as almost an ideal color, but it does not appeal to the lover of smartness in attire.

The Japanese army had, till recently, only one artillery range, that situated at the foot of the Fujiyama Mountain, but, in consequence of improvements in weapons and the increased strength of the army, five new camps have been established in various parts of the empire. These new training areas are also large enough to serve as maneuvering grounds for divisions, the most important one, extending to about twenty miles in length by ten miles in breadth, being on the island of Shikoku.

The British Admiralty has decided that in future all destroyers and torpedo-boats shall be constructed to use coal as well as oil fuel. For the last three years all torpedo vessels built for the navy have been constructed to burn oil alone, and as the result of this innovation and the introduction of the turbine great ease in stoking and a remarkable increase in speed have been obtained. The change which is now to be made is not due to any failure or defect in the oil-burning system, says the Hampshire Telegraph, but is designed to provide against accidents and contingencies such as may arise in war. There is as yet no certain supply of oil fuel in the United Kingdom, and every gallon of oil would have to be imported. Thus security against any interruption of the oil supply is attained by fitting torpedo craft with furnaces which can burn either oil or coal. All the modern battleships and cruisers of the navy are constructed so as to consume either coal or oil. The oil is used when

SOUPS STEWES and HASHES

are rendered much more tasty and appetizing by using

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

It is a rare relish for Fish, Meats, Game, Salads, Cheese, etc.

Beware of Imitations.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, New York

sputtering and forcing the pace. In this connection we note that shale oil, a heavier oil than crude petroleum, either American or Russian, is reported by Admiral Selwin to exist in the United Kingdom in such quantities that "if the whole of the British shipping took to burning oil fuel, it could be supplied them from their own country at a far lower price, considering its evaporative value, than could ever be thought possible with coal."

The Hampshire Telegraph tells us that the dream of a United South Africa is coming true. The Premiers of Cape Colony, the Transvaal, and the Orange River Colony recently moved, in their respective legislative assemblies, the adoption of the resolution of the Inter-Colonial Customs and Railway Conference calling for an early union under the British Crown. Natal is no whit behind, and the resolution of the conference specially referred to the inclusion of Rhodesia in the great South African state at a convenient opportunity.

It is declared by British authority that if England has any extra money to invest in her Navy extension this year, it will hardly be for a \$2,500,000 battleship, but more likely for fast cruisers.

Much space is being given in the English papers to the differences, imagined or real, existing between Admiral Lord Beresford and Admiral Sir Percy Scott. The matter of the strained relations between the two admirals came up in the House of Commons recently, but the inquiry was lightly dismissed by the First Lord of the Admiralty declining to pay any attention to what he described as newspaper gossip. Note is also made of the fact that for a farewell dinner given a fortnight ago on board the King Edward VII to Admiral Custance by Admiral Beresford, invitations were sent to all the flag officers and captains in the command save Sir Percy Scott. Then in the North Sea maneuvers a signal was given by Admiral Beresford ordering the Argyll and Good Hope

to maneuver in a manner that, if carried out, would have resulted in disaster, which signal Sir Percy disregarded. On the other hand, it is said that Admiral Beresford later signaled, complimenting Sir Percy on his good judgment shown in the maneuver problem.

The decision of the German Ministry of War, that officers when on active service shall again wear swords, was influenced by the experience of the Japanese in their late war with Russia, when it was shown that the moral value of the sword in distinguishing the officer from the private outweighed the advantage of its lack, which prevented an officer from being singled out by sharpshooters.

The encouragement of the baby is becoming an all-important factor in the rivalry of the nations. The question of the depopulation of France is strikingly brought forward in the annual population statistics recently published in the Journal Officiel, which show that the births of the past year in France were 19,920 less than the deaths. Meanwhile, although Germany gained 900,000 inhabitants during the same period, Emperor William has hinted at the possibility of a tax on bachelors in his Empire.

A new way for the English charitable spirit to show itself is found in the decision of Jesse Boot, a rich chemist, to build a row of houses at Wilford, Nottingham, for veterans of the Crimea and Indian mutiny. There will be eleven houses in all, and each will have a frontal design of a quaint Elizabethan character. When the veterans shall have passed away the houses will be used by the old and retired servants of the donor's firm.

The Racine Boat Manufacturing Company, of Muskegon, Mich., is now preparing to begin the construction of three sixty-foot wooden steamers for the War Department on contracts which have recently been awarded them. These craft are intended for general harbor service in the Quartermaster General's Department and are to be built in strict accordance with the plans and printed specifications furnished by the Government. In appearance these steamers will be rather high-sided, weatherly looking craft, evidently designed for service pure and simple. No attempt has been made to secure either great speed or elaborate accommodations, although the contract calls for a normal speed of ten statute miles per hour, and cabins have been provided for both officers and men. The specifications call for first-class sea-going steamers, sixty feet long, thirteen feet beam and five feet draught. Amidships a thirty-foot deckhouse is located, encasing the engines and boilers, which are surrounded by coal bunkers. In the after end of this deckhouse is an officer's cabin, thirteen feet long, which is fitted with transoms and upholstered in leather. Here, as elsewhere throughout the boat, the interior finish is to be of polished cherry with beveled panels. At the forward end of this cabin is a toilet room. Forward of the main deckhouse is a raised pilot house, seven feet six inches wide and nine feet long, equipped with the usual pilot house controls. Especially heavy Sampson posts and towing bitts are provided at bow and stern, as considerable is expected of these vessels in the way of towing heavy targets for artillery practice, etc. Motive power for these steamers is to be provided by both high and low pressure R.H. vertical, direct acting, compound surface condensing engines. Steam is supplied by a water-tube boiler, six feet three inches long, five feet wide and six feet six inches high, with a normal working pressure of 175 pounds to the square inch. The four-bladed propeller is four feet

FIZZ! SPARKLE! BUBBLE!



The Effervescent Relief for

Constipation

The prompt and efficient
MORNING LAXATIVE

"It Tastes Like Soda Water"

Try it and be convinced. It contains no harmful drugs and is the ideal laxative for all ages and conditions.

COMMENDED BY USERS FOR 64 YEARS.

50c. and \$1.00 from Post Exchange Store or by mail from
THE TARRANT CO., 44 HUDSON ST., NEW YORK

in diameter and of five feet four inches pitch, and is of manganese bronze. The deck aft is covered by a permanent awning and is provided with bulwarks all the way, fore and aft. Entrance to the cabins is effected by companionways in the main deck house, and also by a cargo hatch just forward the pilot house. These craft are of particularly heavy and substantial construction, being built practically throughout of solid white oak and yellow pine. The keel and frames are white oak, the former 7 inches by 7 1/2 inches and the latter 2 1/2 inches by 2 1/2 inches, flaring to 4 inches at the floors, spaced 12 inches apart. Planking is of 1 3/4 inches yellow pine.

Messrs. Wilkinson, Fisher and Witherspoon, attorneys at law, Washington, D.C., send the following list of patents granted during the month. Week of June 2: Firearm, Benjamin F. Langdon; sight for firearms, Friedrich A. Schanz; attachment for guns, Geza Szemerey; folding gun-rest, Samuel L. Burnham, jr.; chain rammer for guns, John F. Meigs and Robert P. Stout; means for automatically indicating certain relative positions of guns or the like to each other, Willie D. Kilroy; magazine for rifles, John Mues and John H. Matthews; apparatus for raising sunken vessels, Stanislaw J. Urbanski. Week of June 9: Gun cleaning rod, Harry B. Bass; shell-retainer for breakdown guns, Joseph Singer; range indicator for ordnance, Arthur T. Dawson and James Horne; anchor projectile, Edwin S. Clough; target, George E. Houck. Week of June 16: Explosive shell, Michael W. Gilmartin, U.S. Navy; gun, Orin H. Peak; gun-sight, Frank Hendrickson; protecting shield for light ordnance, Ferdinand Charron; signal tower, John H. Markley. Week of June 23: Cartridge-feeding device for machine guns or the like, Friedrich Ruszitzka; firearm, Alanson P. Brush; indicator for firearms, James J. Peard; non-recoiling firearm, Ludwig Mertens; firing pin locking device for firearms, George H. Tausley; device for sighting and training quick-firing ordnance, Arthur T. Dawson and George T. Buckham; safety locking device for small-arms, Joseph Hambour; rifle-target, Charles Reid. Week of June 30: Sighting apparatus for guns, Oskar Grauerberg; hinge pin for breech-loading guns, Nils J. A. Fyrborg; gun-sight, Charles T. Foss; safety device for gun-closures, Max Hermsdorf; explosive, Winfield S. Pierce; repeating explosive mechanism, Henry A. Bierley; shell extractor, Dante E. Donati. Week of July 7: Safety cover for cartridges, Frank C. Mosier; repeating firearm, Lewis L. Hepburn.

THE NEW ARMY AND NAVY STANDARD

CANVAS PUTTEE LEGGING

made in khaki color and in olive drab.



PATENTED
June 25 and
Dec. 31, 1907

Sold by Leading Dealers
Everywhere.

If your dealer cannot supply
you, write direct to the
makers.

ROSENWASSER BROTHERS

472 Broadway - - New York

TENT MATERIAL FOR U.S. MARINE
CORPS. Headquarters, U.S. Marine
Corps, Quartermaster's Office, Washington,
July 2, 1908.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, to be
publicly opened in this office at 11 a.m.,
July 21, 1908, are invited for furnishing 50-
000 yards 12-ounce, 25,000 yards 10-ounce,
7,000 yards 8-ounce, and 12,000 yards 7 1/2
to 8-ounce khaki canvas for tents, etc., de-
livery to be made at 1100 South Broad street,
Philadelphia, Pa. Proposal blanks and specifi-
cations may be obtained of the undersigned,
who reserves the right to reject any or all
bids and to waive informalities. F. L.
DENNY, Colonel, Quartermaster.

GOLD MEDAL CAMP FURN. MFG. CO RACINE, WIS., U.S.A.

We manufacture the Celebrated GOLD MEDAL Camp
Furniture and Outfits. Many of our goods have been
adopted as Standards by the U.S. Army and Navy; GOLD
MEDAL Cots and Outfits are well known all over the
world, in fact.



Send for our FREE
catalog and a small book, 136
pages, 200 illustrations, a treatise
on camping and camp outfits,
"The Complete Camper's Manu-
al", only 10c., postage or coin.



Don't blame the razor if it dulls quickly. May-
be it's your fault. Rub a few drops of 3-in-One
oil on your razor strap. When leather is pliable
strap as usual. Any razor will cut easier, better
and stay sharp longer. After using, draw blade
between thumb and finger moistened with 3-in-One.
This prevents rust, keeps edge smooth and keen,
always sharp and ready for immediate use. Don't scrape
your face. Use 3-in-One on your razor and shave right.
Write for liberal free sample and special
scientific circular. Try it yourself. 3-IN-
ONE OIL COMPANY, 105 New St., New York.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau
of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Depart-
ment, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.
m., July 28, 1908, and publicly opened im-
mediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy
yard, New York, N.Y., etc., a quantity of
naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 46: Blankets,
drill.—Sch. 73: Brass tubing.—Sch. 74: Tally-
ing registers.—Sch. 80: Electrical supplies.—
Sch. 81: Anchors, china ware, wire, lanterns,
tar.—Sch. 84: Bronze mosquito netting, squirt
cans, oil syringes, hardware and tools.—Sch.
85: Copper tubing.—Sch. 96: Harness leather,
horse furnishings, etc.—Sch. 100: Aluminum.
Applications for proposals should designate the
schedules desired by number. Blank pro-
posals will be furnished upon application to
the Navy Pay Office, New York, N.Y., or to
the Bureau. E. B. ROGERS, Paymaster Gen-
eral, U.S.N. 7-10-08

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

SEND FOR BOOKLET.

BENT & BUSH
15 School Street,
BOSTON.

F. J. HEIBERGER, Jr.
ARMY and NAVY
Merchant Tailor.
15th Street, opp. U. S. Treasury
WASHINGTON, D.C.

PATENTS WILKINSON, FISHER
AND WITHERSPOON.
Attorneys-at-Law and
Solicitors of Patents
O'Quay Building, Washington, D.C.,
and No. 2 Rector St., New York City
PATENTS and TRADE MARKS secured in United States and
Foreign Countries. Pamphlet of instructions furnished free of
application.

HIGHLAND BRAND

Evaporated Milk THE ORIGINAL and BEST



Superior Quality
has made HIGHLAND
Brand the recognized
standard.

HELVETIA MILK CONDENSING CO.
HIGHLAND, ILL.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Navy
Department, Washington, D.C., until 12
o'clock noon, Wednesday, July 29, 1908,
and there publicly opened immediately thereafter,
for a shop building at the U.S. Naval Academy,
Annapolis, Md. Blank forms of proposals
and specifications will be furnished and plans
may be seen on application at the U.S. Naval
Academy, Annapolis, Md., or at the office of
Ernest Flagg, architect, 35 Wall Street, New
York. A set of drawings may be obtained at
the architect's office by depositing \$10, of
which \$5 will be refunded on their return.
J. E. PILLSBURY, Acting Secretary. 7-7-8

RIDER AND ERICSSON HOT AIR PUMPS

SEND FOR GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Send stamp for "C3" Catalogue to nearest office.

RIDER-ERICSSON ENGINE CO.

85 Warren St., New York. 239 Franklin St., Boston.
45 Dearborn St., Chicago. 234 Craig St., West Montreal, P.Q.
49 North 7th St., Philadelphia. 22 Pitt St., Sydney, N.S.W.
Amargura 96, Havana, Cuba.



HATFIELD & SONS TAILORS AND IMPORTERS.

12 WEST 31st STREET, Near 5th Ave. NEW YORK.

Makers of the finest Uniforms and Leaders of Styles in Civilian Dresses.

RICE & DUVAL
ARMY & NAVY TAILORS,
Fashionable Civilian Dress. J. H. STRAHAN.
231 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Opposite Post Office.

RIDABOCK & CO.,
112 FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS
**MILITARY UNIFORMS
AND EQUIPMENTS**



JOHN G. HAAS UNIFORMS

No. 39 E. Orange St., LANCASTER, PA.

BRANCH OFFICES:

259 Fifth Avenue, New York City

1308 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Well Known to Army Officers for the Past 35 Years.

A. Shuman & Co.
Boston

**Army & Navy
Tailors**

HENRY V. ALLIEN & CO., SUCCESSORS TO
HORSTMANN BROS. & ALLIEN.
734 Broadway, New York. ESTABLISHED 1815.

MANUFACTURERS & IMPORTERS OF
Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Nat. Guard Equipments.

DENTACURA

Tooth Paste cleans and preserves the teeth.
In tubes convenient and economical. For
sale at best stores, 25c. Send 6c stamps
for trial tube and book.
Dentacura Co., 111 Alling St., Newark, N. J.

APPROVED STYLES of foot wear,
well-known to Army and Navy Officers

PUTTEE LEGGINS

Tan or Black Pig Skin - - - - \$7.00
Tan or Black Cow Hide - - - - \$5.00

Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street
New York

ALEXANDER



WHITMAN SADDLES

We are specialists in the manufacture and importation of
everything for the saddle horse from "SADDLE TO SPUR"
and in the equipping of Military Organizations as well as the
building of saddles for individual requirements. We have the
most complete plant in the world for turning out any style
of saddle, ladies' or gents', from tree to finished saddle.

Special discount to U. S. Army officers and military organizations.

Illustrated catalogue free
THE MEHLBACH SADDLE CO.,
Successors to Whitman Saddle Co.
106B CHAMBERS ST. NEW YORK CITY.



"CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY

DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY

HIRAM WALKER & SONS, Limited,

Walkerville, Canada

The age and genuineness of this whisky are guaranteed
by the Excise Department of the Canadian Government by
official stamp over the capsule of every bottle.

American McInnes Anti-Corrosive Composition
American McInnes Anti-Fouling Composition
FOR BOTTOM OF STEEL AND IRON SHIPS.

Manufactured only by **GEORGE N. GARDINER & SON, No. 15 William St., New York.**
Used by the principal Steamship Lines.
Made in America of American Materials, and vastly superior to the English Compositions.
The Smoothest Coating where Speed is desired. TELEPHONE 586 BROAD.

Have You Considered

how very many serious illnesses de-
velop from small ailments? The di-
gestive and secretory organs become
slightly deranged, and unless the
cause is removed, the trouble becomes
aggravated and lasting; sickness is
certain. The secret of good health is
to right the wrong in its early stages,
and no better corrective is known
than

BEECHAM'S PILLS

By their specific action on the
stomach, liver and kidneys, they as-
sist those organs to perform their
proper functions, and so restore nor-
mal condition.

Don't wait until you are really ill,
but when you feel out of sorts, take
BEECHAM'S PILLS, the "little doc-
tor" of the service.

REMEMBER that in taking BEECHAM'S
PILLS you are not trying an
experiment. They are, and have been
for many years, the only Family
Medicine in innumerable healthy
homes.

With a box of Beecham's Pills
handy you have a ready relief with-
out risk.

Sold by Druggists at 10c. and 25c., or mailed
by B. F. ALLEN CO., 146 Canal St., New York
City. If your Druggist does not keep them,

PACH BROS.

PHOTOGRAPHERS. 935 Broadway, N.Y.

Special rates to

ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

Largest Manufacturers in the World
of Official Athletic Supplies.

**BASE BALL, LAWN TENNIS, FOOT BALL,
GOLF, & HOCKEY, BASKET BALL,
Official ATHLETIC IMPLEMENTS.**
Plans and Blue Prints of Gymnasium Paraphernalia
Furnished Upon Request.

Spalding's Catalog of all Athletic Sports Mailed Free to any address.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

New York, Chicago, Denver, San Francisco.

The Allen Dense Air Ice Machine

Used in the U. S. Navy

Contains no chemicals, only air. The size, 3
feet by 3 feet 6 inches, makes the ice and cold
water and refrigerates the meat closets of
large steam yachts.

H. B. ROELKER,
41 Maiden Lane. NEW YORK

Philippine Islands.

PICKETT HARNESS CO.

TRUNKS, SUIT CASES, Polo Goods, American
Harness "ELEGANTINE" Bits and Spurs.
36 Echague, MANILA, P. I.

SULLIVAN & FRANCIS,

Army and Navy Contracts
MANILA, P. I.

PHILIPPINE FANS: Just and Pina, hand-painted;
75c., \$1, \$2.50 each; Scented Sandal-wood, \$1.50, \$2 each;
Carved Ivory, \$1, \$2, \$3 each; Native hand-woven fiber
in colors, 50c., each. Catalogue.
PHILIPPINE CURIO AGENCY, 40 Echague, Manila, P. I.

We Have Just Published An Entirely New and Revised Edition of the INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS WITH INTERPRETATIONS

covering all the Interpretations issued by authority
down to July 1, 1908.

The knowledge of these decisions is indispensable to an intelligent study of
the Infantry Drill. They are published by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in a
neat volume bound in semi-flexible vellum cloth, and uniform with the Infantry
Drill Regulations, this volume containing the Drill as published "by authority
of the War Department" and in an appendix following it the decisions interpreting
over 150 paragraphs of the Drill.

Sent by Mail prepaid on receipt of 75 cents

During the years intervening since the publication in 1904 of the present
Infantry Drill Regulations a great variety of questions have arisen as to the exact
meaning and application of the text of the Infantry Drill. All of these questions,
many of them very perplexing, have been answered from week to week in the
columns of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, the answers, in a large proportion
of cases, being given officially by the General Staff of the Army, their answers
being as authoritative in matters of drill as the decisions of the Supreme Court of
the United States are in matters of law.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 20 Vesey Street, New York City